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Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Small Wares, Trefousse Kid Gloves Rouilion Kid Gloves

13 VICTORIASQUARE

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NAIL and PAINT KEGS.

## -MAKER OF-

BHEET IRON \& IRON PLATE WORK, DESPATCH WORKS, SMETHWICK,

Birmingham, - England.
Special Prices to Canadians under the New 'Jariff 33 1-3 per cent. in favour of Ingland.

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Sapital and Accumulated Funds Exceed $\$ 23,000,000$

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Resident Manages

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## Sububuan and Summer Hotel

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Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point
On the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific ; fronting on the St. Lawrence; clear strean on one side with shelter for Boats above and belew about $4 \frac{1}{6}$ acres.

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HICHEST AWARDS AT TWELVE INTEKNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS: SPECIAL PRIZE, GOLD MEDAL, AT ATLANTH, 1日日5.

## C. \& H. BARMETT COMPNW, PHILADELLPHIA, PG.

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Montreal

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## The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

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[^0]Montrea.


## McIntyre Son \& Co.

Limited montreal fopenes Dry Goods

Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Small Wares, Trefousse Kid Gloves Rouillon Kid Gloves

13 VICTORIASQUARE

## L. NICKLIN,

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-MAKER OF-
GHEET IRON \& IRON PLATE WORK, DESPATCH WORKS, SMETHWICK,

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Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff 33 1-3 per cent. in favour of Thgland.

## Union

## Assurance

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Sapital and Accumulated Funds Exceed \$23,000,000

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## For Sare at Vaudreuil

Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point
On the line of the Grand Truuk and Canadian Pacific ; fronting on the St. Lawrence ; clear stream on one side with shelter for Boats above and belew the Falls. Also two 1 slands adjoining. Area in all, about 4 $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ acres.
APPLY TO THE OWNER,
M. S. FOLEY,

Editor and proprietor
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## rnc. 1800



## hichest awards at twelve

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## G. \& H. BARNETT COMPANI, Philadelefia, Pa.

RETAIL Merchants who wish to keep abreast of the times and have a continued and reliabie guide to the leading markets should subscribe to The Canadian Journal of Commerce. The Market Reports in the Journal are unequalled for comprehensiveness and correctness of detail. No Merchants or other business men can afford to do without it. Published every Friday. Subscriptions to all parts of Canada, except Montreal, $\$ 2.00$ a year.

Address,
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERGI
Montreal
The Chartered Banks.
The Bank of British North
America.

INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER.


 | and |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The Court of Directors hereby give no- |  |
| tice that an interim Dividend, free of |  |
| Income Iax, for the half-year ended 30 th |  |
| June last, of Thirty Shillings per share, | a |
| being at the rate of 6 per cent. per an- |  |
| num, will be paid on the 6th day of |  |
| October next to the Proprietors of shares |  |
| registered in the Colonies. |  |
























 same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of OcFober next.
The Transfer books will be closed from the I6th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PEASE.

General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., August 31st, 1905.

America.
LNCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER.
The Court of Directors hereby give no-
tice that an interim Dividend, free of
Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th
June last, of Thirty Shillings per share,
being at the rate of 6 per cent. per an-
num, will be paid on the 6th day of
October next to the Proprietors of shares
registered in the Colonies.
Line Dividend will be payable at the

## THE MOLSONS BANK

100th DIVIDEND

The shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking house in this city, on MONDAY, the l6th of OCTOBER next. at three c'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, 29th August, 1905.

## The Bank of Toronto.

INCORPORATED 1855.
ORONTO, CANADA.
Paid-up capital .......... $\$ 3,300,000$
Reserve Fund ........................ $3,600,000$
TY DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM GEORGE GOODERHAM, Vice-
Robert Reford. President. John Waldie,
Bon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meighen
wulliam Stone,
william Stone, Albert E. Gooderham.
DUNCAN COULSON, Gooderham. Manager. Joweph Henderson, Assistant General Manager.
ONTARIO. BRANCHES: ONTARIO. ONTARIO.

The Chartered Banks.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital........ $\$ 8,700,000$ Rest .\$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Eon. GEO. A. COX,
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127 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

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

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hexecutive Office .............Montreal.
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Rest

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Cobalt, New Ont New Liskeard. St. Catharines,
Neagara Falls,
Sault Ste. Marie,
Nergue,
Nergus, North Bay, St. Thomas,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hamilton, } & \text { Ottawa, } \\ \text { Port Colborne }\end{array}$
Rat Portage,
BRANCR IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal bRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
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algary, Mita.
Cranbrook, B.C.
damonton, Alta,
Golden, B.C.
Balgonie, Assa.,
Revelstoke, B.C. Revelstoke, B.C. Strathcona, Alta. Trout Lake, B.C. ancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. n. Wetaskiwin, Alts

Prince La Prairie, Man Winnipeg, Man.

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Union Bank of Canada Established 1865
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Crystal City, Man Crystal City, Man. Cypress River, Man Deloraine, Man.
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Hamiota, Man. Hamiota, Man. Hastings, Ont High River, N.W.T. Hilisburg, On
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Quebec, Que. Do. St. Louis St. Rapid City, Man. Regina, N.W.T.
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Saskatoon, N.W.T. Shelburne, Ont. Shoal Lake, Man. Sintaluta, N. W.T. Smith's Falls, Ont Smithville, Ont. Souris, Man. Stittsville, Ont. sydenham, Ont.
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Duluth, Minn.


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.81,000,000
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r. R. W. Food $\frac{\text { Allen }}{\text { W. }}$
W. R. Johnston, W. Francis. AGENCIES:
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Toronto
Beaverton,
Blenhelm,
3owmanvill
3 3radford,
2mantiord,
2rightom,

## ankers

New York - Importers and Traders National

## Bank.

Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank
London, England-National Bank of Scotiand.
All benidag burines promptly attended to. Cor-
G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks

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Capital (fully paid up) .... 2,500,000
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David maclaren, .. Vice-President
Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon.
Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan,
Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley, M.P.
head office, ottawa, ont.
Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gar. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector.

