The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

38th Year-No. 18.

Business in the Maritim

Toronto, Canada, October 28, 1904.

Page

\$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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BUSINESS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A resumé of the conditions prevailing in different industrial and commercial enterprises in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the results of the year so far in them, may assist us to arrive at the general situation. Trade generally is quieter down there than in last October, and the prospect for an active winter cannot be called bright on the whole. The reasons assigned for such a prediction by our Halifax correspondent are the low price of lumber and the consequent reduction in the cut; the curtailment of mining operations at the principal collieries; and the lessened returns from this year's agriculture.

The partial failure of the fisheries on our Atlantic Coast is to some extent made up by the high prices obtained, and therefore the fisheries will not fall far short of the usual financial receipts. Then, as we elsewhere show, the lumber trade in neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia is in a satisfactory state. At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association held at Truro last week, the low price of spruce deals on the English market was discussed, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to limit the cut of logs during the coming winter to one-half. A number of large operators announced that they would not put any men in the woods at all during the coming season. This decision of the Lumbermen's Association if carried into effect cannot fail to affect several lines of business in this province. As to the second matter alluded to, namely, the unproductivity of the farms, an index of the true state of affairs in Eastern Nova Scotia is seen in the arrival at Port Williams last week of sixty-two head of cattle from Antigonish, to be sold at public auction. Owing to the scarcity of hay, farmers in Pictou and Antigonish are selling off their stock in large numbers, and as a result there has been a sharp decline in the price of native beef on this market. The apple crop is not nearly so remunerative as last year. The Gravensteins were so badly spotted that much of the fruit was only fit to be used as food for stock. Other varieties were of fair quality and color, but a large proportion were blown from the trees. The prices on the other side have been low. Speculators have hesitated to buy apples outright, and many farmers have been compelled to ship their own apples across on consignment. So far this season the apple shipments at Halifax have been about 200,000 barrels. The total shipments last year for the entire season exceeded half a million barrels, and the price was fully 50 per cent. better. The coal mines of Cape Breton, in some instances, are working only a single shift, and it is understood the Dominion Coal Company will mine but little coal this winter after the close of navigation, it having been found unprofitable to bank coal during the winter, as it causes extra handling to get it aboard the barges in the spring.

The causes which are mentioned above must have some effect upon the winter's trade, but it is by no means to be inferred that people of the Provinces are face to face with an absolutely dull season, for the activity in many lines will offset the circumstances we have mentioned to quite an extent. All Maritime Province factories, indeed, are exceptionally busy, and there is no lack of orders both locally and from the west. Labor will find abundant employment, if not in one direction, in another, and there is no need of taking a pessimistic view of the situation. While wholesale business has to some extent been interfered with by the Federal election contest, there has been a fair volume of trade in the last two weeks. In staple cottons there has been great activity, the demand having been much stimulated by the slightly lower prices now ruling. During the past spring and summer the high prices caused retailers to hold off, and now that an opportunity is afforded to replenish stocks at near the old figures, orders have come in very readily. This has had the effect of materially increasing sales of local wholesale dry goods houses so that 1904 will come very close to last year's record.

* * *

WINNIPEG GROWING.

The rapid growth of Winnipeg imposes much work upon the municipal officers of the city in all directions. But perhaps the most noticeable effect is produced in the engineer's department. Here work is in hand, on and under the streets, and in the pumping station and plant, to the extent of nearly a million dollars. The recent fire has shown in what danger the city may be at any time through lack of waterpressure for fire purposes, and instant effort is being put forth to have this rectified. The probable cost of the pumping station and plant now being constructed is, we are told, \$80,000, and the new water mains will cost more than \$90,000. Paving the streets is a heavy job, the residential part of the city is growing so. The cost of asphalt paving now being laid down is placed at \$273,000; that of macadam at \$240,000; of cedar block paving at \$6,000. Then there are sewers, \$390,000, of which the biggest contract is the Aubrey street trunk sewer. Granolithic walks to the tune of \$71,000 are being put down, and \$15,000 worth of plank walks. The aggregate cost of these is placed at \$954,000, so that the statement recently made that a million dollars' worth of work is being prosecuted by the city engineers is not exaggerated. And indeed the rate of the city's expansion can hardly be exaggerated.

Winnipeg journals resented, we remember, the notion that the fire-fighting apparatus of eastern cities was any criterion for Winnipeg, or that Winnipeg underwriters ought in any sense to be governed by the fire premiums exacted in the east of Canada. "The rates should be based," said the Winnipeg Tribune some months ago, "not upon non-efficiency of the fire brigades in eastern towns and cities, but upon the state of our own brigade and the conditions prevailing here." Would it be ungenerous to remind that journal of its words, in the light of the recent fire? Then the aldermen were discussing the starting of a fire insurance fund by the city, and paying the usual premiums into that instead of paying them to insurance companies. This was only three weeks before the fire of 11th October in that city, which destroyed property worth \$500,000 or \$600,000, and cost the insurance companies, we are told, over \$300,000. Alderman Cox and Alderman Harvey thought the idea a good one; "the city had been paying insurance for years, and had never had any serious fires. The buildings are well scattered, making it almost impossible for a fire causing great loss to occur." Have these gentlemen seen the ruins of Bulman's block, and of Ashdown's warehouse? Were they at the fire of October

11th, and will they admit that it was serious? Have they any more sense now than they had on September 21st? We observe, by the way, that the aforesaid Alderman Cox was entrusted with the renewing of policies for some \$64,000 on city property of various kinds, the said policies expiring on 1st October. It happened that none of the city property so insured burned at the recent fire. But we should be glad to know if Mr. Cox adheres to his rosy view of municipal fire insurance, or whether, since the fire, he has renewed those policies.

* * *

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

It is pleasing to hear, as we do from London, from our correspondent in Manchester, and from several Canadian visitors, accounts of the improvement in the official representation of Canada by commissioners at various points in the United Kingdom. Improvement, we mean, as compared with ten or twenty years ago. The Canadian offices are better fitted; the literature they are furnished with is better; the men are more qualified, for they are largely Canadians of experience, and, therefore, able to talk about the country understandingly. Take, for example, the Commercial Agent of Canada in Birmingham, Mr. Peter B. Ball. He has established himself well in the confidence of the manufacturers of that important city, even although he has told them some very plain truths about their lack of suitable enterprise in seeking for Canadian trade. A recent visitor to Birmingham tells us that Mr. Ball is giving, of late, lectures on Canada, illustrated with lantern slides, after the fashion set years ago by our Grand Old Man, Lord Strathcona. And he takes pains, our informant adds, to explain minutely to his audiences matters which tend to root out of the minds of his auditory the absurd notions about this country and its people which have so firm a hold in the imagination of English people.

We have been told that the United States authorities make a practice of bringing their consuls or commercial agents back from foreign lands to their own country every two years in order that they may not lose touch with people or things American. Similarly, might it not be a good thing for our Ottawa authorities to bring back men like Mr. Larke, the excellent Canadian agent at Sydney, Australia, who has not been home for years, Mr. Burke, of Jamaica, and Mr. Ball, in order that they may confer face to face with our manufacturers and exporters for several months and see for themselves the progress that their own country is making. It is noteworthy that Mr. Ball has been at some pains to expose to the exporters of the Black Country the dishonest methods by which an unscrupulous agent in England for two Montreal trade journals has for several years been getting advertisements from British export houses. The Monetary Times was the first to expose, some two years ago, the doings of this clever cheat of a Doctor, so-called. We showed, on the authority of one of the departments at Ottawa, how baseless was his claim to act on behalf of the Canadian Government; and how iniquitous was his pretence that the weekly he represented was subsidized by the Government. It is not a little curious that British exporters should be fooled as they have been by this man; but it is also true that his mendacity has greatly injured the reputation of Canadians in Britain.

. . . .

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber market in Ontario is distinctly firmer and it is by no means improbable that prices will take an upward turn before long. Even now, though so far no actual stated quotations have been changed, the prices realized show fractional advances, especially in culls. The causes for this state of things are not far to seek. Primarily, it is due to the improved state of business in the United States, and the better demand for building and other purposes. For a long time, purchasers there have been holding back, but the time has come when they can do so no longer. Another thing which counts is that it has now become a realized fact that the cut of pine lumber in Ontario will not be more than 60 per cent. of that of last year. In Wisconsin, and other of the northern lumber States, too, the production is growing less each year through natural causes, and though the place of white pine can be taken to a certain extent by other woods, such as southern pine and so forth, yet these facts all serve to accentuate the growing firmness of the market.

In British Columbia, the lumber, and especially the shingle, trade is still more or less demoralized. Mill men are said to be selling their product at cost so as to meet the growing and combined competition from across the line. Prices are said to be lower than ever before known. The recent conflagrations throughout the coast timber belt are likely to have serious effects on the lumber trade. Estimates of the damage done by fires vary from one billion to two billion feet. This would more than pay for a vastly increased system of protection on the part of the Government.

In the Maritime Provinces the season's trade in lumber, so far as it has gone, may be described as poor, prices in the British market having been anything but profitable. There are prospects, however, of an improvement setting in shortly in this respect. As to the probable cut in the coming season opinions differ, but they seem to point to a reduction in New Brunswick of about one-third from the average, and in Nova Scotia of almost one-half. All said, therefore, while the present position of the industry is not very brilliantly promising, there are elements of hope.

* * *

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

To give, in a page, the essence of what occupies some twenty pages of the report of the Canadian Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1903, is no slight task. But the staff of this journal is accustomed to condensation, as our readers have found, and we shall proceed in the attempt.

Taking the premium receipts of all licensed fire insurance companies doing business in the Dominion as a measure of their transactions, it will be seen that fire insurance in Canada has doubled in fourteen years, for the premiums of 1903 were \$11,384,762, where those of 1889 were but \$5,588,016. And the losses are doubled also. The losses paid were \$5,870,716 in 1903, while they were \$2,876,211 in 1889, showing a merely fractional difference in ratio of loss; for where in 1889 the losses were 51.47 of the premiums, in 1903 they amounted to 51.57 per cent. But between these two periods the variation in percentage of loss was great, going, for example, up to 74.37 in 1893 and 71.92 in 1895 and down to 58.98 in 1898; up again to 93.31 in 1900—a disastrous year and then down to 39.26 in 1902, which last was the lowest on record.

Comparing last year with its immediate predecessor, the cash received for premiums in the former was, as we have said, \$11,384,762 and the amount paid for losses \$5,870,716; while in the latter premium receipts were \$10,577,084 and losses paid \$4,152,289. Thus, while the premiums of 1903 were less than one per cent. greater, the losses by fire were 291/4 per cent. greater. How the losses were distributed among classes of companies this table will show:

Group.	Premiums.	Losses.	Per cent. of loss.	Same for 1902.
Canadian com- panies British com-	\$ 2,282,498	\$1,209,678	53.00	42.09
panies American com-		3,803,764	51.86	39.22
panies	1,767,832	857,274	48.49	35.73
Total or average	\$11,384,762	\$5,870,716	51.57	39.26

The proportion of loss was thus greatest among the Canadian companies and least among the American, leaving the British at 51.86 per cent., which is slightly above the average of the three. A table on page ten of the advance report shows the average rate of premium charged per cent. of risks written to have been the same in the case of both the Canadian and American companies, namely, 1.53, while the American companies' rate was slightly lower, at 1.49, the average of the whole thirty-six companies—nine Canadian, nineteen British, eight American, was 1.50 per cent. The main items in the case of the three groups of companies was as under:

Canadian companies British companies	580,718,653	Gross premiums 1903. \$ 3,316,922 8,635,620	Rate per cent. of risk. 1.53 1.49
American companies. Total	136,050,121 \$933,274,764	2,085,639 \$14,038,181 Paid for	I.53 I.50 Ratio loss to
the manufacture of the	premiums.	losses.	premium.
Canadian companies.		\$1,209,678	53.00
British companies	. 7,334,432	3,803,762	51.86
American companies	1,767,831	857,275	48.49
Total	. \$11,384,760	\$5,870,715	51.57

The gross amount of policies, new and renewed, taken during the year by fire companies was \$933,-274,764, which is greater by \$41,224,878 than the amount taken in 1902. The premiums charged thereon amounted in 1903 to \$14,038,181.55, being \$950,-930.95 greater than the amount charged the previous year. The rate of premiums (1.504) is higher than that of 1902 (1.467). The loss rate (51.57) is 12.31 per cent. greater than the loss rate of the previous year (39.26) and 15.42 per cent. less than the average loss rate (66.99) for the past thirty-five years."

There was a small increase in the gross amount of risks written last year over the year previous; in the case of Canadian companies its amount was \$1,360,081. But the increase of risks taken by British companies was \$24,025,828, and that of American companies \$15,838,969. Indeed, nearly two-thirds of the whole business was done by the British companies.

For every hundred dollars of premiums received by the British companies in 1903 there was spent on the average \$51.86 in payment of losses and \$29.56 for general expenses. In 1902 their loss rate was \$29.32, and the general expenses \$28.42 per \$100 of premium. "Hence, these companies have done a larger volume of business than in 1902 at a somewhat higher rate of premium, a higher rate of expense, and at a much higher rate of loss."

The favorable balance of English companies (premiums over losses) of \$140,000 up to 1876 was changed by the St. John conflagration of 1877 to an unfavorable balance of \$4,070,000. And it took ten years to convert this into a favorable balance of \$341,000 in 1887. This balance on the right side of the ledger increased up to the year 1893, when a setback to the tune of \$205,000 occurred. Again in 1900 (Ottawa and Hull conflagration) and 1901 there were further set-backs. But 1902 was a successful year, and the favorable balance went up to \$5,760,000, and in 1903 to \$7,123,044. But page 20 of the Superintendent's report shows that the English companies lost \$4,538,000 by the Toronto conflagration of April last, which, added to the other losses already incurred or to be expected during 1904 will again leave the British companies in all probability with an unfavorable balance in respect of their Canadian business. A like condition is to be predicated of the American companies, which lost \$1,320,000 by the Toronto fire. * * *

BANK STATEMENT.

We present below a condensation of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for September, 1904. It is compared with the Bank Statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, etc.:

Canadian Bank Statement.

Capital authorized Capital paid up Reserve Funds	Sept. 1904. \$100,546,666 79,642,783 52,479,464	Aug. 1904. \$100,546,666 79,45 ⁸ ,433 52,320,981	
Notes in circulation	\$63,795,962	\$60,227,074	
Dominion and Provincial Government	A state of the sta		
deposits	8,886,680	7,643,012	
Public deposits on demand in Canada	125,472,424	119.137.382	
Public deposits at notice	313,502,733	315,789,663	
Deposits outside of Canada	37,446,637	32,770,951	
Bank loans or deposits from other banks			
secured	1,016,298	915,397	
Due to other banks in Canada	4,632,964	4,745,796	
Due to other banks in Great Britain	6,910,246	7,119,238	
Due to other banks in foreign countries	2,100,271	1,179,966	
Other liabilities	11,021,636		
Total liabilities	\$574,785,940	\$559,781,428	

Dominion notes	35,984,556	34,669,012
Deposits to secure note circulation	3,328,771	3, 328, 771
Notes and cheques on other banks	18,725,091	16,847,212
Loans to other banks, secured	1,016,297	915,486
Deposits with other banks in Canada	6,024,180	5,422,266
Due from banks in Great Britain	6,575,994	9,771,971
Due from other banks in foreign		
countries	22,254,184	21,425,042
Dominion or provincial Govt. debentures		
or stock	10,945,569	10,880,176
Other securities	55,873,822	53,977,148
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada	35,827,396	35,710,410
Call loans elsewhere	49,364,845	42,597,582
	\$263,530,242	\$251,831,999
Current Loans in Canada	412,197,377	408,240,567
Current Loans elsewhere	19,746,702	17,869,809
Loans to Dominion and Provincial		
Governments	2,048,689	2,058,737
Overdue debts	2,362,612	2,260,972
Real estate	723,728	729,072
Mortgages on real estate sold	764,803	772,065
Bank premises	10,141,570	9,948,637
Other assets	8,134,531	7,918,306
Total assets	\$719,650,434	\$701,630,340
Average amount of specie held during		Contraction and
the month	16,502,339	16,566,253
Average Dominion notes held during the		
month Greatest amount notes in circulation	34,693,132	31,648,136
during month	65,179,548	62,142,848
Loans to directors or their firms	10,087,846	10,098,809
and the state of the	100/1040	-0,090,009

ASSETS.

Specie.....

\$17,609,537 \$16,286,923

September is one of the months in which we expect to see bank circulation advance because of the beginning of active movement of the crops. This advance is not very marked this year, being about \$3,500,000, which is nearly the same amount as in September last year. In 1902, however, the increase of circulation during September was \$5,930,000, and in 1901 it was \$4,675,000. The smaller advance this year cannot be because the results of the crops were less remunerative; it is elsewhere shown that the increased price of wheat this year compared with last has made up for any variation in quality. There are probably reasons for a smaller forward grain movement.

Although the deposits of the public at notice show a slight decline from August to September, the total public deposits are higher by eight millions. In Canada the aggregate is nearly four millions greater, and in other countries-the United States and Great Britain-they are more than four millions. The total deposits in Canadian banks are now \$476,421,000; and if to these we add the deposits in the mortgage loan companies, estimated at \$20,000,000, the Government and other savings banks, \$85,723,000, we have the total of \$582,144,794 shown in our smaller table below. This is a growth in the tabulated deposits of the people of more than \$40,000,000 in twelve months. Much use, and not always a sensible use, is being made of statistics of Canada in the present excited time of our election contest; it is very likely that some use will be made of these. But neither political party can justly claim to have brought Canada's savings up from \$259,878,000 ten years ago to \$582,000,-000 now, a greater relative progress in this direction than any other people, we believe, can show. It is not the politicians who have taught our people industry and thrift-we possessed these qualities already. Whether our prosperity be born of protection, or of freer and more intelligent trade in some directions, we have put aside, as a people, in a safe form, of late years, a larger proportion of our profits than other prosperous communities.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

	Sept. 30, 1904.	Sept 30, 1903.	In. Month 1904.
Capital paid up	\$79,642,000	\$78,057,000	Inc. \$184,000
Circulation	63,795,000	63,741.000	" 3,568,000
Deposits	490,954,000	439,127,000	··· 9,966,000
Loans, Discounts and Invest- ments	504,186,000	465,482,000	
Cash for Bal. and Call Loans		169,051,000	" 8,923,000
Specie	17,609,000	14,717,000	" 1,323,000
Legals	35,984,000	30,330,000	" 1,315,000
Call Loans	85,191,000	78,188,000	** 6,884,000
Investments	66,817,000	63,703,000	" 1,961,000
Government Savings Banl		\$62,216,000	villine wit
Montreal C. & D. S. Bk.		16,345,000	
La Caisse d'E. Quebec		7,162,000	instact of
Loan Companies		20,000,000	Were Th
rent in Manageria		10	5,723,000
Bank Deposits		49	0,954,000
		\$59	6,677,000
GOVERNM	MENT CIRCULA	TION.	C They is
Large		\$3	3,170,000
Small			3,447,000
Gold held, \$34,476,	000, or 74 pe	r cent.	