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This bank gives prompt attention to all banking business entrusted to it.
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J. A. M. ALLEY
. Inspector
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New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank

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A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., K.P.P.,
DOMINION BANK-HEAD OFFICE,
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sold.
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts
Europe, Chinc, Japan and the West Indies

## The Chartared Banke

## BANK OF HAMILTON

## J. turnbull, General Manager.

head office, - hamiltoà, ont.
GAPTTAL
$\qquad$ DIRECTORS:
..... 22,235,000
TOTAL ASSETS
HON WM. GIBSON, DIRECTORS:
$26,2300,000$
26,000
John Proctor, Hon, John S. Hëdrie President.
George Ruthertord Charles C. Dalton, Toronto. Birge,
J. TURNBULLL, $\because$ V. Vi.ee.Pres. and Gen. Man. of Agencies.
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N.W.T. $\quad$ Deering, Br., Owen Sound, N.W.T. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deering, Br., Owen Sound, } \\ & \text { Alton, } \\ & \text { Atwood, }\end{aligned}$ Hamiota, Man. Palmerston, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Atwood, West End, } & \text { Pilot Mound, M. } \\ \begin{array}{ll}\text { Battleford, N.W.J Hagersville, } & \text { Plum Coulee, M. }\end{array} .\end{array}$ Berlin, N.W. I Hagersville, Plum Coulee,
Indian Head, Port Elgin, Berlin,
Beamsville, Indian Head, Port Elgin,
N.W.T. Port Rowan, Blyth, Brandon, Man Brantford, Oarberry, Man. Oarman, Man. Ohesley,
Delhi, Dunda Dundalk, Dunnville, Fernie, B.C. Fordwich, Georgetown, Gledstone, M arimsby, Eamilton,

## Jarvis, $\quad$ Kamloops,

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Milton, Mitchell, Teeswate Minnedosa, M. Toronto, Miami. Man. Queen \& Spadina
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Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Bk. National Bank. Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First National Bank. Detriot-Old Detr $t$ National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. San Francisco-Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain: - National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Collections cheaply. Correspondence solicited. promptly and

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R. B. Caldwell, Inspector. BRANCHES:

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| Oornwall, | Mount Forest, | Trenton, |
| Collingwoed, | Newmarket, | Tweed, |
|  |  | Waterford, |

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$\qquad$
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C. A. Giroux
 ©. E. Dorais, ........... .. Assistant Manager. Head Office, Montreal
Joliette, P.Q., Pt. St. Chas., Montreal Louiseville, P.Q., $\quad 1303$ St. Chas., Montreal Quebec, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Quebec, } \\ \text { Quebec, St. Roch's, } & 1756 \text { St. Catherine, } \\ 2217 & \text { Notre Dame, }\end{array}$ Ste. Martine, P.Q., Sorel, P. Q.,

Fochelaga,
St. Henry
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sherbrooke, P.Q., } & \text { Three Rivers, P.Q. } \\ \text { Valleyfleld, P.Q } & \text { St. Bonliace, Man. }\end{array}$ Vankeek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
St. Jerome, P.Q.
. Jerme, R.Q.
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ings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank ings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank
(Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel \& Commercial, Comptoir National d'Es compte de Paris, London, Eng. Oredit Lyon nais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel \& Com mercial Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paria, Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Doutcshe Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Royale \& Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, 71 dam, Holland. Letters of credit issued available in all parta of the world.
Interest on deposits allowed in Savings Depart
ment. ment.

## La Banque Nationale

 HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.Capital.
. $\$ 1,500,000$
Reserve Funds. 500,000
Undivided Profits. 83,166.26
Paid in Dividends. 90,000
SIX PER CENT. Interest paid on the stock.
THREE PER CENNT. Interest paid on the deposits.
'Hiki'y Branches in the Province.
GREATEST FACILITY to transact
business afforded to every one.
SKILFUL STAFF devoted to the interest of the clients.

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK Incorporated, 1886.
St. Stephen, N.B.
OAPITAL
F. H. TODD

J. F. Grant,

$$
\text { - } \because \text { GBEAST: }
$$

London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie \& Ce New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. BostonGlobe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mo
real. St. John, N.B.--Bank of Montreal. Drafts Montreal.

## The Chartered Banks.

## The Quebec Bank

HEAD OFFICE
Founded 1818. Incorporated QUEBEO Capital Authonized........83,000,000 Capital Paid Up.......... $\$ \mathbf{8 , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$

DIRECTORS:
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... .. .. .. President. Gaspard Lemoine, $\ddot{\text { W. }}$. A . Marsh, Vice-President. rHOMAS McDOUGALL, . . .. .. Gen. Manager.

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North America; Hanover National Bank.

## Provincial Bank of Canada

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CHAS. DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 14th August, 1905.

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#### Abstract

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The date on the address label shows to what time subscription have been paid. Those in arrears will kindly remit. Where a thousand are behind, it means a considerable sum, which should be assisting in preserving the character of the Journal and making it more vaduable to its readers.
-The Government have passed an order in Council abolishing under certain conditions the royalty of $21 / 2$ per cent. on gold produced trom quartz, also the royalty on the gross output of copper mining locations in the Yukon.
-A Portage la Prairie, Man., jdespatch says:-Wheat is turning out much better than expected, and the average tor the Plains will be between 25 and 30 bushels. Between four and five thousand bushels are being marketed here dally, and there are slde track loading plattorms every few miles around here, so that the daily shipments of wheat passing through will amount to about 15,000 bushels.
-A company has been organized at Red Deer, Alta., to construct a flour mill and elevator at a cost of $\$ 40,000$. It is registered as the Red Deer Flour Milling and Elevator Co. A limited number of shares at $\$ 100$ each will be otfered to the public. Nine lots on Giaetz avenue have been purchased from the town site trustees as a site, and the work of construction will commence at once.
-After three years spent in construction work at Espanola, Ont., the Span1gh River Pulp Co. will begin the manuracture of pulp within the present month. The buildings, machinery plant and ather equipments have cost in the nelghborhood of $\$ 500,000$. An immense concrete dam has been constructed on Spanish River, and 100 brick houses, each supplied with electric light, have been provided for temploylees. Connecting Espanola with the Canadian Pacific line at Webbwood, a four mile spar has been built.

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#### Abstract

-the Kussian losses in ships at Port Arthur. Vladivostok and the sea of Japan, accordıng to official statistics, amount to $\$ 13,000.000$. -The sawmill of Gignac. Beland and Co. on Lallemand street, St. Rochs, Que., was partly destroyed by fire. Losses about $\$ 5,000$; insuranee German-American, $\$ 1,750$; Hartford, $\$ 11750$.

> - Work on the electric rallway from Hamilton to Oakville is being pushed. All the bridges and culverts west of Bronte have been tinished and the grading done. Most of the gradIng between Uakville and Bronte is completod. -Uttawa Clearmg House.-Total clearings for week endang sept. 14, 1905. $\$ 2,533,849.45$; Corresponding week last year, $\$ 2,0 \leq 0,026.25$. London Clearing House. Total clearings tor week ending September 14th, 1905, $\$ 913,019$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - A by-law to enable the Town of Harriston, Ont., to loan } \\
& \text { the sum of } \$ 10,000 \text { to the Canada Stove Works and also a by- } \\
& \text { law to regulate the assessment of the Davies Packing Com- } \\
& \text { pany were voted on and carried almost unanimously. } \\
& \text { - During the past season two hundred new houses thave } \\
& \text { been erected in Peterborough. Ont., besides several addi- } \\
& \text { trons to manutacturing establishments. The outlay in } 1905 \\
& \text { renresents over } \$ 400,000 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

[^2]- The Kussian Imperial ukase abolishing the retaliatory dutios on U.S. imports was gazetted at St. Petersburg, and was placed in immediate effect at all the Customs Houses by tedegraphic orders from the Ministry of Finance.
-I'he sovereign Bank has opened a branch at 167 . Church Street, Loronto, in the Labor 'Temple. Mr. A. W. Clark, tor the past three years accountant at the Toronto head, quarters, has been appointed Manager.
-At a late meeting of representatives of the New Pittsburg, Sunday Creek, Fairmount, Kanawha and other coal - companies in Uhio and Pennsylvania, it was decided to raise the price of all grades of coal at the mines from ten to fif-
teen cents.
-Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Quebec Southern Railway, comprising the South Shore, the United Counties and East Richelieu Valley Railways, with rolling stock and requipment, will be received by the Registran of the Exchequer Court, Uttawa up to 12 o'clock noon on November 2nd.
-Hon. W. H. Montague of Toronto is about to assume an important position in connection with a great land enterprise, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Dr. Montague cannot transcend the aspirations of hosts of friends which he can reckon all over the Dominion.

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-Plans have it is stated, been prepared for a magnificent hotel to be erected at Uttawa by the Grand Trunk Pacifid Railway. It is understood that the hotel will be constructed on the site of the present Central station and will be a depot and hotel combined. It is said the building will be of magnificant proportions and will extend over the bal by means of a great arch.

[^4]-Lima Uh1o, advices state that the second advance for crude orl of the week adds three cents to eastiorn and two cents to western and Canadian products Kansas remaining unchanged. Heavy drains on gross stocks in all fields, as shown by monthly statements, with the destruction of the Russian field and storage, caused the advance in prices. Operations for Ohio-Indiana field this week show big losses in production.

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#### Abstract

Tenders for the construction of that section of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Fort William to Lake Superior Junction, where it will join the main line were opened in this city some days ago. This section of the road is 210 miles in length, and almost from beginning to end the work will be of a heavy character. This is the kind of work railway contractors preter, and as a result the number of tenders received has been unusually large. No award has been made.


-We learn from Peterborough, Ont., that the Cereal Company thas completed the erection of a large flour mill in connection with its plant, which will begin work as soon as new wheat arrives. The mill is provided with 16 double-stand rolls and will have a capacity of 600 barrels daily. It will be run by electric power, and both a foreign and local trade will be done. The Company will shortly erect a large addition to its plant and manufacture oatmeal and rolled oats.
-The Colonial Cabinet, according to a St. Johns, Nfld., report, is considering what attitude it shall adopt regarding U.S. vessels seeking herring cargoes on the west coast of the island during the winter. Prember Bond is now in England and is endeavoring to entice the Imperial Cabinet to agree to uphold the colony in its policy of acluding Americans, but it is unlikely that the negotiations wll reach a final stage in time to deal with the coming fishery season. It is probable, theretore, that U.S. vessels will be permitted to procure herring during the winter on the same terms as prevlously, so as to admit of the whole question being considered for next year.

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-Dr. Herault, of La Praz, France, doctor of the French Aletallurgical Society, in Ottawa recently with a view to conducting smelting experiments in Canada, believes that in the next decade Canada will have the largest iron industry in the worid. He believes that pig'iron can be made for $\$ 10$ a ton and steel for $\$ 14$ a ton. He will superintend a series of experments in Northern Ontario under the supervision of the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government.
-The Grand Trunk Pacific intend to build and operate hotels in connection with their transcontinental railway system. "The hotels will be as good as any on the continent," said Mr. Morse, "and we shall try and do the best we can tor our patrons." It is said that Montreal, Ottawa, Win. nipeg Edmonton and some points at the Pacific terminus will be among the places first chosen!
-A re-count of the votes on the by-iaw recently submitted to the electors of Meaford, Ont.. for purchasing the electrie plant of Aloore and sons was he!d by a local judge. wino declared the by-law defeated lyy a majority of two votes. The judge counted two ballots rejected by the deputy returning officer, and rejected two of the ballots counted fur the by-law. The by-law created considerable discussion at

the time of its submission to the ratepayers, and a great deal of interest was taken in the re-count. The by-law provided for an expenditure of about $\$ 12,000$ by the town.
-At a meeting of the Brantford, Ont., City Council, Board of Trade and representative citizens some days ago it was given out that the Grand Trunk main line service tīrough Branttord would commence Saturday September 30. It was originally thought that the date would be Uefober 2, but word was received that Mr. Hayes would be unable to be present on Monday. It is anticipated that the day will be one of the big events in the history of the city. 1 he main line and new station have been in construction for over two years, and now everything is completed. Though somewhat late in the season for a popular demonstration. attempts will be made to make the day memorable.
-Hests of the respective meri.ts of electric and steam locomotives have recently been made in Norway, according to a report received from the Canadian commercial agent. The test was made upon a heavy up-grade. A steam locomotive of 90 tons had the greatest difficulty in hauling freight ears of '10 tons each up the track. An electric locomotive of 22 tons and the same line, hauled six ears each of 10 tons with pertect ease, and the conclusion is drawn that electric loco-

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## Artificial Flies

FOR
"REELS
REDDITCH.,
Salmon. Trout, Bass, \&c. National Works,
REDDITCH, - . - . ENGLANID

motives will be of great assistance to trains on heavy upgrades. - The new Customs tariff of Norway went into effect on August 15. It raises the duities a littles and will, add about $\$ 800,000$ to the revenue yearly.
-Survey parties in northern Quebec, engaged in exploration work in connection with the route of the transcontinental rallway, have encountered in the region north and east of Lake Abittibi good indications of petroleum, of cobalt, and of copper. The men were not experienced enough to pronounce an expert opinion as to the economic value of their discoveries but have brought down ore specimens from which an Idea can be gathered of the deposit. The petroleum was tound bubbling through the waters of a lake of considerabls size. It the pressure of 50 feet depth of water had been nemoved the oll would have been shooting probably 200 tect mito the air. The shores are also soaked with petroleum. and further investigation will no doubt be made to ascertain whethre the product is of the right quality.
-British Government returns show that between December 31, 1904. and July 31, 1905, 57,249 persons of Eritish origin emigrated to Canada, an increase of 10,000 over the number of British emigrants during the corresponding period of last year. Australasia took only 5,235 but this number was 460 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The emigrations to India showed a decrease of 278 , the number being 1,421 . The quota to British South Africa for the seven months was 12,972 , as compared with 13513 in the
same months of 1904. Uther Britisn colonies received 2,076 British emigrants. The total number of British subjects who left the Mother Vountry for the colonies during the seven months was 80,045 , an increase of about 10,000 . Those who during the seven months went to forelgn countries numbered 70,664 , of whom the United States received 67,728 . The total of emigrants of British origin for the seven months was 1501909 , an increase of 3,447 over last year.
-Mr. A. G. Ramsay, founder of the Canada Life Assurance, and general manager for many years of that great institution, has sold his valuable properties in Hamilton preparafory to a trup to the Mediterranean countries, where, with some of the members of his family, he intends passing the winter.