COUNTERFEIT LIFE ASSURANCE.

A Fourteen Years' Record.

Second Article.

We resume publication of the list of assessment life assurance societies begun in last issue, and present below statistics concerning sixteen more societies, making thirty-five in all. These tables will show still further how the cost of insurance in these organizations commonly increases with their age, and how generally the flight of years brings with this a decrease in their membership. It is to be borne in mind that in these tables \$4 is added to the "net cost per \$1,000" of each society to represent the average expenses. Some spend more and some less:

						1000
and the second second	Year	No. of	Cost	Year	No. of	Cost
Name and Date of	of	Mem-	per	of	Mem-	per
Origin.	Record	bers.	\$1,000	Record	bers	\$1,000
(20)	0001	50 000	010 70	1007	00 107	017 00
(20)	(1890	59,880	\$16 78	1897	66,437	\$17 90
Knights and Ladies	1891	61,991	17 13	1898	64,300	19 00
of Honor,	1892	64,660	16 70	1899	51,800	21 70
Indianapolis,	$\{1893$	67,516	16 20	1900	50,102	. 23 0,0
Indiana,	1894	73,343	16 00	1901	51,808	23 00
1877.	1895	76,162	17 30	1902	60,805	21 00
	1896	70,927	18 40	1903	70.751	18 90
THOMAS IS BEDUDAS	0.1013	N NITY		the places	aver le	
(21)	(1890	135,213	\$18.34	1897	89,679	\$27 00
Knights of Honor,	1891	132,499	19 63	1898	82,256	28 30
Supreme Lodge,	1892	127,073	20 30	1899	66,863	32 40
St. Louis, Mo.,	1893	123,354	21 15	1900	59,932	32 10
1874.	1894	119,785	20 54	1901	55,773	33 40
March Land . the su	1895	115,212	22 30	1902	53,580	33.90
	1896	96,633	23 30	1903	51,606	35 70
	.1000		20 00	and the second	and the second	State of the
(22)	(1890	23,501	\$16 60	1897	• 51,715	\$15 00
Knights of Pythias,	1891	27.269	17 82	1898	54,771	15 79
Endowment Rank,	1892	30.225	18 10	1899	60,522	16 60
Chicago, Ill.,	1893	32,922	16 08	1 1900	66,561	16 00
1877.	1894	36.371	15 81	1901	57,075	15 70
1011.	1895	40.988	14 43	1902	60.710	16 10
	1895	46,833	14 90	1902	63.561	15 60
	/1030	40,000	14 50	1 1900	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Caller Charles
(23)	, 1890	16,904	\$10 01	1897	138,663	\$ 9 40
Kts. of Maccabees.	1891	23,176	9 40	1898	162,252	10 50
Supreme Tent,	1892	38,227	10 30	1899	197,132	11 85
Port Huron, Mich.,	and the second second	53,222	9 70	1900	203,832	10 66
	1893	76.620	9 79	1901	240,299	. 10 70
1883.	A CONTRACTOR OF	and the second se		1901	285,564	10 50
	1895	101,869	9 50		341,304	10 70
	11896	118,767	9 10	1903	341,304	10 10

(21) Knights Templar and Masons' Life In- demnity Co., Chicago, Ill., 1884.	$(1890 \\ 1891 \\ 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895$	6,541 7,265 7,330 7,333 7,255 7,509	\$12 71 13 74 15 88 15 20 16 12 16 03	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902	7.847 7.253 6,638 6,234 5,990 5,499	\$17 7 18 70 18 00 21 10 24 80 26 50
(25) Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island, Illinois, 1883.		7,472 42,694 52,085 72,644 82,223 114,945 158,781 206,536	15 56 \$9 46 8 92 8 67 9 05 8 60	1903 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	$\begin{array}{r} 4,898\\ 259,584\\ 353.926\\ 428,361\\ 537,858\\ 621,700\\ 664,166\\ 669,151\end{array}$	26 10 \$8 12 8 50 8 90 8 70 8 90 8 90 8 90 9 00
(26) Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association, New York, 1881.	$(1890 \\ 1891 \\ 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 58,515\\ 64,679\\ 72,342\\ 82,716\\ 96,067\\ 105,878\\ 118,449\end{array}$	\$14 85 15 15 16 26 16 09 15 19 15 39 16 52	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	111,908 102,379 71,062 81,076 68,796 64,701 60,912	\$16 80 18 00 21 60 22 30 24 95 26 00 26 40
(27) National Union, Toledo, Ohio, 1881.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1890\\ 1891\\ 1892\\ 1893\\ 1893\\ 1894\\ 1895\\ 1896 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,300\\ 32,127\\ 40,566\\ 43,559\\ 44,707\\ 46,206\\ 46,782 \end{array}$	\$9 43 9 78 9 88 11 45 12 24 12 98 13 59	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	$\begin{array}{r} 46,602\\ 47,002\\ 53,040\\ 58,152\\ 61,946\\ 64,960\\ 67,521\end{array}$	12 80 13 10 14 45 15 25 15 15 14 10 14 40
(28) National Provident Union, New York, 1883.	$\begin{cases} 1890\\ 1891\\ 1892\\ 1893\\ 1893\\ 1894\\ 1895\\ 1896 \end{cases}$	6,492 6,193 6,326 6,354 5,900 6,021 5,912	\$14 10 14 88 16 50 17 60 13 33 15 13 17 40	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	3,972 3,302 3,282 3,175 3,073 2,803 4,088	\$19 40 16 30 21 00 25 00 23 20 25 80 17 30
(29) Pilgrim Fathers, United Order, Lawrence, Mass., 1879.	$\left(\begin{matrix} 1890\\ 1891\\ 1892\\ 1893\\ 1893\\ 1894\\ 1895\\ 1896\end{matrix}\right)$	12,443 13,311 15,507 16,963 18,338 20,190 21,463	$\$12 30 \\ 12 40 \\ 13 00 \\ 13 00 \\ 13 00 \\ 13 30 \\ 14 50 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 50 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 50 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 1$	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	$\begin{array}{c} 23,039\\ 24,164\\ 23,831\\ 22,311\\ 22,343\\ 23,336\\ 21,871\\ \end{array}$	\$13 70 14 00 16 60 17 00 17 40 17 50 17 00
(30) Protected Home Circle, Sharon, Pa. 1886.	$\begin{cases} 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \\ 1897 \end{cases}$	$7,591 \\ 8,856 \\ 12,201 \\ 15,936 \\ 19,589 \\ 23,652$	\$ 9 00 11 00 9 00 10 00 10 50 9 50	1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	25,085 30,068 35,682 41,597 48,688 54,651	\$11 00 10 60 10 80 11 50 11 09 11 30
(31) Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council, Boston, Mass., 1877.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1890 \\ 1891 \\ 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \end{pmatrix}$	$111,366 \\124,766 \\137,189 \\148,426 \\159,307 \\174,060 \\190,261$	\$12 52 12 14 12 90 13 05 13 12 12 81 13 22	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	195,105 189,184 193,864 210,074 231,132 254,322 283,089	\$13 34 13 81 15 15 15 29 13 40 14 50 14 50
(82) Royal Templars of Temperance, Buffalo, N.Y., 1877.	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1890 \\ 1891 \\ 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \end{pmatrix} $	$15,133 \\13,698 \\12,682 \\12,957 \\12,275 \\12,481 \\12,401$	\$16 20 19 88 21 82 23 86 19 98 19 60 20 45	1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	$\begin{array}{c} 12,435\\ 12,571\\ 12,214\\ 12,097\\ -13,656\\ 16,514\\ 15,375 \end{array}$	\$22 40 21 30 22 40 23 40 23 36 20 80 19 55
(38) Royal League, Chicago, Ill. 1883.	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \\ 1897 \end{pmatrix} $	9,000 9,728 11,610 14,320 16,629 15,100	\$ 9 20 9 30 8 60 10 20 9 00 9 00 9 00	1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	16,336 18,230 19,670 20,635 21,652 23,668 5,543	\$ 9 50 9 60 10 28 11 17 11 00 11 50 \$11 30
(34) Sons of Scotland, Toronto, Ont., 1876.	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1892 \\ 1893 \\ 1894 \\ 1895 \\ 1896 \\ 1897 \\ (1890) \end{pmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{r} 3,820\\ 3,938\\ 4,776\\ 4,948\\ 4,742\\ 4,940\\ 5,461\end{array}$	\$ 7 25 11 00 9 30 8 40 11 30 8 90	1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1897	5,543 5,894 6,096 6,088 7,231 7,560 67,661	\$11 50 10 60 12 10 13 04 9 80 10 00 \$10 80
(35) Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb., 1890	1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	$\begin{array}{c} 6,461\\ 10,106\\ 14,057\\ 20,272\\ 23,026\\ 50,110\\ \end{array}$	\$ 7 27 8 30 10 10 10 60 10 80 10 80	1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	88,481 113,473 129,837 153,017 176,028 207,176	11 00 11 50 11 60 11 10 11 90 11 30

Looking back over the foregoing thirty-five records, it will be seen that fifteen of the societies have made a slight increase in membership during the year, and that nineteen have only scored a decrease. But as to death claims, these have been heavier in twenty-three cases and a little lighter in only eleven than during the previous year.

The New York Spectator, which is a very reliable insurance journal, in a recent issue, also gave the records for the past year of thirty-five assessment societies, most of them those found in the foregoing fourteen-year tables. The death-claims paid by the thirty-five amounted to\$ 50,161,968 The cash assets in hand are only.....\$ 28,715,133 The membership numbers a total of 3,524,120 The certificates in force represent.....\$ \$5,220,067,819

From the foregoing it would appear that in spite of the efforts of the I.O.F., the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen, the A.O.U.W., and others to accumulate a large surplus their success has been very poor on that line. Only \$28,715,133 for thirty-five societies just about enough to keep the wolf from the door for the short space of six months—the death claims last year having been, as above shown, \$50,161,968. They having only a trifle over five dollars in hand on the average for each thousand dollars at risk.

The five oldest large societies are the American Legion of Honor, the Knights of Honor, the A.O.U.W., the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees. Of these, the first named is about on its last legs with only 4,049 members where it once had 62,154. The next has only 51,606 where it once had, fourteen years ago, 135,213. The Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees have both recently made a fair increase in membership; but their increasing death claims have been giving their leaders great anxiety for several years past. The one has assets accumulated of \$2,669,900, being about \$4 for each \$1,000 at risk, and the other \$3,211,145, or about \$7.50 per \$1,000. Our own Toronto Independent Order of Foresters compares favorably with those two societies in closing last year with \$6,935,133 of assets, which is nearly \$30 per \$1,000. But, as an offset, it should be said that the I.O.F. will soon be losing all revenue from its increasing 70-year old members, while the other societies can make as heavy calls as they please upon their aged friends, so long as they keep their certificates in force. And no doubt there are many, in all three companies, above seventy, or rapidly getting there.

The blue books of the past three years reveal a peculiarity in the I.O. Foresters' death claims. The business is stated in the tables in two sections thus: "In Canada," and "In other countries." The business in Canada is now getting up in years, while that from other countries is much newer. Hence, the death claims are beginning to count up heavily in the case of the home section, while remaining light on the outside field. The following statement shows the business in force at the close of the preceding year and the death claims in 1901, 1902-3, in the two sections, as an average:

Average of 3 years in Canada. \$ 82,8 Average of 3 years in other	force. Deaths. 811,333 \$705,675	
countries 133,0	002,333 915,180	

The deaths per million dollars at risk in the home section were, therefore, \$84,200, and for other countries only \$63,300. If there had been the same amount in force in Canada as abroad, the above table would read this way:

Amount in Canada, say Amount in other countries.	In force. \$133,002,000 133,002,000	Deaths. \$1,129,800 915,180
Greater mortality of	The THE AMPROVED	Contraction of the

Greater mortality on Canadian members. . \$214,620

This state of things would seem to call for a larger surplus fund being held and set apart for the Canadian members out of current income. Also, it emphasizes the need of a much larger provision for future heavy calls than any assessment society has yet attempted to make. The I.O.F.'s Chief Ranger calls their fund a "surplus," but that is clearly an error. Liabilities have to be deducted before a surplus can be found.

We have just learned that H. A. Wyman, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed as receiver of the assets of the American Legion of Honor. He says there are only 3,500 members, and the unpaid death claims numbered 126, and amounted to \$223,000. There will be about \$100,000 cash left to divide among the living holders of certificates for between four and five millions of dollars. When in operation the Legion claimed to have good assets of \$422,357 per last report to December 31st, 1903. In 1898 the assets in hand were \$838,778. Seven other smaller assessment societies have become insolvent in Massachusetts within about a year past. And thus they go.

* * *

SPECULATION AND GOOD TIMES.

Last week we expressed the opinion that there was but little foundation for the exaggerated talk concerning an approaching period of hard times for this country and the United States. That this opinion was well based, there is accumulating evidence to show. The stock market, for one, is a fairly good gauge of commercial prosperity, if due allowance be made for its tendency to get a little too far ahead of the game. And the stock markets, both in Canada and in New York, have been for some weeks past steadily regaining the tone of confidence which was lost in the great reaction of a year or so ago. So far there has been no great upheaval carrying everything before it, though last week has brought a condition in New York not far removed from that, but rather a slowly augmenting upward trend in prices. To such an extent, however, has this movement gone, that already certain stocks are very little behind the highwater mark of last year. Without wishing to be alarmist in the faintest degree, we would ask the question: is this marked advance fully warranted by circumstances? We are not now condemning the buying and selling of stocks; all we would suggest is that it be kept within due bounds; the usual alternation of feverish activity with utter deadness is good for no branch of the community whatever. Asa general rule, the monitors of opinion wait until the crash has come and then calmly criticize the lack of judgment shown by the speculative public for speculating so feverishly. And this surely is what is happening now-the outside public is being drawn into the ring, and as usual is entering it just when prices have become so high that they ought to keep out. An apt illustration of this tendency is offered in New York by the fact that the same people who a few months ago could not be induced to buy United States Steel at 55 upon any consideration whatever are now scrambling over one another to get it at 82 and more. If there be any right time for the utterance of a word of warning, it should surely be at the beginning of a period of inflation, before speculators have been irrevocably caught in the net, not at its end when the damage has been done. Perhaps the present upward movement is legitimate, and perhaps last year's slump was unwarranted; at least a reaction is by no means unlikely; and it can do no harm to the vast army of people who now consider themselves financiers on the strength of a few splashes in risky waters, to give them a word of warning, to look very carefully at what they are leaping on. The course of a bull movement in stocks may be likened to the ripening of a fruit; no sooner has full maturity been reached than there sets in at that instant the process of decay.

CROPS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The following, from a thoroughly well-informed source, is an interesting statement. It gives the actual figures, quantity, grade, and value of the wheat crop in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for the years 1902 and 1903, and the estimated figures of the crop of 1904. The figures for 1904, we may explain, have been compiled from information received from about seven hundred correspondents throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and can be regarded as fairly reliable. They indicate a higher total yield than we at first anticipated, but the cash result practically agrees with our original estimate. We yet think the total yield of bushels somewhat over the mark, but the rate, 8oc. per bushel in the statement, is fully five cents per bushel under the present market value. Although the price for high grade wheat may fall to eighty cents or thereabouts at the close of navigation, we feel confident that the net result per bushel to the farmer will be higher than eighty cents. In addition to the money value of the wheat crop, consideration must be taken also of the money value of the oat, barley and flax crop; also cattle. We believe these will represent to the farmer nearly another ten million dollars this year.

Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Wheat Crop-Actual 1902 and 1903; Estimated 1904: Winnipeg, 21st October, 1904.

1902 Crop.

Wheat inspected at Winnipeg:-

Wheat inspected :-

	Bushels.
No. I hard	21,757,000
No. I Northern	14,432,000
No. 2 Northern	6,378,000
Other grades	9,266,000
Wheat used by country mills	
Wheat used for seed 6,000,000	
	12,000,000
Total	63,833,000

Average price to farmer, 55 cents \$35,108,150

1903 Crop.

	Bushels.
No. I hard	557,000
No. I Northern	7,065,000
No. 2 Northern	10,794,000
No. 3 Northern	11,720,000
Other grades	8,337,000
Wheat used by country mills 6,500,000	
Wheat used for seed 6,500,000	
TAL	13,000,000
Total	51,473,000
Average price to farmer 65 cents	\$33,457,450

1004	Crop.	
-3-4		

	Busnels.
Estimated crop	60,000,000
Required for country mills 7,000,000	
*Required for seed 9,000,000	
when and for the state of the state of the state of	16,000,000
Balance for shipment	44,000,000
No. 4 grade and under	14,000,000
High grades	30,000,000
High grades, 30,000,000 at 80 cents to farmer	\$24,000,000
Low grades, 14,000,000 at 50 cents to farmer	7,000,000
Required by country mills, 7,000,000 at 8oc. to farmer	5,600,000
*Required for seed, 9,000,000 at 80 cents	. 7,200,000
to a sample conside balan bit firm an experience where a	\$43,800,000

Re Grading :-

No. I hard was not an official grading in the year 1903, nor is it in 1904. The apparent discrepancy, therefore, in the large amount of No. I hard in 1902, as against 1903, is accounted for in this way. No. I Northern, No. 2 Northern, and No. 3 Northern of the 1903 crop were no doubt as good a quality of wheat as the No. I hard, No. I Northern, and No. 2 Northern of the 1902 crop.

FIRE INSURANCE MEMORANDA.

The town council of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, has awarded a contract for the installation of a Norton fire alarm system in that town.

The present week witnesses the annual meeting of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. St. Louis is the place of meeting. F. F. Holmes is secretary.