#### Abstract

-surveyors are out on the Kingston, Smith's Falls aurd Ottawa Railway, and it is said that the work of jeonstruction will begin in the spring. It is understook that the diovernment is under promise to re-vote the sobsidy to this lme at the next session of Parliament. Meantime the work is to be pushed. - 'the Montreal branch of the Manufactuprs' Association are to take steps to repeal the act passed last spring in the Quebec Legislature, imposing a tax on commercial travellers who enter the Province from foreign countries and from other Provinces for the purpose of selling goods. A delegation is to wait on the Provincial Treasurer and urge the repea?:




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to represent a company worthy of their efforts-and one willing to recognize work well done.

A man of energy and character- even though inexperienced-will find success in selling the Guaranteed Accumulation Contracts of

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ASSURANCE CO'Y. INCOME AND FUND 1902. ${ }^{\circ}$


Capital and Accumuiated Funds,
$\$ 46,115,000$
Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiumsland from Interest on Invested Funds.
$\$ 7525000$
Deposited with Dominion Government for: security of policy-holders $\quad 1 \$ 283,500$
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 22, 1905

LIFE INSURANCE RETURNS.
The ordeals through which the great captains (or rather commanders in chief) of life insurance in the United States are going through casts into the shade all that the history of the business has heretofore afforded us, to a degree that anything on the subject here sinks by comparison into mere insignificance. Not that we are altogether lacking in the necessary keenness of intellect, but the arena is too circumscribed and, we believe there is too little caoutchouc in that part of our moral constitution which many peoplle contend is the result of early education. But this deserves separate consideration.

## Simplicity

Security are the three distinctive Characteristios of the
Neru Poligy Contract ...or rame. Imperial life assuraice company, WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, a 112 St James St.

MONTREAL.

By the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, dealing with the year 1904, the business of life insurance was transacted by forty active companies, of which twenty-one are Canadian, seven British and twelve American. The gross amount of life policies in Canada taken during 1904 was $\$ 98,306,102$, which is $\$ 6,738,297$ greater than in 1903 . The Canadian companies effected insurance off $\$ 59,051,113$, an increase of $\$ 3,882,009$ over 1903. The British companies effected $\$ 3,109,7 \% 8$, a decrease of $\$ 23,126$, and the American companies $\$ 36,145,211$, an increase of $\$ 2,879,414$.
The total amount of life insurance in force at the close of 1904 was $\$ 587,880,790$, which show's the large increase of $\$ 39,437,790$ over the previous year, being distributed as follows:-

In foree. Increase.

| Canadian Co.'s. . | . | .. | . | .. | .. | $\$ 364,640,166$ | $\$ 29,001,226$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| British Co.'s. ... | . | .. | . | .. | .. | $42,608,738$ | 481,478 |
| American Co.'s. . | . | . | . | . | .. | $180,631,886$ | $9,955,086$ |

# Law Union \& Crown Ins. Co. 

 (OF LONDON.):Assets exceed, . . $\$ 24,000,000$.

Fire risks accepted on most every deseription of insurable property.

Canadian Head Office:
112 St. James St., MONTREAL. J. E. E DICKSON. Manager.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

Nine million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-four ;dollars life insurance was terminated during 1904 by death, maturity of expiry, which is $\$ 728,807$ more than in 1903. The amount terminated by surrender was $\$ 44,709,036$, an increase of $\$ 4,453,819$. This means that for every $\$ 1,000$ of current risk 16.73 terminated in natural course and $\$ 84.81$ by surrender and lapse. The total termination does not materially differ from 1903. It amounted to about 55.65 per cent. of the amount of new policies.

The death rate for 1904 was 10,715 as compared with 10,492 in 1903. For every $\$ 100$ promiums received there was paid to policy-holders $\$ 49.91$, leaving $\$ 50.09$ to be carried to reserve, expense and profits. Colliecting the results of the last twenty-six years it is found that the total payments to policy-holders amount to 52.69 per cent. of the premium income during the same period. Out of every $\$ 100$ of income the Canadian life companies expended last year in payments to policy-holders $\$ 30.72$; in general expenses, $\$ 25.47$; and in dividends to stockholders, $\$ 1.10$, leaving $\$ 42.71$ to be carried to reserve.

The total assets of the Canadian life companies at the close of 1904 was $\$ 91,212,350$, an increase of $\$ 9,578$, 325 over the previous year. The total amount of risks in the Canadian life companies increased in the year from $\$ 399,858,274$ to $\$ 440,998,200$, a gain of $\$ 41,139$,926 . Their reserves in the same period rose from $\$ 72,755,528$ to $\$ 80,684,769$, an increase of $\$ 7,929,241$.
These statistics do not cover the life insurance business carried under what is known as the assessment plan. Assessment insurance is treated by itself in "Superintendent Fitzgerald's report. There are three fraternal societies carrying on life insurance by federal license under this plan, and one society insuring only commercial travellers, manufacturers, wholesale merchants and salesmen.
The total amount of policies taken in Canada by these four Canadian associations was $\$ 12,370,500$, which is less by $\$ 314,500$ than they took in 1903: The net amount of insurance they had in force at the end of the year was $\$ 133,434,000$, which is $\$ 5,800,000$ more than the year before; $\$ 1,150,789$ insurance terminated during the year by death, and $\$ 5,435,711$ by surrender and lapse. The total terminations amounted, therefore, to 53.24 per cent. of the amount of new policies. In the year $1904, \$ 1,663,870$ was paid into these associations in the form of membership fees, annual dues, assessments, eto. The amount paid for death claims was \$1,227,633.
Of the eleven accident companies doing business in Canada only nine transacted employers' liability insur-

# Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of new york. 

1904's GOOD SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS.



Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid for Basis) in 1904,
\$6,797,601
Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904, : $\$ 0,{ }_{\$ 5,883}$

| Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, $\quad \$ \quad \$ 128,000$ | \$119,296

Total Payments to Members and their Beneficiaries, $\begin{aligned} & \$ 61,000,000\end{aligned}$
Capable men, with or whithont experience, may secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department. Industrial Agents, Address Provident Department, Mutua Reserve Building, $305,307,309$ Broadway. New Yor k.
ance. The total premiums received for this class of risks was $\$ 495,834$. The losses paid amounted to $\$ 244,066$, with unsettled claims outstanding to the amount of $\$ 107,133$.