The superintendent of the Boston Protective Department, Mr. G. Abbott, Jr., gives the causes of fires in May, June, and July of the present year. They were 294 in number. Matches caused the most, namely, 71 fires; sparks, 26; fireworks, 21; chimney fires and coal oil lamps, 17 each; smoking, 19; bonfires, 11; coal oil stoves, 11; spontaneous combustion, 8, and gas jets, a round dozen.

We are advised by the Equity Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto, that Mr. H. R. VanNorman has resigned his position as underwriting secretary and general agent at the head office of that company, and that Mr. A. B. Powell has accepted the chief office position on the Equity's staff. Mr. VanNorman, who is described as a young man of unusual promise, intends to try his fortunes in the great insurance centre, New York. Mr. Powell has had long experience in business and insurance, and has done hard and honest work for several years as manager of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., from which position he recently resigned.

Eighteen months' experience as proprietors of a fire insurance company was quite enough for Hannah & Hogg, the well-known liquor dealers of Chicago. That firm, who owned most of the stock of the Scottish National Insurance Company of Chicago, a few days ago reinsured its business in the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois. The Scottish National Company began business in April, 1903, with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$50,000, and did business in half a dozen western States, besides writing surplus lines in the east. The managers of the company were Newburger & Co., who have now been given an agency for the State of Illinois. The reason assigned for the reinsurance was that there wasn't enough profit in the business. The company had a premium income of about \$30,000.

Again firemen's lives are sacrificed because of deadly acid fumes. This time in Denver, where, a few days ago, several firemen lost their lives because they were exposed to nitric acid fumes. A carboy containing sixteen gallons of the acid was

*A very liberal estimate. Probably 1,500,000 bushels overestimated.

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broken in a newspaper etching plant. The fire department was called and the firemen entered the room, breathed the fumes and did not realize their danger until it was too late, in the case of several, to save their lives. The much similar case in Milwaukee and the possibility of a repetition in any city demand some safeguarding of the lives of firemen from this danger. Placards should be posted where dangerous chemicals are stored, firemen should become acquainted with these locations and should be instructed as to the peril to which they may become exposed.-Rough Notes.

* * *

LIFE ASSURANCE MEMORANDA.

At the 1904 outing of the officers and field staff of the Sun Life of Canada, held at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, some sensible things, as well as some bright things, were said by the speakers. For instance, this from Mr. F. G. Cope, Superintendent of Agencies: "The outing is not merely for pleasure; there is a business end to it. We want the man who is doing well to try and do better, and those who are not doing as well as they should to measure up to their opportunities." From Mr. F. G. Rankin: "I don't like that word 'agent' as applied to life assurance men. We are more than agents; we are representatives. When I used to sell books, I never allowed myself to be termed a book agent, I was a missionary of culture."

The fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters opened at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 12th October, when about 250 delegates and alternates were present. President H. H. Ward reviewed the work of the year; acknowledged the work of the association and his obligations to the Executive Committee and other officers, particularly to Vice-President Danford M. Baker. The winner of the Calef Loving Cup was J. H. Jeffries, assistant manager of agencies, Penn Mutual Life, and the cup was presented to him by Col. T. H. Bowles, of Detroit. The Ben Williams Vase was won by J. A. Jackson, of the Mutual Life, and presented to him by Major F. A. Kendall, of Cleveland. Officers were elected as follows: President, John Dolph, Metropolitan Life, Cincinnati; first vicepresident, Percy V. Baldwin, Washington Life, Boston; second vice-president, William Van Sickle, Home Life, Detroit; third vice-president, C. C. Courtney, of Kansas City; secretary, E. J. Clark, John Hancock Life, Baltimore; treasurer, Eli D. Weeks, Phœnix Mutual Life, Hartford. Next year's meeting is to be held at Hartford, Conn., some time in September.

2 2 2

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

Marine, Guelph.-The Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Sandusky, Ohio, is said to be doing quite a lumber insurance business in Canada. To my own knowledge, the management accepts lines of \$25,000 on lumber. Do you know anything of it, or can you learn anything of it, and has it capital entitling it to so much confidence? [The company in question has no legal status in Canada. Its capital is \$100,000 and its total ledger assets \$134,047 at the end of December, 1903. The par value of its stock in directors' hands is given at \$52,700. No sensible Canadian would take its policy for \$25,000. Ed. M. T.]

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Trinidad Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

In the opinion of the Commercial, whose suggestions as to openings for merchants at certain points in Manitoba and the North-West we quote elsewhere, there is room for bank agencies at Abernethy, Assa.; Penhold, Alta.; Belmont, Man. These, of course, would be in addition to the 216 bank branches, private or chartered, which are given by Dun's book as scattered over Manitoba and the Territories.

At West Shefford, Que., on Saturday last, the branch of the Eastern Townships Bank was robbed of \$7,000, that

sum being taken from the safe, which was wrecked. Investigation on Sunday and Monday by Mr. Neil Dinning, of the inspecting staff, discloses some circumstances that may afford a clue to the robbers. He learned that two rigs containing five men had been early Saturday morning driving quickly towards Richford, on the Vermont boundary, and silver coin has been found scattered along that road. The blankets used by the burglars to deaden the sound of the explosion of the safe, have been identified as belonging to a farmer on the road between Granby and West Shefford, so that it is inferred that the burglars came from this direction. The work was that of experts, and, according to a competent safe manufacturer, who was on the scene on Saturday, it would not have taken more than five minutes to get off with the booty. The police authorities of Bedford district, assisted by detectives from Montreal, are hard at work on the case. The bank has offered a reward of \$2,000 to anyone who will give information that will lead to the arrest of the whole or part of the gang, presumably three or four in number.

* * *

-Great wars have sprung from less provocation than that given last Friday night to Great Britain by the Baltic fleet of Russia, en route to the China Sea, firing upon English fishing boats in the North Sea, killing two men and wounding others. It is alleged by Admiral Rogestvenski that he supposed himself surrounded by Japanese torpedo boats, who fired upon his war vessels. If the officers of the Baltic fleet were not drunk they were crazed with fright to make such a mistake. Even now that a demand has been made by Britain for apology and compensation for this outrage, the Russians "decline to punish their officers at the request of any foreign powr." They may have to. Britain has some rights, to be respected, and she has a navy.

* * *

-The investigators into the comparative nutrition values of food stuffs, who have been carrying on their work in Washington, D.C., have come to the conclusion, which will surprise most, that weight for weight, white bread is more nutritious than wholemeal bread. It is true that chemical analysis shows that the bran which is removed does contain nitrogenous material, and also phosphates. This is where the brown bread enthusiasts stop, somewhat naturally concluding that when the miller takes out the bran he removes the most valuable part of the flour. Laboratory analysis is not the same as that made by the human body, and it is proved conclusively that the digestive apparatus of a man has not the power to utilize the bran at all: consequently, when he eats the meal from the whole wheat all the bran ingredients are rejected. Cattle and sheep, however can digest this branny material, so the miller is quite right in selling it for stock and reserving only the white portion for bread for man. The experiments seem to prove beyond doubt that the nitrogenous ingredients of the bran escape digestion entirely, and that one pound of pure white flour provides more digestible material than the same amount of whole meal.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the week ended with Thursday, October 27th, 1904, compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Montreal	\$22,683,248	\$24,497,232
Toronto	. 17,605,094	19,329,254
Winnipeg	. 7,182,811	6,878,956
Halifax	. 1,924,680	1,886,361
Hamilton ⁴	. 1,235,264	1,235,017
St. John	1,018,270	1,110,687
Vancouver	. 1,691,296	1,704,923
Victoria	and the second sec	747,443
Quebec	. 1,534,612	1,641,464
Ottawa	. 1,905,968	2,407,014
London	. 842,853	910,205
	\$58,285,648	\$62,348,556

Total \$58,285,648



Agencies,--Ottawa Ont. Washington D. C

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OUR HALIFAX LETTER.

The recently appointed mining committee of the Halifax Board of Trade has decided to undertake an investigation of the mining resources of Nova Scotia from a commercial standpoint. The first move will be to collect detailed information regarding the iron ore deposits of the province, as iron is the basis of a great many valuable industries which it is desirable to have established in this province in addition to those already in existence. The information will be for general public use, and should prove very valuable.

This city has lately lost a number of its prominent business men by death. It is not long since the death was chronicled of Mr. John F. Stairs, who was at the head of many industrial and financial corporations. In the last fortnight Mr. Alfred Putnam and Mr. Michael Murphy have passed away. Mr. Putnam was chiefly interested in shipbuilding, but was also engaged in other enterprises, being president of Hants County Marine Insurance Co., the Maitland Insurance Co., and the Acadia Loan Corporation. He was a director of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co., the Union Life Assurance Co., and the Midland Railway Company. He represented Hants County in the Dominion Parliament for two terms. Mr. Michael Murphy was the surviving partner in the wholesale dry goods house of J. and M. Murphy, his brother John having died about a year ago. The business is being continued by the sons of the deceased.

The Good Roads Movement in Nova Scotia has received a set-back by the resignation of the Government Instructor, Mr. C. R. Coutlee, who has been appointed engineer for the Montreal district on the Georgian Bay survey. Mr. Coutlee was only appointed instructor a few months ago, and had done nothing but examine the roads in the different parts of the province, and make himself acquainted with local conditions. The local government will appoint a successor as soon as a properly qualified person can be found.

Business men are much pleased with the reduction in the cable rates between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, which went into effect last week. Instead of fifty cents for ten words, and three cents for each additional word, the rate is now thirty cents for ten words, and two cents for each additional word. This rate applies to both day and night messages for offices of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia in this city is having a new safe constructed at a cost of several thousand dollars. I learn that the employees of this bank under 21 years of age have been notified that they will be discharged if discovered using tobacco in any form. The rule applies not only to office hours, but is supposed to be adhered to at all times. This is an unusual rule, but a good many people believe it to be as good as it is novel.

The assignment of Mr. E. F. Smith, stock-broker, took everyone by surprise. Mr. Smith left the city presumably for a trip to Montreal, and a few days later the proper official received the assignment, post-marked Philadelphia. Mr. Smith had a high reputation in the city. He went into the stock business about three years ago, and previous to that held an important position in the Royal Bank. Mr. Smith became involved through a "slump" in the securities he was carrying.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 24th October.

* * *

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Standard Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Blenheim, Ont., with Mr. E. L. Williams in charge, as manager.

A man who was well known in Brantford as a respected and public-spirited citizen, and known, too, in financial circles outside, Mr. R. S. Schell, died on Friday last. He had been manager of the Royal Loan and Savings Company for twenty-eight years, having previously been manager of the gas works. He was for several years a member of the Collegiate Institute Board, occupying the position of chairman at the time of his death, and was on the Free Library Board also. Mr. Schell was sixty-four years of age. He will be much missed in Brantford. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has added another branch to its already long list in Canada. The latest branch to be opened is at Nanton, Alberta.

A Maritime Province exchange tells us that the Bank of New Brunswick is opening a branch on the island of Grand Manan, an island belonging to New Brunswick, situate off the northeast coast of Maine.

We are informed that Mr. George Carruthers, who has been seven years manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada branch in Sherbrooke, has been appointed manager of the same bank at Ingersoll, Ont. He is to be succeeded in Sherbrooke by Mr. J. C. Fawcett, manager at Walkerton, Ont.

The New York Times has a good story of a well-known contractor in Chicago, named Coleseed, who had always been very active with all sorts of schemes. Although his means were not large, he had managed to keep his head above water through the aid of pretty nearly all the banks. His wife was discussing with him the sudden death of Herman Butler, and said: "Mrs. Butler told me that her husband selected his pall-bearers before he died. I think it was so nice of him, my dear; if you were taken before me, who would you like to have act as pall-bearers?" Coleseed thought a moment and then said. "Well, dear, ask the presidents of the eight leading banks of Chicago. They have carried me all my life."

United States bank statements show a remarkable increase in business and assets, compared with a year ago, but the conclusion is drawn from the figures presented that this growth has been largely confined to the great cities. For example, five large national banks in New York City increased their assets in the year by 54.6 per cent.; the national banks in the central reserve cities increased their assets by 21.6 per cent.; the national banks in other reserve cities increased their assets 8.6 per cent., while the country banks at large show an increase in assets of only 5.3 per cent. This seems a peculiar condition of things in view of the development which has been going on throughout the whole country at large; it would appear to indicate, too, a certain amount of over-concentration, which can hardly be to its best interests.

One occasionally hears the expression, "So-and-So is having a good time with his money while at lasts," applied to those who have secured ill-gotten gain, or who have got ahead for a while in some speculative stock deal. But if the man who has robbed a bank, for instance, sets about to enjoy himself with the proceeds, what with apprehension as to the future and the reproaches of conscience (supposing him to have a working conscience) he does not have a good time. J. F. Drummond, an employee of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Co., who was accused of embezzling \$5,480 from his employers, and who was brought back last Friday to Winnipeg from Liverpool, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Drummond was accountant, and appropriated large sums of money, which he spent in fast living. If he has not learned it already, he is probably now about to learn that the way of transgressors is hard.

Outrages in lonely places, whether taking the shape of stopping and rifling railway trains or robbing men riding or driving, ought to warn railways and banks to take some more effective measures to protect their men. The latest instance of bold and successful highwaymanship comes from Manitoba, where on Monday last the staff of the Bank of Hamilton branch at Plum Coulee, a sub-branch, were returning, presumably driving, to Winkler branch after the day's business was over, were "held up" by masked men, and at the points of revolvers made to give up the satchel containing the bank funds, some \$2,000. Having secured the booty the robbers escaped in a southerly direction towards the United States boundary, some fifteen miles away. It appears that the branch at Plum Coulee is kept open three days of the week, and at Winkler on alternate days, and the bank staff were just returning to Winkler after the day's business at Plum Coulee. Those in the party were E. V. Wahn, manager; M. H. Kennedy, accountant, and J. Wakenstein, junior clerk. The robbers had some chivalrous consideration, however, for while they held on to the money, all the promissory notes and papers taken from the bank were found, on the next morning, at the door of the bank's branch at Plum Coulée.



INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL.

The Montreal Insurance Institute "means business," as the phrase goes. At any rate its committee has chosen a series of very practical subjects to be read and discussed this winter. The syllabus shows that the papers to be read before that body during the session 1904-5 include "Specific Rating," by Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, of Toronto; "Government Returns, and How to Prepare Them," Mr. A. K. Blackader, of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa: "A Talk on the Specialized Mortality Experience of Thirty-four Canadian and American Life Companies," Mr. T. B. Macaulay; "The Sawmill Hazard," Mr. Peter Clinch, secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters; "Taxation," Prof. A. W. Flux, of McGill University; "Medical Selection of Lives," Dr. E. M. Von Eberts, and "The Legal Aspect of Insurance," Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C.

A feature of the opening session was the address given by Mr. Peterson, Principal of McGill University. His subject was "Education in the Schools." His conviction was that the prime interest of the situation was not the establishment of special classes, but an improvement of the ordinary education going on in our schools. He believed that for nine pupils out of ten the proper business of the schools was to train in a general way the faculties of the scholars, rather than seek to prepare them for special callings in life. Several American colleges, he said, and Birmingham and Manchester, were giving attention to commercial subjects. They were making special provision for the large body of young men who would be likely to take a higher education if emphasis were laid on the subject in which they were interested and had to do with their future career. Such institutions recognized the fact that if a liberal education was to be generally diffused, it must be given in new ways, otherwise a large class would be shut out of it.

* * *

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The London Economist's Index Number, showing the average price of a number of selected commodities, now stands at 2,148, as compared with 2,130 three months ago, or an advance of 0.8 per cent. A year ago it stood at 2,114, at the end of September, 1902, at 2,002, while the highest point was reached at the end of April in the present year, when it stood at 2,239. As may be noted from the above-named comparison of the last three months, no very marked change has taken place in any of the principal commodities. Cotton has shown more fluctuations than anything else, but even these have been mild when compared with a few months back. Cotton is slightly lower than at the end of June last, while metals, except iron and steel, have gone up. Sugar is higher. Wool has been very firm, higher prices having been secured at the last sales in London than at any previous sales this year. On the other hand, flax, silk, hemp and jute are all lower than three months ago. Meat has risen slightly and will probably continue on the upward course until after the cessation of the Christmas demand. Wheat (English) has advanced 3s. 6d. per quarter on the strength of reports from America, though these are discounted somewhat owing to the tendency on this side to excitement and speculative manipulation. Tea keeps low. Petroleum has advanced and so has tallow.

N N N

-The Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department last month disposed of 13,110 acres of land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the price realized being \$61,962. For the nine months of the present year already expired, the figures were 431,282 acres sold, for \$1,879,841.

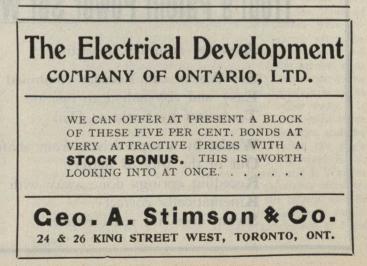
-On Friday last, the night shift in the machine shops of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Glace Bay, quit work, because the superintendent persisted in the employment of unskilled labor to operate machines that required skilled mechanics or apprentices. The difficulty, however, was settled within two or three days, the management agreeing to employ unskilled labor in the machine shops as helpers only. In accordance with an amendment to the Bank Act, passed at the session of Parliament, the Union Bank of Halifax is preparing to circulate its own notes in Trinidad. The present notes in circulation in the island do not represent the same value as those of this country.

—The United States Steel Corporation is about to make another offer to its employees to take up shares of stock. In January, 1903, \$2,000,000 worth was thus offered at \$82.50 per share, and it was guaranteed to draw a 7 per cent. dividend and a bonus, provided the employee should hold it for five years. In December last year another offer was made, similar to the first, except that the price was \$55, the value of the stock having depreciated. This has now gone up again, however, and it is understood the basis of the new offer will be at about \$80 per share. One wonders how far such offers as these are dictated by altruism and how far by "enlightened selfishness."

-News comes from Victoria, B.C., that at a meeting on Friday last, Hon. Senator Templeman explained his action in withdrawing his amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the Senate, calling for construction to commence at the Pacific end within two years, to have been because of the following assurance from Mr. Hays: "Surveys have not yet reached that stage of completeness to enable me to affix any regard to the western end, there are many things to consider, including the important question of harbor facilities, and the nature of the country through which the road must run. I may say, however, that it will be the policy of the company to definite time for commencement at either end of the road. With diligently prosecute to completion the surveys which have been in operation for over a year, and, so soon as the progress of the surveys in British Columbia will permit, construction will be commenced from the Pacific Coast end of the road, and be carried continuously in an easterly direction until' the road is completed. In fact, such action will be necessary to complete the road within the time limit."

* * *

-Those among us who saw and heard the Archbishop of Canterbury while on a visit to Canada must have been impressed with the sincerity of the man. He had a sane way of judging things, and a clear way of expressing himself. And the people who met or heard him in the United States were struck by the friendly frankness, the absence of pomp in his demeanor. Some words in one of his American addresses remind us of his letter to the Vicar of Margate, lately published. "I am firmly persuaded," wrote His Grace, "that if our political life is to be maintained at its higher level and our public men are to justify the confidence we have been accustomed to place in them, electors must see to it that no political or partisan enthusiasm leads them to record votes for men whom they do not trust or respect." Such words are of great value, and they ought to be pondered by many in the United States and Canada where dignity of the franchise has so much fallen into disrespect. The Archbishop evidently sees the danger to the body politic that lurks in the venal vote, the ignorant vote, or even the careless vote.







ford BANKERS MJNTEAL-Molsons Bank; Imperial Bank of Canada, Yew YORK-The Importers and traders National Bank LINDON ENGLAND-The Fistional Bank of Scotland.

Manitoba - Winnipeg.

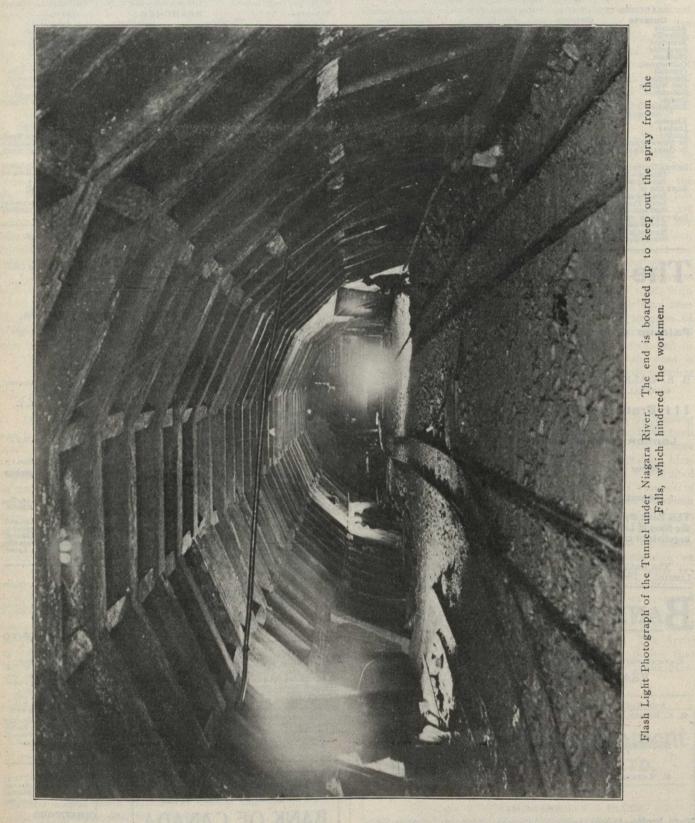
West Indies - Kingston, Jamaica

Onited States - Boston and Chicago

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A COLOSSAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

The illustration we present to-day shows the portal end of the waste water tunnel of the Electrical Development Company, which is to extend from the power house to the verge of Niagara Falls. This tunnel is at present semi-circular in shape, but when completed will be horseshoe shape some 26 feet in diameter. Its level is 158 feet below the river bed, and a shaft sunk close to the edge of the Falls gives access to it. The timbering of the roof, as may be seen, is regular and very —Lloyds has just issued a summary of vessels of all nations which have been condemned or totally lost during the past year. The table shows that 237 steamers of 298,376 gross tons were foundered, wrecked or lost during the year. To this wastage is to be added 498 sailing vessels of 259,004 tons. Of these losses, naturally Great Britain, owing to the preponderance of her tonnage, is the greatest sufferer. She lost 155 vessels of 193,200 tons. The British colonies lost forty-one vessels of 18,192 tons. Norway comes next with a



heavy. The boarding of the remote portion, which may be seen in the distance, was found necessary because of the heavy spray encountered by the contractors who had previously been dumping the excavated rock behind the Canadian Falls. This tunnel when complete will be 1,935 feet long. It has already been excavated, in its semi-circular form, for the full length. At this great depth of 158 feet, we are told, the stillness is intense, until broken by the noises of the men, mules, and drills used in the work of excavating. wastage of 125 vessels of 86,736 tons. The United States comes third with a wastage of 100 vessels of 66,797 tons, exclusive of the losses on the Great Lakes. Others were as follows: Austria-Hungary, eight vessels of 14,544 tons; Denmark, nineteen vessels of 7,415 tons; Holland, thirteen vessels of 9,054 tons; France, thirty-six vessels of 34,779 tons; Germany, thirty-nine vessels of 32,520 tons; Italy, twenty-seven vessels of 16,412 tons; Russia, twenty-two vessels of 8,312 tons; Spain, eleven vessels of 9,349 tons; Sweden, sixty-six vessels of 27,437 tons.

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 1st day of December next.

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

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next. The chair to be taken at noon.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th October, 1904.

D. COULSON General Manager.

The Ontario Bank. Dividend No. 94.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has 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 Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th ito the 3 th November, both days inclusive

November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

C. McGILL, General Manager. Toronto, 20th October, 1904

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 59.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1904, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after on and after

Thursday, the First Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, October 25th, 1904.



Union Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 76.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half Per 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 Branches on and after

Thursday, the First Day of December Next.

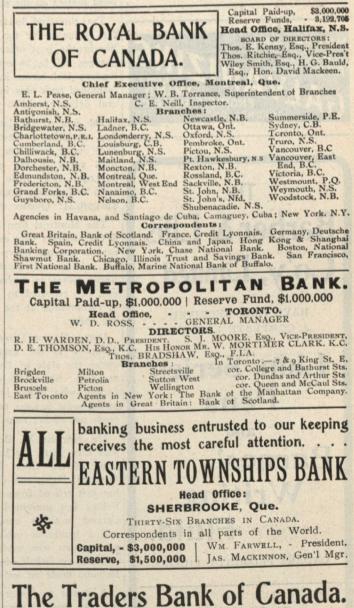
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. H. BALFOUR,

General Manager.

Quebec, Oct. 21st, 1904.



Dividend No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the current halfyear, being at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branch Offices, 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.

The Traders Bank of Canada. Toronto, 24th October, 1904. H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.



Mercantile Summary.

Murdock McKenzie, of the long established firm of M. McKenzie & Co., Montreal, died last week aged 85 years.

Jules Miller, of Quebec, engaged in a grocery business since last spring, under the style of Miller & Gagnon, has as-His liabilities are almost altosigned. gether local.

The town of Palmerston carried bylaws on Tuesday last, by large majorities, for money to extend the municipal electric light plant and to furnish the public library building throughout.

There is a lack of dwellings in Berlin for the growing population. The Oelschlager property on Yonge street has been sold to a building syndicate in London, Ont., which will erect twenty tenement houses on the property.

Two thousand dollars has been placed in the estimates for the interior refitting of Sherbrooke post office. Chief among the changes will be an equipment of new and modern lock-boxes in place of the oldfashioned ones now in use, while the general delivery wicket will be enlarged.

The will of the late Alexander Lumsden, ex-M.L.A., lumberman and steamboat owner, etc., has been proved. The total value of the estate is placed at \$935,042. It is made up as follows: Ontario real estate, \$41,175; personal estate, \$484,919.44; Quebec estate, \$408,948.26.

The Montreal firm of Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., doing a very extensive import business in cements, heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., who recently became involved through heavy losses in asphalt paving contracts, etc., are reported to be making an offer of compromise at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar.

Dame Alexina Drolet, doing business at Montreal in the general hardware line, under the style of Desforges & Co., has assigned. She is the wife of Joseph Desforges, who failed just two years ago, owing some \$23,000, and who has recently made use of her name.

Mr. Norman W. Bethune, who for the past fifty years has been manager at Ottawa of the Great North-Western and Montreal Telegraph Companies, and who has just retired from the position, was on Friday last presented by the citizens of Ottawa with a congratulatory address and a handsome cabinet of silver. The presentation was made by Sir Sandford Fleming, on behalf of the subscribers. Mr. Bethune made an appropriate reply.

A grocer in Montreal named C. Spector has made assignment of his estate, showing assets of some \$2,000, and liabilities of about \$3,500. He was also interested in a branch business at Brandon, Man., which he is said to have lately sold out to a brother .---- Joseph Vernier, for five years doing a grocery business in Point St. Charles suburbs, Montreal, and previously a Grand Trunk brakesman, has become insolvent .---- C. Sauve, dry goods, Montreal, lately noted by us as having assigned, is making an offer at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar.



desiring to realize the Large Interest and Profits possible in legitimate Mining, Oil, Timber and Smelt-r Investments and Dividend-paying Industrial Stocks, listed and unlisted, should send for our Booklets, giving full information, mailed FREE.

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Middlesex 4 per cent. Debentures.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to two o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 5th, 1904, for the purchase of \$33,000 County of Middlesex Consolidated Debt Debentures, bearing interest at four per cent., payable semi-annually, on the 15th of June and the 15th of December. Principal payable in gold on the 14th day of December, 1924.

Each tender must state a lump sum, payable at the Bank of Toronto, in London, Ontario, on the 15th day of December, 1904, where and when the debentures will be delivered.

A. M. McEVOY, Treasurer. County Buildings, London, Ont., October 26th, 1904.

-The Small Boy-I say, g-g-got any d-dry fish? The Fishmonger-Yes, my lad. The Small Boy-Then g-g-give i'em a drink!-Illustrated Bits.

560a

THE MONETARY TIMES

CAPITAL

LIABILITIES

1

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting	
under Dominion Gov't charter	
for the month ending 30th Sept.,	1.6
1904.	aı

	der Dominion Gov't charter, the month ending 30th Sept. 04.	Capital authorized	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid up	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund,	Rate per cent. of last Dividend declared.	Notes in circulation.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\end{array}$	Bank of Montreal Bank of New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia	\$14,000,000 500,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 200,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000	\$14,000,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 200,000	775,000 1,000,000 3,100,000	7. 10		$\begin{array}{r} 25,996 \\ 20,450 \\ 323,273 \end{array}$
5 6 7 8 9	St. Stephen's Bank Bank of British North America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Townships Bank	$\begin{array}{r} 4,866,666\\ 4,000,000\\ 5,000,000\\ 3,000,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,866,666\\ 2,984,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,497,600\end{array}$	4,866,666 2,984,000 3,000,000 2,471,800	$\begin{array}{c} 1,946,666\\ 3,184,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 1,500,000\end{array}$	6 10 9 8	3,036,930 2,656,289 2,628,387 2,038,885	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,997 \\ 39,260 \\ 30,922 \end{array} $
$10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14$	Union Bank of Halifax Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merchants' Bank of Canada	3,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 1,000,000	$1,336,150 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 6,000,000 \\ 846,537$	$1,336,150\\1,500,000\\1,500,000\\6,000,000\\823,309$	600,000 450,000 3,200,000	6 6	$1,233,351 \\1,415,694 \\1,462,770 \\4,098,778 \\807,250$	259,573
14 15 16 17 18	Banque Provinciale du Canada People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of New Brunswick Bank of Yarmouth Union Bank of Canada	$1,500,000 \\180,000 \\300,000 \\4,000,000$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 300,000\\ 2,500,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000,000\\ 180,000\\ 300,000\\ 2,500,000\end{array}$	440,000 170,000 50,000	5	$\begin{array}{r} 807,250\\ 933,196\\ 129,812\\ 68,684\\ 2,437,642\end{array}$	$ 19,244 \\ 11,601 \\ 11,763 $
19 20 21 22	Canadian Bank of Commerce Royal Bank of Canada Dominion Bank Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island	$10,000,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,500,000$	8,700,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 343,976	8,700,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 343,976	3,000,000 3,000,000 266,136	7 8 10 8	7,467,893 2,499,076 2,748,593 288,403	89,239 26,945
23 24 25 26 27	Bank of Hamilton	2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,237,400 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 500,200 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 504,600 \end{array}$	2,234,400 1,000,000 274,872 2,000,000 329,515	1,000,000 10,000 1,200,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 10\\ 6\\ 7\\ 6\\ \end{array} $	$2,174,197\\893,496\\130,503\\1,765,818\\321,150$	20,893
-28 29 30 31	Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank of Canada Western Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada	3,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 500,000 2,388,000	$\begin{array}{r} 2,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 2,318,508\end{array}$	2,850,000 217,500 700,000	9 10 7 7	2,273,957 2,786,791 442,285 2,024,550	34,509 32,472
32 33 34	Sovereign Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank Crown Bank of Canada Total	$2,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ \hline 100,546,666$	$1,300,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 723,300 \\ \hline \\ 80,408,429 \\ \hline$	$1,300,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 479,587 \\ \hline 79,642,783$	1,000,000 Nil.	5	1,234,025 927,217	3,805,154
	10ta1					State Street and		0,000,104

ASSETS

BANK	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dom. Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Loans to other banks in Canada secured.	Demand deposits or at notice or on a fixed day with other Banks in Canada.	Balance due from agents of Bank or from other banks, etc., in United Kingdom.	Balance due from agents of the B'k or from other Banks or agencies abroad.	Dominion Govern- ment deben- tures or stocks.	Public and Municipal Securities	Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks
1 Bank of Montreal 2 Bk. of New Bruns'ck 3 Quebec Bank	3,663,665 120,658 303,507	5,675,154 270,091 586,062	$460,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 90,045$		256,322	8,167 83,947 129,529	716,854 29,211	4,206,519 468,248 164,763	486,744 178,363 150,633	374,360 134,545 127,655	7,140,598 257,745 685,780
 4 Bank of Nova Scotia. 5 St. Stephen's Bank 6 Bk. of Br. N. America 	1,683,160 18,352 1,115,211	1,656,520 17,700 1,469,738	$96,614 \\ 11,000 \\ 150,655$	1,033,147 15,441 861,880		3,122 38,586 18,059	54,587 159 97,448	1,657,451 29,137 1,320,204	293,340 1,025,208	1,068,868	2,738,045
7 Bank of Toronto 8 Molsons Bank 9 E. Townships Bank	637,310 506,656 162,316	${}^{1,866,502}_{1,358,469}_{842,805}$	$\begin{array}{r} 134,000 \\ 135,000 \\ 100,000 \end{array}$	797,488	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{r} 12,053 \\ 212,577 \\ 550,105 \end{array}$	$3,911 \\ 45,095$	1,191,002 1,208,068 875,541	$\begin{array}{r} 235,598 \\ 422,465 \\ 167,073 \end{array}$	$27,413 \\1,187,118 \\282,000$	1,473,149
10 Union Bk. of Halifax11 Ontario Bank12 Banque Nationale	250,935 131,410 98,614	530,751 366,668 676,161	69,137 72,102 75,000	466,811 355,702		182,605 333,658 16,317	44,874	$189,359 \\ 30,612 \\ 306,030$	634,937 50,000	265,047 143,424	169,550 1,051,520
13 Mer. Bk. of Canada 14 Bk. Prov. du Canada 15 Peop's Bk. of Halifax	525,672 31,160 91,214	2,296,938 39,610 259,878	240,000 39,816 47,000	195,187		3,755 176,024 13,480	545	39,962 73,165 117,139	638,997 127,706	810,915 640,102 45,892	
16 People's Bk. of N.B. 17 Bank of Yarmouth 18 Union Bk. of Canada	8,743 12,687 382,981	$\begin{array}{r} 42,113 \\ 14,897 \\ 1,151,868 \end{array}$	9,000 4,445 125,000	4,182 9,688 633,058		$\begin{array}{r} 28,498 \\ 10,434 \\ 86,863 \end{array}$	442 163,518	$\begin{array}{r} 28,382 \\ 6,585 \\ 433,285 \end{array}$	36,327 19,400	5,000 50,986	1
19 Canadian Bk. of Com. 20 Royal Bk. of Canada 21 Dominion Bank	2,489,121 1,707,165 1,098,333	Chevrolitics and the statement	$\begin{array}{r} 400,000\\ 120,000\\ 150,000\end{array}$	2,556,897 1,363,085 1,008,661		$10,162 \\92,590 \\549,049$	142,838	1,681,787 1,443,267 2,651,552	2,123,272 385,000 92,683	$\begin{array}{r} 433,417\\ 2,054,231\\ 669,172\end{array}$	3,833,051 2,944,178 3,626,814
 22 Mer. Bk of P. E. I 23 Bank of Hamilton 24 Standard Bk. of Can. 	27,278 412,303 231,009	$\begin{array}{r} 82,733 \\ 1,418,666 \\ 661,347 \end{array}$	$14,500 \\ 110,000 \\ 50,000$	24,023 419,168 463,881		$\begin{array}{r} 44,993 \\ 469,360 \\ 204,763 \end{array}$		7,442 814,456 264,705	128,724 579,430	2,207,729 1,400,568	635,090 739,022
 25 Banque de St. Jean 26 Banque d'Hochelaga 27 Ban. de St. Hyacinthe 	$\begin{array}{r} 4,247 \\ 159,235 \\ 11,982 \end{array}$	8,730 800,061 15,191	8,053 93,000 16,748	Statute Contract Statute		28,923 69,452 44,458	214,514	7,161 552,719 45,493	767,958	260,125	
 28 Bank of Ottawa 29 Im. Bk. of Canada 30 W. Bk. of Canada 	511,323 792,480 31,126	26,163	$125,000 \\ 145,000 \\ 22,304$	1		510,129 428,876 909,001	289,474	$\begin{array}{r} 244,686 \\ 1,279,839 \\ 36,455 \end{array}$	661,606 948,601 129,895	1,588,350 483,981	221,036
 31 Traders Bk. of Can 32 Sov. Bk. of Canada 33 Metropolitan Bank 34 Crown Bank of Can 	223,960 96,208 43,019 26,497	$\begin{array}{r} 1,199,589\\ 651,084\\ 250,700\\ 61,678\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100,000 \\ 56,868 \\ 28,464 \\ 5,020 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 403,453\\294,203\\126,282\\91,799\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 209,188\\ 62,514\\ 377,501\\ 75,442 \end{array}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{r} 453,424\\ 288,406\\ 68,346\\ 68,994\end{array}$	661,096 513	$139,149 \\ 1,095 \\ 4,500 \\ 8,000$	654,558 470,397
Total	17,609,537	35,984,556	3,328,771	18,725,091	1,016,297	6,024,180	6,575,994	22,254,184	10,945,569	16,947,926	38,925,896

urn of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes gold bullion. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes bullion. The figures the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last eturns received, viz: 17th September, 1904.