All the accident companies transacted personal accident insurance, the total premiums for which were $\$ 811,003$, insuring an amount of $\$ 144,260,341$. The claims paid amounted to $\$ 335,995$, and there was outstanding at the close of the year unsettled claims totalling $\$ 58,659$.
The deposits for the protection of policy-holders helid by the Receiver General, in trust, for all insurance companies doing business in Canada amounted to $\$ 37,213$,212, in securities, as follows:

Vanadıan Government securities.. ... . . .. .. . . $2,978,676$
Lanadian Provinclal securities .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 5,819,516
United States bonds .. .. .. ..... .. .. .. .. .. 1,005,000
Briitsh Government securities ... .. ..... .. .. .. 1,781,200
British Colonial securities .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1,072,013
Nontreal Harbor bonds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. .. 386,000
Municipal securities .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 20,495,726
Bank stocks .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 23,633
Loan Vompanies debentures . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 326,566
Railway debentures guaranteed . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2,399,279$
Massachusetts bonds . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . .. Y Y 5,000
There was also deposited with Canadian trustees, in conformity with the Act, $\$ 19,559,258$, making a total of $\$ 56,772$,471 for the protection of policy holders, an increase of $\$ 3$,587,038 since the last report.

In respect of life insurance business generally, it may be said that much of it is bought too dear, and is likely to continue so untill some radical reform is fixed upon in dealing with agents. Some startling disclosures are almost certain to be made sooner or later, and it behooves managers to see that the remedy is applied before it is too late. Many of our best companies steadily keep aloof from such competition, and their prudence and principle are sure to meet with reward in the long run.
On another page we reproduce the usual table of life insurance statistics for the year, as given in the Superintendent's annuall Report.

## CANADA'S TRADE.

Canada's aggregate frade for the fiscal year ending June 30th last amounted to $\$ 470,151,289$, being $\$ 2,-$ 581,749 less than for the previous fiscal year. The imports atotalled $\$ 266,834,41 \%$, an increase of $\$ 7,622,614$ over the preceding twelve months. The exports amounted to $\$ 203,316,872$, a decrease of over $\$ 10,000$,000 in domestic and foreign goods combined and of $\$ 7,559,493$ in domestic products only. Of dutiable goods there were imported $\$ 157,164,975$, a gain of $\$ 1$, 056,522 , and of free goods $\$ 109,669,442$, an improvement of $\$ 6,566,092$ over the previous year. The latter item is most satisfactory, indicating increasing importation of raw materials for manufacturing purposes. An examination of the returns in detail shows that Canadian imports from British possessions decreased by $\$ 13,121$, while exports to British possessiones lessened by over $\$ 15,000,000$. On the other hand, we bought near $\$ 8,000,000$ more from foreign countries and augmented our exports to fore:gn countries by $\$ 5,491,083$. From Great Britain we imported $\$ 60,538,811$ worth of goods, and sent that country $\$ 101,958,7 \% 1$ worth, decreases of $\$ 1,422,098$ and of $\$ 15,632,605$, respectively. We bought goods to the amount of $\$ 166,040,890$ from the United States, while our exports to that country reached a total of $\$ 75,563,015$, being an increase of over $\$ 9,000,000$ in imports and of nearily $\$ 5,000,000$ in exports. Our imports from France were greater by nearly a million of dollars and our exports to that country less by $\$ 66,630$. In spite of the surtax, German goods to the amount of $\$ 6,642,139$ entered Canada. This, however, was $\$ 1,386,405$ less than for the previous year. On exports Germany exhibits a falling off of $\$ 672,569$. Foilowing is a statement of imports and exports in de-tail:-


## LIFE INSURANCE, TRUSTS, ETC.

Although it was an open secret that some unpalatable disclosures must result from such examination as that being made into the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company there were but few who could credit the appropriation of large sums of money for election purposes. Mr. Jno. A. McCall, the president, admitted a few days ago having authorized giving out
of the Company's funds nearly $\$ 50,000$ towards a recent campaign, and that such appropriations were a matter of course. We in Canada are not surprised at the extent to which ministers and election candidates on the Protection side of the fence lean upon manufacturers and others who have some cause to be free on such occasions as general elections; but there is, little or no honour attached to senatorships in the United States; few would give $\$ 10,000$ for one, and it is not everybody who could assign a good reason for a life insurance company's freehandedness in matters political, beyond, perhaps the desire personally to have "friends at court." In respect of President McCall's statement concerning the $\$ 50,000$ above mentioned, Judge A. B. Parker, of New York, who was the Democratio candidate for U.S. President in 1904, emphatically denies having directly or indirectly soliEed such or other contribution from the New York Life or McCall, or anybody else. Mr. W. F. Sheehan, committee chairman at the time, says no one connected with the campaign ever solicited any aid from the company or its president, and asks him to name the person, if any. The question is, where did the money go?
It were too tedious to wade through the mass of corruption laid bare during the recent examinations in New York; the whole subject must be threshed out before we can estimate its extent and application. There would seem, however, to be little doubt that the most gracefui act on the pait of the ch ef operators would be to resign their positions before being compelled to by indignant policyho ders in Canada, as well as in the U.S., France and other countries in Europe. They have all doubtless made their fortunes, if by no other means, surely through their salaries of $\$ 100,000$ a year, twice as much as that of our own GovernorsGeneral or the President of the United States.

The lessons taught the public by these disclosures of what Lawson calls "Frenzied Finance" will serve, it is hoped a good purpose in the long; but it must take some years to restore or recover the confidence heretofore reposed in life insurance, except perhaps in respect of qualified endowments or the similar methods to which applicants had been tending more and more of late years. As already noted the proportion of ordinary life policies is lessening at a rapid rate, and it is no hazard to say that the demand for such policies must entirely cease before the claims of the present generation of policyholders have been discharged,

## INDEMNITY OR BLOOD.

The Paris papers are giving utterance to the thoughts that moved $M$. Whitte in the recent conference. Le Matin makes him account as follows for the change in the attitude of the Japs at the later meetings. The astute diplomatist is made to say that after his arrival in the United States "a sudden change was noticeable there in favor of Russia, and weighed the advantage which he might derive from American popular opinion in attaining the object he had in view. In order to accentuate this movement of opinion, he resolved to
yield promptly on the demands of Japan that appeared just, so as to place the negotiations on the sole basis of indemnity. He was able to invoke principles of humanity and leave with Japan the responsibility of shedding more blood for the acquisition of money alone. The Americans took the same standpoint and reproached Japan with her want of disinterestedness. President Roosevelt was moved. He appealed te Raron Kaneko and made him cognizant of what was going on and warned him that his country's course need no longer rely upon the support of America if she persisted in continuing the war on the sole question of money." The President will likely deny having acted in such a manner.

## ANOTHER LIFE COMPANY SCORED.

It is not alone in the Eastern States that troubles are assailing the life insurance managers. The Western Life Indemnity Co. of Nebraska is being examined as to the truth of certain charges brought against some of the present and former officials for having fraudulently voted certain moneys to thernselves. The defendants are W. H. Gray, founder of the company, E. I. Rosenfeld and one Moulton. The method pursued contains a lesson to people who give proxies too carelessly. Gray secured proxies from thousands of members and thus controlied the directors into passing a resolution voting him the right to draw one dollar from every $\$ 1,000$ insurance issued. This was done in secret, and, although the complaining policyholiders learned of it they were refused information. Besides these it is declared, Gray and his associates by other fraudulent means, took many thousands of dollars from the concern. The company is fraternal. It was formerly known as the Knights Templar and Mason Co., organized in 1884.

## THE GILT-EDGED MARKET.

One of the most remarkable features in values since the close of the Boer war is the weakness of Consols which have meantime remained about 90 or slightly under. The subject has been referred to in our columns from time to time as chiefly owing to dissatisfaction among holders at the low rate of interest ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) allowed upon these securities since the beginning of April, 1903, as contrasted with the opportunities offered by other, chiefly foreign, investments, which have been dazzling people by twice or three Fimes this very low figure and upwards. These high rates appealed more especially to holders whose ordinary living had been costing them much more of late years. Besides this we cannot ignore the gambling spirit that seems to have seized upon many people-or the spirit of unrest that is so generally abroad among all classes. The immense accumullations made by the great captains of industry of late years, especially in the United States and Germany, those whose creed was aptly named by Carnegie, "The Gospel of Wealth," Were judiciously dangled before the eyes of readers of the best class of British periodicalls, and it is not sur-
prising that the temptation was oftentimes too great to be resisted. Canada had its boom in mining, as many know to their sorrow, and this was shortly followed by the great steel speculation, whose promoters merely adopted a portion of the system taught them by the great U.S. corporation. The prices of both for the last few years have made many an investor wish he or she had held on to what was absolutely safe, however low the returns. The tendency to sell Consols in England for similar objects could not wail to depress the price of these securities. But the weakness was not confined to these barometric stocks alone; colonial and municipal loans were, sagging. It is remarked that Consols especially are cheaper now than during the S.A.. war. The interruption to gold mining in South Africa and the new loans required at the time had, naturally, some depressing effect. The lender had his innings; the investor became nervous and the consequence is well known.

A contributor ("J.S.S.") in the "Fortnightly Re" view" (Leonard-Scott Publication Company, New York) deals lucidly with the subject. After the Boer peace was concluded the expected revival of "giltedged" failed to put in an appearance. On the contrary, quotations fell rather than rose. It is here that even insiders became puzzled; to-day, however, it is lless difficult to explain the unusual phenomenon. Firstly, there is trade. For a considerable period now the commercial and industrial population has gone through a period of depression. The yearly savings of the people have been considerably curtailled, and there has been no tresh capital accumulated to flow into the newly-created channels. Nor have any amounts been available to take up the older securities, which were often freely offered in the market. Besides, extravagance had spread to the individual, and, no longer satisfied with the "small interest bearing" but absolutely safe investments, he preferred to run some risk and get a higher return for his money, and thus he in no way supported the "gilt-edged" market.
The most important phenomenon is the return of foreign capital by England. The war had latterly been financed with foreign money, not, as is usually the case, by long-dated loans, but-by short-dated abligations, such as Treasury bills-Exchequer bonds and the Ten-year Khaki Loan. When peace came the nation expected to finance somewhere near the former low rates of interest, and the result was that the foreigner called his money back. The country could not pay it back all at once, and, in order to induce the foreigner to leave part of his capital there till it could be repaid, he had to be offered tempting rates. Thus, money was kept artificially dear for much llonger after the conclusion of peace than what the trade necessitated. Owing to this circumstance, it is clear that the quotation of "gilt-edged" securities could not rise, as their prices depend so largely on the rates of interest current.

Other causes contributed as well to the continued weakness among them the outbreak of the Far Eastern War and the different political scares in connection therewith. But at last the position became clearer. The better feeling with France limited the extent of
the war, peace is restored, and the continuous repayment of England's foreign liabilities has at last come to an end. To-day it is pretty evident that the slate is cleared. England is herself again as far as foreign liabilities are concerned. It will once more be possible to accumulate funds in London. Evidence to this effect is coming forward. The banking deposits are again increasing. At the end of June they exceeded last year's by $\$ 115,000,000$; at the end of July by over $\$ 140,000,000$. This will only have to continue a little longer, and the banks will have to look about again for investments. Then will come the turning point in the "gilt-edged" market, and it is not difficult to forecast what will happen.

Two years ago every financial writer, in the United States had for his most favorite topic the enormous sums of undigested securities in America; to-day they write about the shortness of stocks. This shows clearly how rapidly the position changes as soon as the tide begins to turn. If England's Governmnt finance is careful, if there is no untoward event in politics, it is not difficult to foretell that in a short time investors will have forgotten all about the over-supply of "giltedged" securities, and, with increased national, individual and Colonial prosperity at their back, especially in Canada, they will take a fresh interesst in them, and prices should ere long reach a considerably higher level.

## DOMINION INSURANCE RETURNS.

The Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion, covering the year 1904, is before us, nearly three-quarters of a year after date. It seems to be our bounden duty every year to direct attention to the tardy issue of these reports, but no one will question that Mr. Fitzgerald maintains the machinery under his control working as steadily as is consistent with safety, and this we are free to say with all respect due to those who rule at the capitals of some States along our boundary. That our own Superintendent is keeping alive to necessities of the age is apparent drom the paragraph on page lxi of the Report where he refers to the suggestion made in the report for 1903 as to the desirability for an amendment in certain respects to the Insurance Act. "The necessity for an amendment becomes daily more apparent. The business of insurance is rapidly expanding and developing. Subjects of insurance not contemplated by the present Act have arisen and are likely to arise, and it is necessary to provide therefor. Portions of the existing statute have become obsolete and should be repealed. It is hoped and expected that, at the next session of Parliament, a revision of the Act will take pllace, and that several important alterations will be made therein." While at it, the Superintendent might suggest also that , he be anthorized to secure more assistance with a view to an earlier issue.

A synopsis of the Report, is evidently prepared with some consideration for the overworked editor, who-if no one else-must read and digest one of each of the tons upon tons of Blue-Books turned out at such labor
from the King's Printer's bureau every year. . The Peerage Books, which may be ordered from the same office, are more diligently conned over. We are obliged through pressure upon our pages this week to avail ourselves of these synoposes all so remarkably alike.

Those who, like certain associations, aim persistently at instructing insurance managers in the proper performance of their duties, will be surprised at the aggregate results of the business of fire underwriting for the year, again presented before them. The fire companies received premiums in Canada to the amount of $\$ 13,169,882$, and paid out losses aggregating $\$ 14,099$,534. The premium income showed an increase of $\$ 1,-$ 785,120, but the fire losses were greater by $\$ 8,228,818$ than in the previous year. There were thirty-eight fire insurance companies carrying on business in 1904, of whom ten were Canadian, nineteen British and two American. The ratio of losses and premiums was as fol-lows:-

| Losses. | Premiums. |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2,561,475$ | $\$ 2,681,275$ |
| $.9,172,919$ | $8,343,666$ |
| $.2,365,140$ | $2,144,941$ |
| $\$ 14,099,534$ | $\$ 13,169,882$ |

Two of the British companies retired from the Canadian field; or rather, both were absorbed, the Nationatl of Ireland and the Manchester. One new Canadian company (the Montreal-Canada)' began business and one more American company (the German) took out a Canadian license.