	1 198 5 5 8 18 5 1		·	ES	IABILITI	365 1		N. F. S. Level St. St. Mar.		
Directors' liabilities.	Total Liabilities.		Bals, due to bank agencies or other banks or agencies out of Canada or Britain.	Balances due to agencies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United Kingdom	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Loans from other banks in Canada secured.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Deposits by the Public payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand	Bal. due to Provincial Governments.
1,040,000	109,480,976				1,049,900		20 807 772	55,133,943	20,855,583	584,654
282,095	4,410,067				216,845		-0,007,772	2,635,723	1,058,914	
386,012	9,128,556				203,828			3,791,678	3,393,124	94,205
351,999	24,001,196		565,128		402,681		2,550,501	10,674,373	7,547,459	2
41,517	463,232		10,174		464			173,284	130,650	
Nil	31,713,775	10,530,009	116,040	389,333	70,562		1,865,362	9,881,388	5,764,071	49,083
638,897	20,023,693	831	5,047	479,325	497,642			11,753,197	4,552,821	39,277
439,214	21,478,155		80,101	494	215,900			13,417,384	5,064,513	40,451
164,851	11,490,612							7,548,611	1,874,753	8,219
425,937	8,296,031	2,620	3,704	545,562	79,814		377,195	5,124,969	906,476	3,465
26,644	12,750,068		110,000	377,089				8,224,243	2,392,890	211,123
704,034	7,939,161				4,760			4,900,701	1,492,689	65,726
369,377	32,064,907	1,142		665,664	1,136,665		39,681	19,567,449	6,248,475	47,476
Nil	4,408,105					998,459		2,009,776	329,101	148,658
225,891	4,636,055	7,783		133,967	193,556			2,622,008	726,293	
141,074	551,397				5,723			231,328	172,659	
28,690	388,703			10,345		17,839		245,991	34,078	
1,022,500	17,345,395				11,547			9,166,013	4,339,419	1,382,062
1,462,894	75,735,551	1,321			145,358		7,702,263	39,089,875	20,095,591	830,137
253,582	23,193,896	696			131,045			10,397,053	4,613,317	40,987
382,000	31,070,334		**********					20,260,750		31,142
144,197	1,245,917	8,289						722,155		3,848
101,039	21,105,718			687,051	51,027			13,415,485	4,267,593	489,984
93,553	13,974,596	214,423	250,000	807,717	19,267				2,773,395	97,968
, 12,815	431,007	3,304	·····						28,649	25,974
430,580	11,000,160	103,675						6,602,689	2,163,440	52,588
37,043	1,037,642							623,924	70,394	19,223
348,065	17,189,683			812,022	117,206			11,152,397		149,952
192,629	24,989,656			*********	70,503					240,450
10,123	4,316,149	15,411		72,714					519,096	
105,619	17,271,992			621,922	3,001					132,316
77,542	8,371,373			387,799					1,943,127	135,908
134,083	2,611,673	786		106,913	115			875,135	544,856	156,648
13,350	670,509			•••••	• • • • • • • • • • •	·····	•••••	355,465	177,734	
10,087,846	574,785,940	11,021,636	2,100,271	6,910,246	4,632,964	1,016,298	37,446,637	313,502,733	125,472,424	5,081,526

ASSETS

Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks.	Call and Short Loans else- where than in Canada	Current Loans	Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada	Loans to Provin- cial Gov- ern- ments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises	Mort- gageson real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank premises	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore- going heads.	Total assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.	Greatest amount of Notes in circula- tion at any time during the Month
677,072 1,527,784		68,906,239 2,866,020 7,002,025	8,673,000 255,000	745,404 18,040	358,176 22,775 36,773		5,000 	600,000 33,171 227,500	2,305,826	135,201,496 5,666,726	3,659,554 118,350 301,730	6,157,260 195,725 531,861	8,619,258 491,387 1,570,636
2,279,718		7,993,025 10,245,465 508,697	3,137,776	138,686	115,666 12,126			227,599 357,372 12,000	92,747 15,681	12,847,415 29,420,273 716,853	1,668,969 18,250	1,634,884 17,750	1,963,870 142,300
2,225,126 1,683,766		18,107,061 17,593,812	3,552,463	463,978	122,305 39,278	5,113	20,370	858,102 360,519	4,338,611	42,150,453 26,804,798	942,396 636,794	1,543,698 1,880,063	3,098,135 2,698,900
1,845,880 285,079		17,979,765 11,197,466				181,403	57,696 53,774	300,000 395,778	10,570 21,189	20,804,158 27,848,439 15,693,166	503,178 164,133	1,082,635 737,103	2,927,747 2,082,880
316,735 630,220 402,510		7,226,912 11,601,255	431,200		33,951 8,796		2,100	112,158 125,000	4,879	10,688,053 15,046,361	234,409 128,243 05,700	514,217 271,446 655,200	1,299,716 1,427,080 1,486,670
3,118,597 1,458,865	4,108,350	7,672,884 20,727,219 2,128,047	174,811		$\begin{array}{r} 44,400\\ 237,919\\ 27,386\end{array}$	1,700	10,050 36,298 6,628	208,454 837,448 130,000	126,850 103,167 93,227	$10,109,492 \\41,492,598 \\5,284,352$	95,700 514,854 29,673	2,517,000 35,576	4,098,778 811,350
216,357		4,788,671 754,505			54,211 2,911		51,844	68,746 13,500		6,166,143 943,323	87,927 9,030	286 213 42,113	981,137 136,995
704,525		615,901 16,319,414			21,258 85,921	3,593 79,322	45,012	8,000 910,736	1,260	741,140 21,188,755	12,401 377,554	14,338 1,030,109	68,889 2,437,642
2,245,955 1,579,242 3,679,667		51,553,565 13,561,601 21,338,263	1,633,583 1,824,048	23,690 138,793	320,195 51,129 8,575	5,055		$1,000,000 \\369,038 \\438,000$	505,100 10,000 5,028	88,363,379 29,565,697 38,091,004	2,544,000 797,056 1,083,000	3,877,000 1,065,560 2,545,000	7,745,000 2,505,568 2,749,000
2,369,210 175,527		1,627,010 15,809,208 11,070,937	60,321		24,083 53,386 41,532		35,316 8,678	21,132 606,762 100,000	140,879	1,908,047 25,702,114 16,062,285	27,007 411,000 231,043	81,294 942,400 693,240	294,128 2,194,200 908,391
786,704		621,235 9,319,323			23,854 92,277		8,573 36,525	14,170 204,827	9,191 102,208	738,977 14,382,981	3,943 159,154	8,037 602,983	$139,098 \\ 1,852,503 \\ 328,265$
802,602 2,737,512	······	1,196,704 15,977,096 17,173,662		61,007	11,690 71,262 32,737	15,881	10,897 25,288 100,385	22,970 459,403 693,742		$1,454,053 \\22,514,751 \\31,386,516$	$ 11,486 \\ 514,399 \\ 800,202 $	$13,166 \\872,300 \\2,764,476$	
1,959,085		3,070,990 13,249,043	4,500	459.091	36,781	22,200 17,933 4,767	9,400	22,289 224,000	16,155	5,070,871 20,482,407	30,041 222,056	23,985 1,185,040	469,215 2,037,125
1,189,258 662,689 267,711		6,627,191 2,393,358			33,797 2,030	4,707		114,956 258,146	$10,525 \\ 2,426$	10,081,181 4,687,863	96,074 42,286	552,225 231,839	
	49,364,845	375,833 *412,197,377	19,746,702	2,048,689	326 2,362,612	723,728	764,803	33,552 10,141,570		$\frac{1,148,472}{719,650,434}$	$\frac{26,447}{16,502,339}$	87,396 34,693,132	<u> </u>

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

5600

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Notice is hereby given

That a dividend of 31 per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

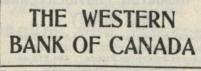
Thursday, the 1st Day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE, General Manager.

Montreal, 25th Oct., 1904.



Head Office, Oshawa, Ont.
 Capital Authorized
 \$1,000,030
 00

 Capital Subscribed
 500,000
 0G

 Capital Paid-up
 500,000
 0G

 Rest
 250,000
 00
 Board of Directors

JOHN COWAN, ESQ., President REUBEN S. HAMLIN, ESQ., Cilcon Esq. Vice-President

W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Vice-President W. F. Allen, Esq. Robert McIntosh M. D. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier. Branches-Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paaleey, Fort Perry, Pickering, Plattsville, Sunderland, Tilsonburg, Tavistock, Whitby, Wellealey. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and Interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents in New York and Sterlanda. The Merchants Bank of Canada London, Eng.-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and One - quarter per Cent. (11/4%), for the current quarter, being at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and at the Branches, on and after

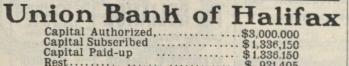
Tuesday, the 15th Day of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox., both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager.

Toronto, Ont., 11th October, 1904.





Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent., for the half year ending November 30th (being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum), on the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after DECEMBER FIRST NEXT.

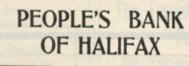
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Hamilton, on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1905, at noon.

By order of the Board.

Hamilton, October 24, 1904.

J. TURNBULL. General Manager.



Capital Authorized \$1,500,000.00 Capital Paid-up... 998,500.61 Reserve Fund 440,000.00

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX D. R. CLARKE, General Manager. Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S. Agencies—North End Branch—Halitax, Edmundston, N.B., Wolfville, N.S. Woodstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediac, N.B., Port Hood, C.B., Fraserville, Que., Canso, N.S., Levis, P.Q., Lake Megantic, N.B., Bridgewater, N.S., Mahone Bay, N.S. Mabou, C.B., St. Raymond, P.Q., Warwick, P.Q., Grand Mere, P.Q., Bathurst, N.B., Andover, N.B. Bankers- The Union Bk. of London, Londen, G.B.; The Bank of New York, New York: New England National Pank. Boston: Bank of Toronto, Montreal

La Banque Nationale.

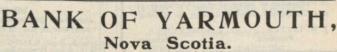
On and after Wednesday, the second day of November next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 31st of October next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Quebec, 20th September, 1904.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager.



H. G. FARISH, Ass'T. CASHIER.

T, W. JOHNS, CASHIER. H. G. DIRECTORS:

JOHN LOVITT, PRESIDENT. S. A. CROMWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT. H. B. CANN. AUGUSTUS CANN. J. LESLIE LOVITT.

Correspondents at-London-The Union of London, and Smith's Bank; New York - Citizens Central National Bank; Boston - Eliot National Bank; Montreal-The Bank of Montreal, Molsons Bank. Prompt Attention to Collections.



The ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO. Of London, Canada,

Subscribed Capital						\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital -			. *	-	197	1,200,000
Reserve Fund -						600,000
Total Assets						3,810,826
Total Liabilities -	•			•		1,948,916
Debentures issued for interest can be collected without charge.	at	any	age	ency	of M	Iolsons Bank,
a set of the real	WI	LLI	AM	F,	BUI	LEN, Manager

London, Ontario, 1904.





EALERSIN

HIGH

INVESTMENTS

GRADE

INVITED.

GUVFBNMFNI

AND OTHER

CORRESPONDENCE

BOND

to his pocket to find he had come out without a single penny. He hesitated a moment, and then explained the position to the lad. "Don't mind about that, sir," was the reply, "you can pay for it to-morrow. It will be all right." "And to-morrow, my boy, I may be dead," said the politician, with the idea of impressing a moral lesson upon the youthful mind. The answer of the lad left the moralizing legislator gasping. "Well, sir, if that is the case, it will be no great loss, after all." -St. James' Gazette.

563

ness affairs. Some have money to be invested, others rents to be collected or estates to be managed. The advantages of placing your business in the hands of a Trust Company are manifold and important, and clearly explained in a neat booklet, which is yours for the asking asking.

THE

Trusts & Guarantee Co.

LIMITED

OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS :

14 King Street West, - Toronto.

\$2.000,000.00

Capital Subscribed, - - - Capital Paid-up, - - -

NORTHERN ELECTRIC

The

AND

Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Electrical Apparatus

and

Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to

all classes of

METAL WORK

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

MONTREAL

BANKERS.

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

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

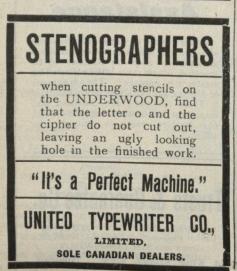
GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor, Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

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

H. H. MILLER, Hanover.

The Grenfell Investment Co. BANKERS GRENFELL, N.W.T.

A General Banking and Financial Business transacted. Special attention given to collections on Neudorf, Hyde, Tiree, Mariabilf and Pheasant Forks. Jas. YOUNG-THOMSON, MGR.



Mercantile Summary

Hamilton, Ont., council has decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers to raise \$50,000 for an extension to the City Hospital.

An assignment has been made by Mrs. Israel Zunar, dealing in boots and shoes, in Ottawa. In connection with this matter a charge has been laid against her husband of having recently transferred the business to his wife with fraudulent intent.

It is stated in a cable message of Wednesday that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has decided to forward a protest against the recent Dominion bill imposing a special duty on goods dumped into Canada, whether from Britain or elsewhere.

The F. Williams Company's wholesale cigar warehouse, at Morrisburg, Ont., with a stock worth \$10,000, was totally destroyed by fire on the 22nd October. Insurance about half. On the same date, another fire took place in Rat Portage, N. Brunsell's boathouse, together with several gasoline launches, sail boats, etc., being destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

The Carney Lumber Company, of Massey, Ont., and also of Wisconsin, will erect a large two-band sawmill at Owen Sound, with a yearly capacity of 20,000,-000 feet. The ratepayers will shortly vote on a by-law granting exemption from taxation for ten years, and the city has sold the company a site on the bay shore.

A fire broke out the other day in the main building of the Owen Sound municipal plant. Luckily, however, it was put out before it had reached the new generators recently put in at a cost of \$15,000, and not very much damage was done.

Upon demand, an assignment has been made by Andrew Laing and L. E. Gingras, doing business at Montreal as the Laing Canning and Preserving Co. They did a business in the making of cheap preserves, and a large quantity of rotten figs were lately seized upon their premises by the health officers. This concern must not be confounded with the Laing Packing and Provision Co., Limited, a very extensive concern of altogether different stamp, who lately sought to restrain the failed concern from making use of the style they adopted, as likely to mislead the public.

The Ontario Sugar Refining Company's works at Berlin are still a drawing card. On Friday last the first excursion train of the season arrived there. There were ten railway cars filled to their utmost capacity by over 700 persons, and drawn by two engines. The excursionists were from Bruce, Grey, and Wellington Counties, consisting largely of farmers and their sons, while not a few came from Wiarton, Walkerton, Chesley, Harriston, Palmerston, Fergus and other points. The excursion was educational to the farmer visitors, who saw a great and growing industry in active working, and were impressed by the successful cultivation of the sugar beet on a large scale.



AND Fitted Bags FOR FOR Dresentations. If a member of your staff is leaving and something is to be given to him, you will find more value shown for the money spent in a Dressing Bag than in any other kind of goods. Catalogue M describes our travelling and Leather goods. We pay express in Ontario. The Julian Sale LEATHER GOODS CO., LIMITED

It is understood that the Ontario and Western Railway has practically passed into the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company.

105 King St. West., - TORONTO

The Henderson Roller-Bearing Company's business has increased so rapidly that they find their present factory in Toronto unable to keep up with the demand. They are, therefore, about to erect a large plant in Winnipeg for the manufacture of bearings. They already have an office in that city.

A poetic correspondent of the Montreal Star asks why the erstwhile crystal air of the mountain and city should be contaminated and rendered smoky from the burning of forest leaves, when, under different arrangements, they might give excellent material for the enrichment of the soil.

The New York Produce Exchange has now adopted rules to govern trading in pig iron warrants. Trading will be initiated on the Exchange as soon as certain agreements with financial institutions have been signed and the rules formally posted for ten days. The trading will have for its basis certificates issued by a trust company calling for stated amounts of pig iron in storage with a warrant company. Upon delivery of a certificate to the trust company it will be cancelled, and an order issued upon the storage house for delivery of the iron.

Debentures

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

Stocks. New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased for Cash or on margin and

H. O'HARA & CO. NO 30 TORONTO STREET

Members of the Firm-H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara. Members Toronto Stock Exchange-H R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara.

ÆMILIUS Buy and sell on commission se-curities listed on all principal ex-changes. JARVIS & CO Always have on hand first-class municipal bonds suitable for TR USTEE S and CONSER-VATIVE inves-tors. Members Toronto Stock Exchange 21 King Street West, tors. TORONTO.

MARSHALL, SPADER 8 CO. Members New York Stock Exchange. "New York Cotton Exchange "Chicago Board of Trade.

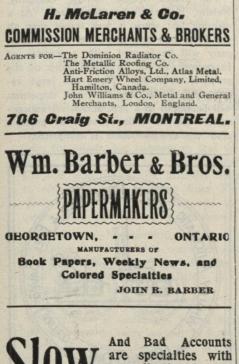
74 BROADWAY AND WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK. INVESTMENT SECURITIES COTTON AND GRAIN.

TORONTO OFFICE : THE KING EDWARD HOTEL. J. G. BEATY, Manager. Long Distance Telephones-Main 3373 and 3374.

OSLER & HAMMOND Stock Brokers and Financial Agents.

18 King St. West, TORONTO

Dealers in Government, Municipal, Rellway, Ca Trust and miscellaneous Debentures. Stc.ss on London, Eng., New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges bought and sold on commission.



our collecting department.

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

R. G. DUN & CO. Toronto and Principal Citie Dominion

Mercantile Summary.