The records of the Department show that the rate of loss for 1904 was abnormally high. The business for the last thirty-six years is summarized as follows:-

| an | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Premiums. } \\ & \$ 44,972,338 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Losses. } \\ \$ 31,204,463 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h Co. | 132,885,781 | 92,665,324 |
| American Clo.s | 23,717,499 | 16.440.049 |
| 'Totals | \$201,575,618 | 140,309,836 |

The gross amount of fire insurance policies, new and renewed, taken during the year, was $\$ 1,002,305,105$, which is $\$ 69,030,341$ greater than in 1903 . The rate of premiums (1.597) is higher than that of 1903 (1.504). -The city of Toronto has obtained an unenviable notoriety for its destructive fires of late; and accumulations of flour ,so readily damaged by water, are receiving special attention of late from insurance managers, east and west.

## CONCRETE IN BUILDING.

The comparatively recent advent of hollow concrete blocks into building construction is probably one of the most important innovations in the building industry, and one that is yet in its infancy. The use of concrete as building material is not recent, however, as there are still in existence dikes, dams, roadways, etc., built by the Romans of material corresponding almost exactly with our present-day concrete; it is the introduction of the hollow concrete building block ma-
chine that has made possible the gigantic strides taken by this new industry. Experiments along this line have been in progress for many years, but it is only in the past few years that the results have been tangible. The natural cement which was formely used 'in concrete construction has been almost entirely replaced by its superior, artificial cement, and it is only with the latter cement that any advantageous results have been accomplished. It is interesting to note that where formerly a European Portland cement was specified as the standard of excellence, in recent years local Portland cement has been so improved by exhaustive and expensive experiments that the domestic production is now conceded to be superior in every way to the foreign article. That an industry so new to this country, and one requiring so high a degree of technical knowledge, has leaped to first place, is doubtless due to the superiority of both raw material and method of production. Probably the best proof of the superiority of the home product will be shown by a comparison of production in Canada and the United States in 1890 of 350,000 barrels with that in 1903 of $22,000,000$ barrels

That this industry is advancing at a pace unequalled by any other of which statitsics are recorded may be proven by the reports of new plants being installed all over the continent from Nova Scotia to the Pacific. Some years ago, when the use of cement was confined principally to road making, dock construction, ordinary mortar preparation, etc., it was being feared that the introduction of numerous large plants throughout the Dominion, together with the harge quantities arriving weekly from England, Germany, Belgium, and the U.S., would shortly cause such an over-supply as would necessitate cutting down of prices to a degree which would destroy the profit of Canadian manufacturers and thus take away the life from an industry that had just began to gain a fair footing. But in the world of industry there are many surprises ahead and the cement industry has happily overtaken one of these in the introduction of both solid and hollow concrete blocks for building purposes.

All around us we notice foundations for dwellings being built, not by the skilled hand of the stone mason, but by the mixing machine and pony engine, the unskilled, cheaper labourer merely being engaged to fill in the deep temporary troughs, used to hold the mixed cement and broken stone or gravel until it hardens. The basement completed, the man with the little hand block presser next delivers the oblong cement blocks, any required size or, shape, finished more perfect than could be accomplished by the highly-paid stone cutter, some of these blocks measuring six to eight feet in length and curved with all the dexterity known to the man who slowly carves with chisel and hammer. The stone cutter and mason now view this rapid change as the man with the scythe, cradle and hand-rake viewed the approaching mower and self-binder for the hay and grain fields some thirty years ago. The latter, instead of lowering laborers' wages or depriving them of employment, added to both, as has abundantly been seen, and the introduction of solid cement and gravel foundations and building blocks will in a
like measure but aid the building industry and all engaged therein, by creating more work of a larger and more skilled nature and cause building operations to be carried out on a scale which would never be attempted with the old-fashioned stone, and mortar of lime and sand.

## INDIA'S TEA PRODUCTION.

The Government of India has issued the annual statement of tea production in that country, with the usual preliminary warning that the figures are not quite complete or accurate. Out of a total area of 524,500 acres under tea, 337,820 neres are in Assam, and 134,670 acres in Bengal. Thus Assam and Bengal together contain 90 per cent. of the whole tea area, the remaining ten per cent. being shared by the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras Upper Burma and Travandore. When the new province: of Eastern Bengal and Assam is constituted, by far the greater portion of the tea acreage of Northeast Indıa will fall within its boundaries - a circumstance that may very likely redound to the advantage of the industry. The tendency to restrict tea oultivation in view of earlier over-production appears from the fact that the teagrowing area dimmished by 2.094 acres in 1904. In the last five years the area has increased only 7,075 acres net, while in the previous five years it increased by 115,131 acres. The recent decline in area, however, is even larger than these figures show, the difference between lands abandoned and those newly planted in 1903 and 1904 amounting to a total of $8, \pm 13$ acres. The area under new plants, too, is now only 3 per cent, of the total planted area. The size of the teabearing plantations is greatest in Assam where they average 454 acres each, while in Bengal the average size is only 327 acres. The quantity of tea produced has increased by 211 per cent. since 1885 , while the area has grown by only 83 per sent. It is especially noticeable that the increase in production in 1903 and 1904 was no less than 33282,000 pounds, despite the contracted area. The production per acre is greatest in the Bengal Duars-viz: 475 pounds per acre, while in Assam it is 435 pounds (Brahmaputra valley) and 459 pounds (Surma valley). The capital invested in tea estates amounts to $£ 12160,000$, of which 81 per cent. belong to companics registered in London. The average capital per acre is over £23. The industry employs 475,266 persons permanently and 76,000 temporarily.
laking an average of five years we find that India produced 201719.650 lbs . of tea, and exported $196,642590 \mathrm{lbs}$. The nome consumption was, therefore, only $5077,060 \mathrm{lbs}$., plus $1,639550 \mathrm{lbs}$. of toreign tea imported. Prices fell by 3.4 per cent. in 1904-5 owing to the enhanced British tea duty and over production. "The timit of the yield of tea of ordinary quality from the existing area must, however, soon be attained as at present only 170.500 acres of immature plants remain to come into bearing, and when this limit has been reached the production cannot at once spring forward in response to a larger demand, as new plantings would not yield for some years." A reduction of 2d. per 1b. in the English tea duty, abstention from additions to the cultivated area, and increased purchases by foreiga countries have improved the position of the trade, and a still higher level will be reached when the inty is reduced by a further 2 d per 1 b . to 4 d . and when planters restrict overproduction by finer plueking. The Indian tea cess, levied in order to obtain funds for promoting the sale of tea realized $£ 18.530$ in $1904-5$.
The returns of the trade of India for the first quarter of the fiscal year $1905-6$ may be considered satisfactory, for the imports of merchandise are even larger than in the same period of 1904-5 while the exports are only slightly smaller. Imports of gold and silver have declined, but this was to be expected atter the abnormal absorption of the previous two years. The continued heavy purchases of cotton goods and yarn, amounting for the three months to no less than $£ 6$,-