F. A. Maber Co.'s departmental store, in Winnipeg, was damaged by fire last week to the amount of \$20,000 or more; insured.

Negotiations have been going on for the purchase of the Province mine, on the south fork of Kaslo Creek, in British Columbia, but it is understood that the price offered was not sufficient. People in the vicinity are anxious for the property to be developed.

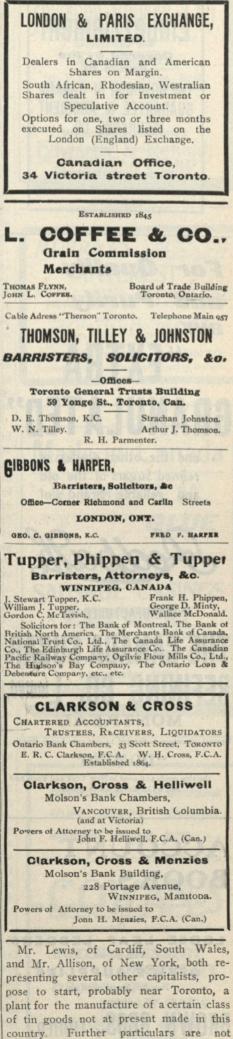
A Mr. McKenzie, of Montreal, is reported to have discovered some fine samples of asbestos, besides some fair specimens of gold, copper and magnetic iron ore near the head-waters of the Nottoway river, some 200 miles from Roberval. Mr. Obalski, the provincial geologist, confirms the value of the discoveries.

A report from Rossland, B.C., says that Messrs. Eden and Morgan, of the Great Northern Railway, and M. R. Galusha have bonded the Cariboo claim, adjoining the Jumbo mine, in the Rossland camp, for between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The bond is for two years, and calls for extensive development work. The chief value, so far as the veins have been opened up at present, consists in gold. Though there is considerable copper a large quantity of work is now going on at the Jumbo.

A Scottish company with, it is said, a capital of \$100,000, has been organized in Edinburgh for the purpose of building a hundred-ton smelter at Slocan City, B.C. It is to be expressly for the purpose of smelting the gold and silver ores peculiar to the district around the lower part of Slocan lake and to lessen the high freight and treatment charges upon this ore sent to the Nelson and Trail smelters.

Mr. J. Breeze, who represents, it is believed, a very large amount of English capital, is reported to be negotiating with several owners of mines around Bullion Creek Yukon Territory. The proposition he makes is to open up and develop the various claims on a percentage basis. If successful in the proposed deal-and most of the claim owners have already agreed -several patent thawing machines will be installed to work the gravel this winter. In the spring, a large flume will be built and washing operations carried on on a large scale.

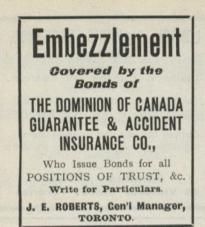
An old inventor tells the Portland Oregonian that small inventions are the most profitable. "Something homely, something little, something simple, something cheap. A hook and eye, a toothbrush, a shoe button. Those are the inventions that there is money in. Do you know the two inventions that it is conceded have made more than all the others? They are the The first safety pin and the steel pen. gross of steel pens sold for \$36. That is 25 cents apiece. A profitable invention was the baby carriage. A woman originated it, and it netted her \$50,000. Nothing like as much, you see, as the safety pin or the steel pen. The smaller and the cheaper an invention is the more chance it stands of being a money-maker."



forthcoming, but it is stated that the pro-

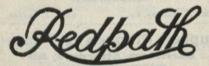
moters of the industry have chosen not to

ask for favors of a municipal character.



For Quality and Purity ^{BUY} "EXTRA GRANULATED"

and the other grades of refined Sugars of the old and reliable brand of



MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. Limited, MONTREAL

Special attention is directed to our new Lump Sugar.

"DOMINO"

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



Mercantile Summary.

The Dundee Mining Company, of Vancouver, which has a mine in the Ymir district, has been reorganized under the name of the Dundee Gold Mine, Limited, with a capital of \$625,000.

The Sullivan Mining Company are builda smelter at Marysville, B.C. When completed, it will probably place other properties in the district among the producers, as shipments of low grade ores will not have to be made so great a distance.

The Montreal Piano Manufacturing Company, Limited, capital stock, \$75,000, has received a Dominion charter. Besides making and dealing in musical instruments, it will manufacture lumber and veneer, and other goods used in erecting buildings. T. F. G. Foley and E. Gingras, of Montreal, are charter members.

The city of St. John, N.B., in the process of buying property for the extension of its water system to Loch Lomond, purchased the pulp mill at the mouth of the Mispec river, which happened to be in liquidation. There is some prospect of the city selling or leasing it, however, offers from various firms having been received already.

A. P. Bogardus and C. A. Wickens have formed a company in Vancouver, under the name of the British Columbia Plate Glass Company, and bought out the leaded-glass works carried on at Mount Pleasant by James Bloomfield. The company will manufacture leaded glass, mirrors, and painting and interior decorations of all kinds.

"During the last eight months," said D. B. Fullerton, of Melbourne, Australia, to the Washington Post, "I have been in Japan. The little brown men are in tiptop shape this summer; they have made record-breaking crops of grain and rice, and the silk production is far in excess of the average—the best, so I heard, ever known."

The South-Western Traction Company have drawn up plans for their new power house at London, Ont., and will shortly call for tenders. With machinery, it is to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It will furnish power for thirty miles of road. With the extension of the line to Woodstock on the east and Strathroy and Glencoe on the west, it will have to be at least doubled in capacity. Two sites are under consideration—one at Lambeth, the other near St. Thomas.

The Winnipeg Casket Company's factory, erected a few months ago in the outskirts of that city, was on Tuesday last totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$20,000, with but little insurance. On the same day there was a serious fire in Hague village, near Rosthern, Assa. The chief losers were the Leland Hotel, loss stated at \$20,000; Canadian Territories Corporation Implement Agency, \$3,000; L. P. Friesen, hardware, \$9,000; T. E. Mc-Haffy, general merchandise, \$3,000; John Kehler, general store, \$3,500; H. Bowen, livery stable, \$1,500. A fair amount of insurance was carried by several of the victims.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada, is prepared to manufacture Canadian Patent Number 78,049,

and sell the same at a reasonable cost.



The bounty already paid this year by the Dominion Government for lead produced in Canada has already amounted to about \$500,000, the rate having been 75c. per hundred pounds..

A vein of excellent graphite is reported to have been struck on the Canada Paint Company's property, near St. John, N.B. The depth bored was 65 ft. A shaft will likely be sunk in the near future,

The Mollie Gibson Mining Company, Nelson, B.C., will be reorganized. At a meeting last week it was stated that all old debts had been paid and a new company will be formed with a capital of \$2,000,000. In the meantime, work on the property continues. There are large reserves of ore at the mine, and shipments will be begun in a few weeks. A concentrator will be built as soon as possible after the reorganization is completed.





The following hints for business openings in the West are taken from the Winnipeg Commercial: There is room for an abattoir and cold storage, at Medicine Hat. For brickyards at Port Arthur, Ont.; Medicine Hat, Assa.; and Olds, Alta. Also at the latter place, cabinet shop and door and sash factory. Bakery at Pen-hold, Alta. Bakery, at Abernethy, Assa. Blacksmith, at Westwood, Man. Brickyard, at Penhold, Alta. Brickyard at Maple Creek, Assa. Blacksmith shop, at Great Carlton. Cement works, at Medi-cine Hat, Assa. Confectioner, at Arnaud, Man. Doctor and drug store, Minitonas, Druggist, at Darlingford, Man. Man. Furniture store, at Penhold, Alta. Grist mill, at Miami, Man. Town offers \$1,500 bonus. Harnessmaker, at Renton, Man. Harnessmaker, at Brookdale, Man. Harness merchant, at Penhold, Alta. Jeweller, at Renton, Man. Laundry, at Abernethy, Assa. Merchant tailor, at Melfort, Sask. Millinery, at Melfort, Sask. Millinery shop, at Penhold, Alta. Quarries, sandstone, at Medicine Hat. Shoemaker, Innisfail, Alberta. Tailor, Innisfail, Alta. Wood-working store, at Penhold, Alta.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, October 27th, 1904.

Chemicals, Drugs. Etc .- Trade is only fair, especially in the country. No further change has taken place in the price for opium, but business in that drug is less active. Quinine continues firm. Carbolic acid retains its firmness owing to continued heavy demand from Manchuria. Glycerine is advancing, and so is cantharides. Castile soap is less firm.

Dry Goods .- No particular change in the general situation has occurred since last report. Trade is fair, and prices in most lines quite steady. Cotton staples are particularly firm.

Flour and Grain .- A quiet market prevails for flour at unchanged prices, ninety per cent. patents being quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45, in buyers' bags, east or west freights. Manitoba Hungarian patents fetch \$5.70. Oatmeal is in rather quiet demand. Bran and shorts keep steady. The wheat market is still very firm. Ontario wheat has gone up I to 2c., while Manitoba remains at the old figure. Barley, oats and peas are not changed. Rye is 3 to 4c. higher. Receipts are still quite

their fall operations to trouble much with deliveries.

Fruits and Vegetables .- Considering the lateness of the season, a fair quantity of domestic fruit is still coming forward into the city and fetches, as a rule, good prices. Grapes are more plentiful than was anticipated. Oranges and lemons are coming in in limited quantities. The market for apples, both here and in the Old Country, is poor, but somewhat better than it was. The trouble has been, not only that the crop has been good in Great Britain, and that therefore a comparatively small quantity is required from outside, but that shippers here have been sending out poor-grade fruit, which sells badly itself and depresses the market for really good stuff.

Cement .- There seems to be a more than usually keen enquiry for cement just now, probably due to the rush to do as much as possible in building operations before the cold weather sets in. Prices keep about the same, at \$1.50 at the mill, in carload lots.

Hides and Skins .- Hides continue firm at last week's quotations, and there is little of a new character to mention. The Chicago market is steady. Tallow is firm and has advanced a fraction.

Hardware .- While there is nothing of special importance in the hardware trade just now, it may be described as being quite good, and on a broad basis. In fact, in some lines there are evidences of rush in order to get goods shipped before the close of navigation. Orders for all kinds of seasonable goods, as well as for such articles as are needed in building operations, are coming in quite satisfactorily. The metals are moving with normal freedom, and values are generally steady.

Groceries .- Sugars continue much as mentioned last week, with a fair quantity going out at the recent decline. Evidence is to be seen in New York, however, of a probable coming firmness, if not a rise, in value. The canned goods situation is strong, especially for corn and tomatoes, which crops were shortened owing to the early frosts. Fruit, too, is firmer than usual at this time of the year. In teas there is nothing of interest to report. Coffees continue somewhat on the firm side.

Live Stock .- A better tone has prevailed both for export and butchers' cattle this week. Not very many were offered on the market, but they were taken up quickly. For poor stock, the demand was poor. Trade is less active for feeders and stockers. Milch cows fetch good prices for good stock. The run of calves has been larger than usual, but values keep steady. Sheep and lambs are quite firm. Hogs are lower this week.

Provisions .- Butter is selling at good prices, but the prospects point to large supplies coming forward in the near future. Cheese retains its firmness. Eggs continue high under small receipts. Beans are firm at about \$1.50 to \$1.55. Hops are quite firm, in sympathy with reports from England and other countries. The general price for average quality is about 30c. light, the farmers being too busy with A brisk trade is going on in hog pro-



ducts, and prices are good, in spite of the decline in live hogs. The Cincinnati Price Current says that there has been a continuance of fairly liberal offerings of hogs, the numbers being considerably in excess of the movement a year ago. Total western packing, 395,000 hogs, compared with 385,000 the preceding week, and 330,-000, two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 300,000, and two years ago 365,000. From March 1st the total is 12,460,000, against 12,315,000 a year ago-an increase of 145,000. The quality of current offerings continues variable, with evidences of betterment in some instances,. Prices are further considerably reduced, prominent markets at the close averaging about \$5.05 per 100 lbs., compared with \$5.50 a week ago, \$5.90 two weeks ago, \$5.30 a year ago, \$6.65 two years ago, and \$6.05 three years ago.

Wool.—Holders of fleece still keep firm in their ideas as to values, but trade is very quiet. In fact, scarcely any trade at all is passing.

* * *

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 26th Oct., 1904. Ashes.—Potash continues in very limited supply, and No. 1 of good tares would readily bring \$5.90 to \$6; seconds, \$5.45 to \$5.50 per cental. A nominal quotation for pearls is \$8, but there is still a pronounced absence of business in these sorts.

Dairy Products .- The exports of cheese from Montreal last week aggregated 95,-822 boxes, being 22,864 boxes more than for the corresponding week of last year, but, the total shipments to date are still 341,000 boxes behind the figures at this time a year ago. Of butter there were shipped last week 12,934 packages, being 4,719 more than for the corresponding week of 1903, and the total gain for the season thus far is 140,915 packages. For cheese the British demand is momentarily inactive, but values are steady for fine fall makes, especially as a good many factories will shut down shortly. We quote finest Westerns, 93% to 91/2c.; Townships, We quote 91/8 to 91/4c.; Quebecs, about 9c.; summer goods, 81/2 to 83/4c. In butter the movement is comparatively light, but quotations are fairly steady at 19 to 191/2c. for fine creamery in boxes; under grades, 18 to 181/2c.; dairy makes, 15 to 16c. per pound.

Dry Goods.—Travelling salesmen's reports from different sections of the Dominion say that fall stocks on the shelves of retail dealers are little broken into as yet, and the volume of sorting business is consequently just moderate, but a fair proportion of spring orders are being booked. City retailers also complain of comparatively slow business in their shops for October, and general remittances show some slackening off.

Furs.—Advices with regard to the London sales, scheduled to begin yesterday, are yet lacking, but full cable reports are expected by Saturday next. Receipts of raw furs so far consist only of a few lots of unprime skins, which dealers are not at all anxious to handle.

sugar

Groceries .- The reduction in



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prices, noted last week, still holds, but it is claimed that probabilities favor a restoration to the old figures, as the market for raws is reported very firm. In the meantime standard granulated is quoted at \$4.55 at the factory, with yellows and soft grades from \$3.95 to \$4.30. For yellows there has been an unusually active demand of late, which is hard to account for, and stocks in that line are very low with both refineries. Molasses is in good demand, as is usual at this season, and jobbers' prices are steady at 29c. for standard Barbados, in puncheons, and 311/2c. in barrels, but it is said some holders have been offering round lots at 26c. There is no great volume of business passing in teas, but Japans are reported rather firmer, and it is said the competition in this line from Ceylon greens is not likely to prove so serious a factor as first anticipated, because the latter are said not to hold their quality as well as the Japan goods. Cloves are reported much firmer. New currants, ex the 'Escalona," are said to show excellent quality, and are being quoted at 47/8 to 5c. for fine Filiatras in cases; fine off-stalk Valencia raisins, 51/2c., and selected, 6c. No new Sultanas are to hand yet, but quotations are made at 7 to 71/2c.; old California, 3-crown muscatels, 51/2c., and this year's crop, 61/2c.; seeded, ditto, 81/2 to 9c. per pound.

Hides.—The demand for hides from tanners is quite fairly active, fully absorbing supplies. Dealers continue to pay 9c. per lb. for No. 1, and quote the usual half a cent advance. Lambskins remain at 80 cents each.

Leather.—A good many Quebec boot and shoe manufacturers are preparing for stocktaking, and the demand from this quarter is light. Local manufacturers are buying in moderation, no very extensive sales being reported. In no line is there any change reported in quotations.

Metals and Hardware .- The movement in these lines shows no special activity, the volume of trade being much less than last fall, orders being marked by a general spirit of moderation. The week has resulted in little revision of prices. Shading in prices of Canada plates, galvanized Canadas, etc., is reported in some quarters, but from \$2.25 to \$2.30 is generally asked for fifty-twos of the former in a jobbing way, and \$3.90 for the latter. Tinplates are a little firmer in England, but local prices for standard brands and weights remain at \$3.65 for cokes, and \$3.90 for charcoals; Ternes, about \$6.25; galvanized sheets, \$4 to \$4.25; black sheets, \$2.20. In pig and bar iron there is nothing new. Iron pipe is easy at \$4.07 base price. Ingot tin keeps firm at 32 to 321/2c., and lead at \$3.30. For copper 14c. is the general quotation in a jobbing way. No recent revision in prices of nails, wire, etc., is reported.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Turpentine is a little easier at Src.; linseed oil sells at 42 to 43c. for raw, and 45 to 46c. for boiled. Fish oils are little asked for. Glass is firmly held at the late advance, and stocks in this line are getting much reduced, with more or less uncertainty as to the prospects of replenishing the same; some importers say they have not yet received the full complement of orders placed last spring. Leads, putty, etc., remain as before.

Mercantile Summary.

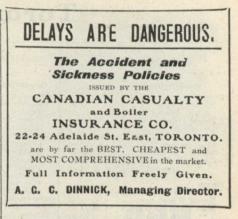
A company has been organized under the name of the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont., capital stock, \$750,000; to acquire and develop mining interests in the Yukon. M. J. Murphy and F. T. Moran, of Detroit, Mich., are leading members.

The citizens of Rat Portage have resolved that its name shall henceforth be Kenora. Upon this the Montreal Gazette comments: "Kenora sounds musical, but its use means a sacrifice of distinction. There may be many Kenoras. There could only be one Rat Portage."

The Ballarat Mining Company, Limited, Toronto, capital stock, \$300,000, has been incorporated. It will carry on the business of a general mining, milling, and development company, and is also authorized to promote and assist financially the undertakings of other corporations or persons.

The Canadian Straw Fuel Machine Company, Limited, has received an Ontario charter. It will make and deal in straw fuel machines, farm implements, etc., and will carry on a machine shop in Toronto. The capital stock will be \$250,-000. L. B. Forsyth and W. G. McCrimmon, of Toronto, are charter members.

The Canada Flax Fibre Company, Limited, which has just been granted a charter by the Dominion Government, has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, and will have its head office in Montreal. It will acquire machines and processes for the treatment and decortication of flax fibres, operate mills, and carry on a general manufacturing and mercantile business.



The Montreal Heat, Light and Power Company has declared a dividend for the current quarter at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., city council will issue \$16,000 worth of 20-year, 4 per cent. debentures for local improvements. It will also arrange for a special bank loan of \$15,000 to help pay for the new market building.

The Big Master Mining Company, a corporation incorporated under New York laws for mining, milling, and development purposes, has been authorized by the Ontario Government to carry on business in that province with a capital not exceeding \$300,000. P. E. Mackenzie, of Rat Portage, Ont., is the company's attorney.

The General Illuminating Company, Limited, capital stock, \$50,000, headquarters at Ottawa, has received a Dominion charter. It will make and deal in gas and electricity, instal and operate machinery for supplying gas or electricity for private or municipal use. E. H. and F. P. Bronson and E. A. Le Sueur, of Ottawa, are charter members.

The Canadian Northern Railway recently installed in its Port Arthur terminal elevators a cleaning and drying plant, which is now in good working order. It not only handles off-grade grain arriving over the Canadian Northern's lines, but receives damaged grain from the Canadian Pacific, the cleaning plant of the latter having been disabled. Under the grain act, public terminal elevators cannot receive for storage, grain inspected out of condition, which would entail the disposal of a large quantity of grain at forced sale -besides tying up a large number of cars at a season of the year when they are urgently needed in the movement of the crop.

A special meeting of the fire insurance committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Tuesday last to meet Robert Howe, inspector for the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, who has been looking into Winnipeg's fire-fighting apparatus. The principal feature of Mr. Howe's recommendations was his advising the immediate construction of a high pressure system for fire protection, with a pumping station on the Red river. He declares that the city electric lighting apparatus should be located in a separate station from the pumping house, and recommends the construction of a 12-inch water main on Main street, between Graham Ave. and the C.P.R. tracks.

Toronto Prices Current.

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Currentis green. 0.00 0.0	Tarragona Almonds	0 08	Kussets. light, # lb	0 40 0 50			45 00 55 00
Greenoble Walnuts. 0 * 7 * 1 * 1 * 0 * 10 Degras. 0 * 9 * 0 * 0 0 * 9 * 0 * 0 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 1 * 0 *	Peanuts, green	0 08 0 10	Saddlers Russets		Can. Water White	0 24	12 inch flooring
Barani 9 11 0 13 11 0 13 11 0 13 10 0 23 0 03 Breams 1 0 13 a g lbs 5 a 5 4 5 4 11 ch 3 d a 3 common 13 0 3 2 4 5 0 Sheled Walnuts 0 18 0 3 2 0 03 Cows. green. No. 1. 0 0 0 3 0 03 10 0 3 2 0 03 11 ch 3 d a 3 common 13 0 3 2 4 0 03 Break Steers, 6-50 lbs. No 1. $\cdot \cdot $	Grenoble Walnuts	0 12 5 13	Degras	0 05 0 06	Pennoline, Bulk	0 24 0 27	1X10 and 12 dressing 25 00 30 00
Prens	Brazils		The second second second	0.01		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Streeter, Almonds,	Pecans	0 15	A CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPT		white Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs	5 23 5 45	1 inch dressing and better 25 00 30 00
Service Construction 0 org 0 org 0		0 25 0 45.		0 08	White Lead,	6 00	1 men sluing box 15 00 10 00
Price 0 ogg 0 ogg Caliskins, green, No i 0 ogg 0 ogg <th< td=""><td>Fine to choice</td><td>0 020 0 02</td><td></td><td></td><td>Venetian Red, Bbright</td><td>I 75 ·····</td><td>Cull Scantling</td></th<>	Fine to choice	0 020 0 02			Venetian Red, Bbright	I 75 ·····	Cull Scantling
Alter Arrow $as 0 \circ o c d 0 \circ d 0$	MOLASSES: W I mal	0 03 0 0 10	Caltskins, green. No	0 10	Vermilion, Eng.	0 95 1 00	1 in strips, 4 in. to 6 in. Canadian
Arrichan	New Orleans	28 0 50	Sheepskins	080 080	Varnish, No. 1 furn	0 90 1 00	1 inch strips, common 17 00 18 00
Japan" 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 <th< td=""><td>Patna, dom. to imp</td><td></td><td>Tallow, caul</td><td>0 02</td><td>Bro. Japan</td><td>0 60 0 80</td><td>XXX Shingles, 16 in</td></th<>	Patna, dom. to imp		Tallow, caul	0 02	Bro. Japan	0 60 0 80	XXX Shingles, 16 in
	Genuine Hd. Carolina	0 052 0 07	Tallow, rendered		Whiting ordinary		Lath, No. 1 2 50
Cloves $0 \ ab \ 0 \ volume of the constraint of the constr$	OPICES Allspice	0 18 0 20	Wool.		CALLER THE ADDRESS STREET, MARKED STREET		Lath, Norway 2 00
Unger, ground. $0 \ zc$ $1 \ 0c$ $0 \ zc$ $1 \ 0c$	Cloves		Fleece (washed).		Alum lb		
Notitegs 0 0 35 0 0 35 0 0 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 36 0 37 36 37	Ginger, ground		Fleece (rejected) Pulled, combing		Blue Vitriol Brimstone		a sense and a sense of the sense
Pepper, black ground $0 \ rd_{9} \ o \ rd_{9}$ $0 \ rd_{9} \ o \ rd_{9} \ o \ rd_{9}$ $0 \ rd_{9} \ o \ rd_{9} \ o \ rd_{9}$ $0 \ rd_{9} \ o $	Nutmegs	0 35 0 60	" super	0 21 0 22	Borax.	0 04 0 05	Ash white 1st and 2nd-1 to 2 in \$28 00 25 00
Winte, ground000 <td>Pepper, black ground</td> <td>0 161 0 18</td> <td></td> <td>0 22 0 24</td> <td>Carbolic Acid</td> <td>0 50</td> <td>black, " $1 to 1 tin 22 00 20 00$</td>	Pepper, black ground	0 161 0 18		0 22 0 24	Carbolic Acid	0 50	black, " $1 to 1 tin 22 00 20 00$
Cut Loat, so s		0 78 0 30			Castor Oil Caustic Soda		Birch I to 4 in 25 00 28 00
100 s100 s13 50 13 7514 50 13 7514 50 13 7515 0 17 3Extra Canulated4 63Sheet13 50 13 7515 0 17 3Beet Granulated4 633 50 13 75Beet Granulated4 53Sheet3 50 13 75Beet Granulated4 53Bar.3 50 13 75Basswood1 to 1 in to 00 22 00Beet Granulated	Cut Loat, so s	5 28	Ingot	30 00 31 00	Cream Tartarlb	0 27 0 30	Ked, I to 11 10 25 00 28 00
GentianGentianGentianor to or 12PhoenixGentianor to or 12Bright Coffeeto to j m. 25 or 35SheetSheetor to or 12Bright Coffeeto to j m. 25 or 35SheetSheetor to or 12We colspan="6">Index for the stateText colspan="6">Shot, commonStateor to or 12Butternut, ''to 14 or 12Or to or 12'' a ''to 15 or 7.50Congou, Moning'sor 18 or 30Or to or 12Butternut, ''to 15 in 24 or 30 or 00'''Text to 12 into 16 or 20OptimState for 7.00Japan, Yokohamaor 18 or 30Solder, Standardor 19 or 12Incore of 12Bard or 12Solder, Standardor 19 or 12Incore of 12Solder, Standardor 12Solder, StandardOr 12Or 12Congou, Moning'sor 18or 18or 19Or 18Solder, StandardSolder, Standard	" " IOO'S	5 18	Sheet	13 50 13 75	Extr't Logwood, bulk	0 12 0 13	Basswood " I to 12 in 15 00 38 00
Phoenix	Acadia	4 53	LEAD: Bar	3 50	Gentian boxes		1 10 2 11 20 00 24 00
Bright Coffee	Phoenix	4 53	Sheet	0.05 0.05	Glycerine, per lb	0 19 0 22	" " to 2 in. 25 00 at a0
a^{-1} a^{-1	No. 3 Yellow	4 33	Zinc sheet	5 15 6 00	Iodine		Chestnut, " I to 2 in 25 00 28 00 Cherry " I to 11 in 48 00 55 00
Ters:Japan, Yokohama 0 18 0 30Standard 0 19 0 19 0 14 0 24 0 32 00 10 50 16 12 00 26 0 26 0 00Japan, Kobe 0 18 0 30Brass:Sheet 0 19 0 14 0 24 0 22 00 0 10 10 15 0 17 5" Rock " 1 to 3 in 18 00 22 00Japan, Kobe 0 18 0 30Brass:Sheet 2 80 0 24 0 22 00 0 10 10 0 10 12" " " 1 to 3 in 18 00 22 00Japan, Siftings & Dust 0 18 0 35 0 90 12Refined 2 85 2 95Paris Green 1 b pkts 0 10 0 12" " " 1 to 3 in 12 00 12 00Congou, Monings 0 18 0 50Swedish 2 40 2 90 0 17Hemlock, " 1 to 12 in 18 00 22 00Yg. Hyson, Fluchow & 0 18 0 50Swedish $$	" 2 "	4 13	Antimony	7 50 8 00	Insect Powde	0 28 0 30	
Japan, Yokohama. $0.18 \circ 30$ BRASS : Sheet $0.12 \text{ index}, 22 \text{ or } 23$ OIL Lefton, Super. $150 173$ " Kock" Kock" to $12 \text{ index}, 20 \text{ 22}$ or 25 Japan, Siftings & Dust. $0.18 \circ 35$ $0.18 \circ 35$ Refined $2 85 \cdot 295$ OIL Lefton, Super. $150 175$ " Kock" 12 to 3 index 20 or 25 50 Japan, Siftings & Dust. $0.13 \circ 65$ $0.13 \circ 65$ Refined $2 85 \cdot 295$ Orazes. Iodide $275 \cdot 300$ Hermlock, " 12 to 3 index 20 or $25 \circ 0$ Congou, Koochows. $0.13 \circ 65$ $0.13 \circ 65$ Hoop Steel $2 90 \cdot \\ 90 \cdot$	TEAS :	4 03			Opium	4 60 4 80	2 to 3 in 22 00 26 00
Japan, Sittings & Dust. $0.99 \circ 12$ $0.13 \circ 60$ Horseshoe $2.85 \circ 2.95$ Potass. Iodia $2.75 \circ 3.00$ Hicklor, """ $12 \circ 0.12 \circ 0.03 \circ 0.02$ Congou, Koochws	Japan, Yokohama	0 18 0 30	BRASS : Sheet	0 24 0 25	Oxalic Acid		" Rock " I to 12 in 18 00 22 00
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Congou, Monings} \\ \text{Congou, Foochows} \\ \text{Yg. Hyson, Fuchows} \\ \text{Yg. Hyson, Fuchows} \\ \text{White Plinie} \\ \text{Congou, Foochows} \\ Maple, ````````````````````````````````````$	Japan, Siftings & Dust .	0 18 0 35	Kenned	2 85 2 95	Paris Green r b nkts	0 17	Hemlock, " to in 12 00 12 00
Yg. Hyson, Moyune.0 10 \circ 50Swedish \cdots 4 25Sallpetre.b.0 07 08"*2 to 4 in25 00 28 00Yg. Hyson, Fuchow &0 20 \circ 55Bar, ordinary.1 75 1 85Sallpetre.0 28 0 30Oak, Red Plain''1 to 12 in35 00 40 00Tienkai, com to cho't0 20 \circ 50Ban, ordinary.0 060 06Shellac0 28 0 30Oak, Red Plain''1 to 12 in35 00 40 00Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey0 20 \circ 50Band2 90 3 00Sulphur Flowers0 02 0 03'' White Pl'in''1 to 12 in35 00 40 00Gunpowder, Noyune0 18 0 65Tank Plates2 90300Soda Bicarb, #kg0 02 003'' '' to 2 in35 00 40 00Ceylon B'k n Orange2 15 \circ 30Boiler Rivets, best2 50 500Tark for 10 00 05 00'' to 2 in35 00 95 00Pekces2 501 to 2 in35 0 500 0010 00 01 00'' to 2 in35 00 95 00Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey2 15 \circ 30Boiler Rivets, best2 50 500'' to 2 in35 00 95 00Ceylon B'k n Orange2 15 \circ 300 to 0 00 01 U'' to 2 in35 00 40 00Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey2 15 \circ 300 to 0 00 00 01 U'' to 2 in35 00 40 00Ceylon B'k n Orange2 15 \circ 300 to 0 00 01 U'' to 2 in35 00 40 00Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey2 15 \circ 301 to 2 in35 00 40 00Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey2 15 \circ 301 to 2 in	Congou, Moning's	0 13 0 60	Horseshoe	2 40	Quinine oz.	0 47 0 52	111CKOTY, 12 10 2 III 20 00 30 00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Yg. Hyson, Moyune	0 18 0 50 0 65	Swedish	4 25	Saltpetre lb.	0 07 0 08	" 2 to 4 in 25 00 28 00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tienkai, com to cho't	0.20 0.50	Lowmoor	0 06	Shellac	0 60 0 65	2 to 4 11 40 70 45 00
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Gunpowder, Pingsuey} \\ \text{Ceylon B'k o Orange} \end{array} \xrightarrow{2 \ 5 \ 0 \ 30} \begin{array}{c} \text{Tank Plates} \\ \text{Boiler Rivets, best} \\ \text{Pekoes} \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{2 \ 50 \ 30} \begin{array}{c} \text{Sourd Dicarly, ψ keg} \\ \text{Tartaric Acid} \\ \text{Citric Acid} \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{0 \ 42 \ 0 \ 42} \begin{array}{c} 2 \ 25 \ 275 \\ \text{Walut, $\%$} \\ \text{Walut, $\%$} \\ to 3 in $65 \ 00 \ 50 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ $	Gunpowder, Moyune	0 20 0 35	Band	2 90 3 00	Soda Ash		"White Pl'in" I to 12 in 35 00 40 00
Pekoes	Gunpowder, Pingsuev		Lank Plates	2 50	Soda Bicarb, # keg	2 25 2 75	" Quartered " 1 to 2 in 85 00 95 00
Imitation o of	Pekoes		^o ussia Sheet, per lb	4 50 5 00	Citric Acid		1 to 3 min 00 00 05 00
	C. M.R. Trucker		Imitation	0 06,			enalization of the second terms of the

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was held in Montreal on the 19th inst., Mr. J. H. Plummer occupying the chair. This gentleman, in his presidential address, stated that the recently completed rod mill had been pronounced by experts the best ever built. To-day it is turning out iron rods of good quality. Other additions to the plant were proving equally satisfactory. It was worthy of note that Lake Superior ore had been landed at Sydney almost as cheaply as it was in Pittsburg, while Swedish ore could be landed at Sydney more cheaply.

Mr. Frederick Nicholls showed what a change for the better had taken place in the company's position during the last eighteen months, and Mr. Graham Fraser, the director of works, gave a resumé of the past year's operations. The profit and loss account is as follows:

Dr. Interest on 1st mortgage bonds \$395,550 00 General interest account 131,303 07 Sinking fund, first mortgage bonds .. 55,799 96 Dividend on preferred stock, April 1st, 1903 87,500 00 \$670,153 03 Balance of account for coal department written off 245,467 23

C

\$1,039,253 99

Ci.
Balance brought forward, De-
cember 31st, 1902 \$309,612 88
Net profits operat-
ing account, iron
and steel depart-
ment, 1903 \$115,576 87
Rents received 8,036 86
Reserve and suspense
account transfer-
red 21,790 27
\$145,404 00
and the second

\$455,016 88

Balance at debit carried forward, Dec. 31st, 1903 584,237 11

\$1,039,253 99

The old board of directors was reelected, and Mr. J. H. Plummer again chosen president, and Mr. F. Nicholls, vice-president.

* * *

COLONIAL MUNICIPAL STOCKS.

British capitalists sometimes complain of the difficulty experienced in arriving at a fair standard of value for colonial municipal securities. In the Mother Country, the yield upon such securities varies but little, but this is not the case in distant portions of the Empire, where the comparative value of such bonds depends so largely upon local circumstances difficult to gauge away from the spot. It is precisely in such new and rapidly expanding communities, however, that the need for borrowing makes itself most keenly felt, and where the expenditure is confined to quite necessary requirements, there can be no doubt that ample security may be obtained for the sum borrowed.

The London Economist recently presented to its readers an interesting table setting forth some of the chief colonial municipal loans, with the rate of interest paid, date of redemption, price and yield. The returns, it is seen from this, vary from slightly over 31/2 per cent. to a little less than 5 per cent. On the whole, the largest return from the stocks quoted comes from loans issued a long time ago by New Zealand municipalities. In those times these institutions were rather reckless in the way they raised money, and the prices of such stocks are low to-day. After New Zealand, the loans giving the highest returns are South African. Melbourne and Sydney loans give a smaller return, and their resources have received but little development in recent years. Canadian municipal loans give a smaller return still.

* * *

TORONTO STOCK TRANSAC-TIONS.

The public would appear to be entering the market in earnest, and the slowly augmenting volume of transactions during the past few weeks has culminated in a very large turn-over of shares. Values are very firm and there has been a distinct upward movement in prices. Some stocks are already not so far behind the highwater mark of last year. The following summary will show the number of transactions in the more active securities: Bank of Montreal, 10 at 252; Commerce, 343 at 159-1613/8; Imperial, 32 at 232-233; Dominion, 20 at 242; Hamilton, 322 at 2163/4-2181/2; Ottawa, 14 at 213-2131/2; British Am. Assurance, 10 at 97; Consumers' Gas, 360 at 205-2107/8; C.P.R. 1,186 at 129-1347%; C.P.R. Rights, 311 at 53/4-55/8; Can. Gen. Electric, 785 at 1601/2-1611/2; Bell Telephone, 468 at 155-1601/4; Rich. & Ont. Navigation, 105 at 57-603/8; Toronto Railway, 493 at 1041/2-1051/2; Twin City, 650 at 1031/2-1037/8; Sao Paulo, 2,793 at 10334-1051/2; Dominion Steel, 540 at 14-147%; pref., 50 at 42; bonds, \$22,000 at 75-751/2; Dominion Coal, 115 at 561/2-581/2; preferred, 10 at 1103/4; Nova Scotia Steel, 1,900 at 60-633/4.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL.

According to figures collected by the British Iron Trade Association, the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom in the first half of the present year was 4,048,695 gross tons. This is a decrease of 330,033 tons on the output for the first half of the year 1903, which amounted to a total of 4,378,998 tons, and is a decrease of 47,513 tons on the production of the first half of 1902. When, however, the 1904 figures are compared with those of the first half of 1901 they



571

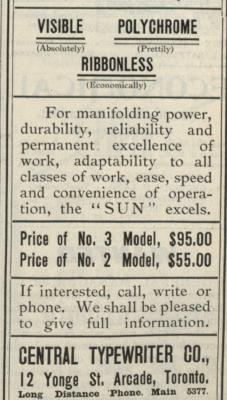
THE SUN Typewriter and the Printing Press Use No Ribbons.

The work of this wonderful writer has all the clear cut excellence of the perfecting press.

The uniformly dainty neatness of its work and its lightning rapidity have installed it in many offices where to other makes of machines they were "full up."

Said a prominent insurance man who called upon us, "We don't really need another typewriter, but we shall make room for the SUN."

Is your work not important enough to make neatness desirable? Why pay more money to sustain the blur, and the blotch, and the worry?



Commercial Union	STOCK	A	ND E	BOND	REF	PORT	1 10	
Assurance Co., Limited.	anabanaya yhilden Ina Albini		din eksele					
Of LONDON, Eng.	BANKS	Share	Capital Author-	Capital Sub-	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend	Closing Prices
Fire - Life - Marine	G long and states in the support of	Sh	ized.	scribed.	1 and ap		last 6 Months	HALIFAX, Oct. 24, 1304
Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000	The set the contrast when is			dennial .	\$	The second	anaz la	AT CALLE
Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal.	British North America	\$ 243 100	\$ - 4,866,000 500,000	\$ 4,866,000 500,000	4,866,000	\$ 1,946,000	3%	127 130 ¹ 300 301 ¹
JAS. McGREGOR, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East.	Nova Scotia	100 20	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	775,000 3,100,000 440,000	53	2623 267 137 140
GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of Yerk	People's Bank of N.B Royal Bank of Canada	150 100	180,000	180,000 3,000,000	180,000 2,000,000 200.000	170,000 3.000,000	4	136 140 203 208
Caledonian	St. Stephen's Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth Merchants Bank of P.E.I	100 50 75	200,000 3,000,000 300,000 500,000	200,000 1,336,000 300,000 343,000	200.000 1,336,000 300,000 343,000	45.000 931,000 50,000 266,000	21 32 22 4	157 tốo 100
INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH	service for and any service the		the strength			(i) Brigg	1000 A	Montreal,
The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.	Banque St. Hyacinthe		1,000,000	500,000	274,000	10,000	3	Oct. 26
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL			3,000,000	2,497,000	2,471,000 2,000,000	75,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	3 4† 31	161 134
LANSING LEWIS, Manager J. G. BORTHWICK, Secretary.	Hochelaga La Banque Nationale Merchants Bank of Canada Montreal	30	2,000,000 6,000,000	1,500,000 6,000,000	1,500,000 6,000,000	450,000 3,200,000	3	106
MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents,	Molsons Provincial Bank of Canada	200 50 25	14,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	14,000,000 3,000,000 846,000	14,000,000 3,000,000 823,000	10,000,000 2,850,000 nil.	5 41	248 250 210 215
Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.	Quebec Union Bank of Canada	100	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000 2,500,000	1,000,000	3 3 3 3	125 135 138
No and In a securance Co	Salt Jennik (1998 1991 199	15	- Calific		and the second	inollet		Toronto
Northern Assurance Co. Of London, Eng.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	50 50	10,000,000 4,000,000	8.700,000	8,700,000	3,000,000	31	Oct. 26. 162 241
Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	Hamilton Imperial Metropolitan	100	2,500,000	2,237,000 3,000,000	2,233,000 3,000,000	2,002,000 2,850,000	5	219 220 230 234
Income and Funds, 1903.	Metropolitan Ontario Ottawa	100 100	2,000,000 ,500,000 3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000 1,500,000 2,498,000	1,000,000	Nil 3	129 131
Capital and Accumulated Funds,	Standard	50	2,000,000	2,498,000 1,000,000 1,300,000	1,000,000	2,414.000 1,000,000 350,000	42 5 22 ×	236
and from Interest on Invested Funds 7,525,000 Deposited with Dominion Government for the Security of Policy-holders	Toronto	100 100	4,000,000	2,978,000 2,189,000	2,977,000 2,169,000	3.177,000	5	237
G. E. MOBERLY, Inspector. E. P PEARSON, Agent ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.	Crown Bank of Canada	100	1,000,000 2,000,000	,500,000 715,000	500,000 453,000	217.00C nil.	*(qu'rtly)	1411
The second se	LOAN COMPANIES.				1. 1. 10 C		Sing/org	
THE HOME LIFE	SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT.	Hda	n san	155.03	add opp			
ASSOCIATION	Canada Permanent Mortg e Corporation	10	20,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,750,000	. 3	123
OF CANADA	UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1859		the past		- and S	a divinità	fil esp	
HEAD OFFICE	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Toronto Mortgage Co Canada Savings & Loan Co	50 50 50	1,445,860	630,200 1,120,860 750,000	630,200 725,000 750,000	235,000	3 21/2	117 119 92
Home Life Building,	Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	50 50	1,000,000	1,000,000	934,200	300,000 40,000 975,000	3 2 4 ¹ / ₂	124 70 190
Toronto.	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada	100 100 50	3,000,000 700,000 679,700	1,500,000 700,000	1,100,000 700,000	390,000 215,000	+± 3 3	119
Capital and Assets.	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa	50	(not li't'd)	679,700 2,000,000 300,000	679,700 1,200,000 300,000	101,000	33	110 120 122
Assets, \$1,400,000	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.		repolisor		300,000	75,000	3	
	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.)	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	398,481	120,000	Calenter 1	70 80
Reliable Agents wanted in unre- presented districts	Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.)	100 50 100	5,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	1,250,000 1,000,000 3 000	700,000 210,000 51,000	† 1 1 3	150 93 95 93 95
Correspondence	"THE COMPANIES ACT," 1877-1889.				3	51,000	i jine	33 93
solicited	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd.	100	1,000,000	839,850 2,008,000	734,590	174,000	21/2	704
JOHN FIRSTBROOK, PRESIDENT 4. J. PATTISON, MANAGING-DIRECTOR.	Real Estate Loan Co	40	1,600,000	578,840	1,004,000 373,720	370,000 50,000	3 5	1034 105 76
222 M0 0016	ONT. JT. STR. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.			450,000	425 000	. 60	Ratificant	
ECONOMICAL	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100 100		373,000	435,000 271,993 600,000	160,000	3	122 130
Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.	MISCELLANEOUS.	1.0	- Alent	1 00 10 m				
Cash and Mutual Systems.	British America Assurance Co	50			1,000,000	830,000	31	98
Total Net Assets	Canada Life Imperial Lite Western Assurance Co	400 100 40		1,000,000 2,000,000	450,000	47,800	$4_{\frac{1}{2}*}$ 3	149 98
Government Deposit	Canadian Pacific Railway	100 100	80,000,000 7,000,000	80,000,000 6,600,000	80,000,000 6,268,414		3 1 ¹ *	1281 1291 1043 1058
GEORGE C. H. LANG, Vice-President. W. H. SCHMALZ, - MgrSecretary.	Twin City Railway Sao Paulo Tramway	100 100 100	6,000,000	6,000,000	15,000,000 6,000,000 13,000,000	4,421,000	14* 14*	103 104 1052 1054 176 182
JOHN A. ROSS, Inspector.	Commercial Cable Co Bell Telephone Co Canadian General Electric	100	5,000,000	3,960,000	3,564,000 2,125,000	910,000 365,000	1 ³ / ₄ 2* 5	160 162 161 163
TOROTHER LADIE & JAN S.	Toronto Electric Light Co	100 100	1,000,000	560,000	2,000,000 560,000	50,000	τ <u>3</u> * 5	*44 ¹ / ₃ 146 75 80
WANTED	Lake Superior Consolidated Dominion Iron and Steel Co., common """" preferred	100 100 100		15,000,000	73,000,000 15,000,000 5,000,000			141 151 41 43
	" " bonds Dominion Coal Co common	1000	8,000,000	7,926,000	7,926,000		32 22	75 ···· 57 59 ¹ / ₂
A GENERAL MANAGER for the	" " preterred Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, common .	100	7,500,000	5,000,000	3,000,000		4 21/2	53 54 628 641
Province of Ontario for a first-class old line Life Insurance Company, being	Canada North West Land, preferred British Columbia Packers Assoc. (A) Dominion 1 elegraph Co	100 100 50	1,000 000		4,463,000 625,000 1,000,000		2§	99±
established in the Province for 10 years.	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Carter Crume, preferred.	100 100	5,000,000	3,132,000 725,000	2,505,000	120,000	1 ¹ / ₂ " 3 1 ³ / ₄ "	59
To the proper man, who can show a successful record in personal work and	Dunlep Tire Cc., preferred Consumers Gas Co. Niagara Navigation Co.	100	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	100,000	337	204
developing agents, a first-class contract	Niagara Navigation Co W. A. Rogers, preferred	100 100	1,000,000		605,000 600,000		4 13*	1121 116 101
will be given. Address all communi- cations, which will be treated confiden-	Latter in Stor to Line test of	1	1 4 .	a to taken	10000	and the	*quarterly for 2 m'hs §annual	
ially-Care of Monetary Times.	Colorest to Fight Press	-		De she		1	tAnd 1% bonus	
						A REAL		

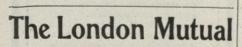
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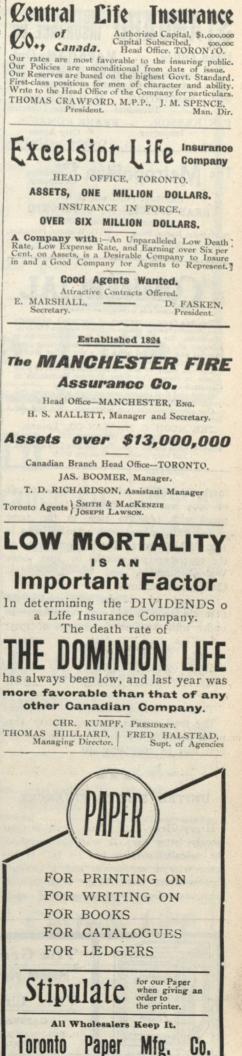


show an increase of 164,421 tons. Out of the fifteen iron-making districts into which Great Britain is divided for the purposes of these returns, eleven show a decrease, and the remainder show an increase in 1904, compared with 1903. The most notable declines appear to have taken place in Scotland, in West Cumberland, in Lancashire, in Notts and Leicestershire, in South and West Yorkshire and in Cleveland. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the first half of 1904, according to returns sent into the British Iron Trade Association by steel manufacturers, was 865,683 gross tons, which compares with 911,670 tons in the first half of 1903, and with 888,378 tons in the first half of 1902. The greatest output for the past half-year was attained in Cumberland and Lancashire, where four works produced 263,658 tons of steel ingots. One of the features of the steel industry of Cleveland for 1904 has been the entire cessation of the manufacture of Bessemer acid steel, the two Bessemer works employed in that region having in 1904 produced basic steel alone. The total output of acid Bessemer steel for the first half of 1904 was 553,071 tons, while the output basic Bessemer steel was 312,612. The greatest production of acid Bessemer steel was reached in Cumberland and Lancashire, and the greatest production of basic Bessemer steel in the Cleveland district.

The output of open hearth steel ingots

INSURANCE COMPANIES ENGLISH (Quotations on London Market) No. Shares Yearly Divi-dend. Amount Share pa Last Sale Oct. 14 NAME OF COMPANY or amt. Stock. 50,00 50,000 200,000 35,862 50 10 25 10 25 Stk 10,000 289,155 45,640 52 9 23 24 432 442 75 77 38 20 Liv. Lon. & Globe, Northern F. & L. North Brit. & Mer. 90 30 130,000 100 25 50 20 50 10 75 77 38 39 331 341 461 475 sops 153,776 Phœnix ... Royal Inst 35 631 5 3 12 10 25,234 8/6ps Sun Fire.... 10,000 103 114

RAILWAYS	Par value Sh.		don ct. 14
Canadian Pacific \$100 Shares, 3% C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 5%	\$100	1351	136
do. 50 year L. G. Bonds, 32%		1003	102
Grand Trunk Con. stock	100	163	1025
5% perpetual debenture stock		120	131
do. Eq. bonds, and charge 6%		118	121
do. First preference 5	IO	105	106
do. Second preference stock 32		02	93
do. Third preference stock		423	43
Great Western per 5% debenture stock.	100		
Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 5%	100		***
Toronto, Grev & Bruce 4% stg. bonds,			
1st mortgage	100	103	105
' SECURITIES.		Lond	lon t. 14
Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan		τοτ	103
do. 4% do 1904, 5, 6, 8 do. 4% do 1910, Ins. stock		101	105
do. 4% do 1910, Ins. stock		104	106
do. 31% do. ns. stock		101	105
Montreal Sterling 5% 1, 38			
do. 5% 1874, do. 1879, 5%,		IO1 ICI	103
City of Toronto Water Works Deb., 1906,	60/	100	103
do. do. gen. con. deb. 1920,		108	102
do do. stg. bonds 1928,	3/0	IOI	103
do do. Loca Imp. Bonds 1913,		100	102
do. do. Bonds 1929 3	1%	94	96
City of Ottawa, Stg. 1904.	6%	toi	103
City of Hamilton Debs. 1934		98	100
City of Quebec, con., 1905,		101	103
do. do. sterling deb 1923,		100	102
City of Vancouver, 1931,		99	101
do. do. 1032,		100	102
City of Winnipeg, deb 914.	5%	106	108



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Tavor of an enquiry. THE HUGH C. MACLEAN CO., LIMITED, Publishers, Winnipeg. Eastern firms should subscribe for THE COMMERCIAL and keep posted on Western trade

in the United Kingdom for the first half of 1904 was 1,670,129 gross tons, compared with 1,639,239 tons in the same period of 1903, and with 1,710,602 tons in 1902. The districts showing a decrease on the corresponding months in 1903 were Wales, Sheffield, and the Lancashire-Cumberland section.

The make of acid and basic steel in the first six months of 1904 compares as under with the first six months of 1903: 1003. 1004.

	Tons.	Tons.
Acid	1,368,588	1,326,882
Basic	270,651	343,247
	a later and	V.O. CONTRACTOR

Totals 1,639,239 1,670,129 The total number of open hearth furnaces available for use at the end of the first half of 1904 was 480.

2 2 2

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

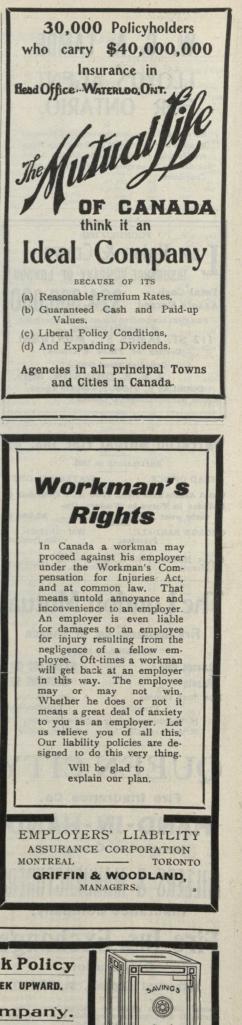
Henry Clews & Co., New York, in their weekly letter say: A marked revival of the speculative spirit has set in. It has come with a suddenness and a strength that is almost astonishing. Such an outburst, exceeding the most sanguine expec- ing, and you never know."

tations, is only to be explained by the fact that intrinsic conditions were generally sound, and that nothing but some signal event, such as the banishment of all doubt regarding the crops, was necessary for the release of pent-up forces which sent prices surging upwards during the first part of the present week. The recovery came with a rush that would raise serious doubts about its stability were it not for the genuine and widespread improvement in underlying conditions that fully warranted the change. A somewhat tardy realization of this change by the public caused the latter to enter the market impulsively in order to recover lost opportunity; and, as is always the case, the public is rapidly becoming as much over-sanguine as it was over-depressed less than six months ago. Such a sharp revulsion of feeling is bound to be reflected in values, and it may be some time before the market recovers its equilibrium and sentiment again adjusts itself accurately to the general situation. Now that the speculative fever has fairly broken out it must run its course until broken by reverses, although it must be admitted that no natural hindrances are yet in sight. The outside situation continues good, and is improving daily, while the technical situation remains free of weakness. The only checks thus far administered have come from big insiders, who evidently are opposed to a runaway market.

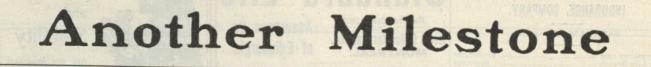
In the latter half of the week prices reacted considerably under free realiza-Liberal selling could be detected tions. by certain of the big insiders, but such stocks were readily absorbed, and some of the leaders apparently took back their stocks on the declines. The speculative situation has not yet reached the danger point, but prices are now so high that the temptations to take profits are enormous, and are of course increased with every advance. The public is coming into the market with increasing force daily, and as the big interests are not likely to permit any serious reaction, the prospects are for an excellent trading market during the next few weeks. Technically, the situation has been much improved by the decline which began Tuesday and lasted several days. This was what is generally called a "healthy reaction."

a a a

-An old lady was noticed by the vicar to always bow her head when the name Satan was mentioned. He asked her the reason for this strange habit of hers, and she replied: "Well, politeness costs noth-







Has been passed in the successful history of The Canada Life Assurance Company. Ten years ago the Company issued Policy Number 60,000. Now Policy Number 100,000 has been paid for. While 60,000 policies represented the growth of 47 years, the past ten years have alone produced two-thirds as many.

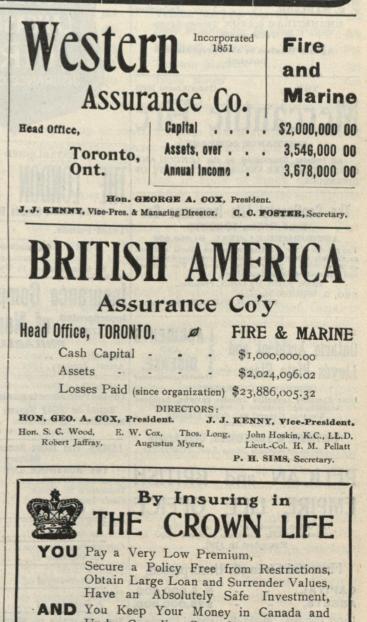
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