712,000 show that the purchasing power of the people has so tar been unimpaired in India as a whole, but the seareity in wouthern India, the damage to grajn crops by frost in Northern India, and the fears of an unfavorable monsoon may help to explain the decline in certain classes of exports. The imports of railway materials for both State and other lines were larger, and there was a considerable increase in the imports of machinery-presumably for jute mills-into Bengal. In metals, the imports of iron galvanized sheets and plates tell off heavily while steel plates and sheets,' in which Germany and Belgium compete with England, showed progress but in the one case the imports of 1904 had been unusually high and in the other unusually low. Copper imports fell off heavily, possibly owing to the higher prices. The State purchases of hardware, machinery, iron and steel were considerable. sugar imports declined by 56 per cent. but as the average value was 30 per cent. higher than for the same period of the previous year the smaller purchases are hardly surprising. The tall in quantity was from 1,614889 to 707.679 cwt., and mainly affected beet sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany, and cane sugar from Mauritius and Java. The only noteworthy advance was in Egyptian sugar. Russian oll fell away considerably through the competition of Dutch and American petroleum. Ull imports generally declined nearly 3000000 gallons.

1he export trade showed a decline of only $£ 75000$ on the large fotal of the preceding year. There was a noticeable growth in coffee experts to France. In exports of raw hides and skins there was an increase of $£ 654,000$. The next most important increase was in cotton yarn-viz., $£ 613,000$, mainly for Chnna. Cotton piece goods also showed à satisfactory growth, $£ 90,000$, owing to a larger demand from, the countries turther east. In raw jute a fall of 75.722 ewt. in quantity was accompanied by an increase of $£ 61,000$ in value. Much larger exports of jute goods, amounting to £501,000 reflect the prosperous condition of the Calcutta mills. A number of articles of export exhibited a falling off as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1904-5. In tea there was a fall of $4,100,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. , though prices were a little higher. The exports of tea to London were four and a half million lbs. less, and trade with Germany and Turkey in Asia also declined but Canada, Ceylon the United States, and Persia bought tea more freely, Indigo fell off by 58 per cent. in both quantity and value, all countries except Turkey in Asia taking smaller supplies. In raw cotton the exports increased from $1,829,232$ to 1953,700 owt., but the fall in prices resulted in a decline in value of 26 per cent. The most noteworthy changes were an increase in Japan's purchases from 188,656 to 719.180 ewt. . a decrease from 200,428 to 75,140 ewt. in England s and a decrease from $1,390,145$ to $1.071,473 \mathrm{cwt}$. in the demands of Continental countriesdoubtless owing to abundant supplies of American fibre.

## CANADIAN FAILURDS.

Insolvencies in the Dom mon of Canada during the month of August, were 99 in number and $\$ 346.337$ in amount of defaulted indebtedness. Although there was little numerical enange as compared with tallures in the corresponding month last year, says Dun's Keport, when 103 d faults occurred liab l.ties were scarcely more than half the total of $\$ 661,952$ reported in Augast, 1904, while two years ago the amount invoived was $\$ 845,620$. In manufacturing industris there were 19 talures for $\$ 81,077$, against 18 last year involving $\$ 129$,907 . Trad ng detaults numbered 79, but liabilities were only $\$ 241,732$, while a year ago there were $\$ 2 \mathrm{~d}$ faults for $\$ 520,119$. Une other commercial faliure for $\$ 33,528$ compared with three in 1904, with total detanited ind btedness of \$1,926. There were no insolvencies of great size in Canada during Angust, while the class supplying the largest number of failures, was the oncl embracing dealers in groceries and meats.

## BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

The assignee has possession of the tailor shop of Geo. Willison, Ayr, Ont. Wallison succeeded, a few years ago, to the busmess of his father who established it in 1867. But the custom tailor trade is not now what it was then. His debts are not large. At Lynden, Ont., Russell Elgin Jones embarked in the general store business last April buying out R. 1. Dayman, for whom he worked for some years. He ran a barber shop in addition, his wife and brother assisting in the store, all of which should go to the building up of economy and of its usual results. He took over Dayman's stock (about $\$ 2,000$ ) at 70 c in the dollari also fixtures, paying in all about $\$ 1,500$. There were four stores already in the viliage, and his road did not look any too clear. He has as-signed.-At Galettia, Ont., Eustace Charbonneau and Frederick Wm. Montford, bought out, in the fall of 1901, the woollen mill business of W.G. White, with whom they had been employed. Nach is said to have put in $\$ 1500$, but Montford later admitted owing his father (a retired farmer) $\$ 1,000$ for which he had given notes at 6 per cent. as security. Uharbonneau also admittied indebtedness for borrowed money. They devoted their time chiefly to the manufacture of frieze; but all in the woollen business are aware of the hardships attached to the trade of late years. The firm has asisgned. Credicors will meet on the 27 th.

At Amherstburg, Ont., T. P. Barrow, grocen etc., has as-signed-He began in 1899, in his wife's name, later changing to his own. In 1895 a surplus of $\$ 1$ L000 was claimed and in 1849 a surplus of $\$ 1,400$. Barrow was originally a tollgate keeper and as such it was thought he had learned the worth of placing penny upon penny and the uitimate result. Llabilities not heavy.-H. A. Barber, general dealer, Harrow, unt., has gone under. He was originally at Mount Forest, where he assisted his father in the same line, dealing consideralby in bankrupt stocks. He bought the father out in 1902 and claimed a stock of $\$ 11,000$ with debts of $\$ 6$,500 , meluding what he owed his father. This was a large indebtedness as against that amount of stock which, to realise on hurriedly might not bring more than the amount due. He moved to his present quarters in September, 1903, succeeding to the business of Rotz and Co. Here he encountered heavy opposition, and carrying a heavy stock proved too much.
simeon Eyrille Lacroix was for 27 years with the drygoods house of Z. Paquet, Quebec, later European buyer at $\$ 2,500$ a year but opened for himself in February, 1898, taking as partner one Plchette: Considerable was sunk in fitting up the store. In June, 1900, the firm assigned with debts of
, do 0, assets nominally $\$ 32,000$. Pichette retired and Lacrovx settled at 55 e in the dollar spread over 12 months. In January 1901, fire damaged the premises, and he was paid $\$ 9,000$ in settlement. He later added "The Parisian Waist Uo." to the business, but dropped it about a year later. In danuary, i903, a statement showed a surplus of $\$ 10,173$. He has now assigned and creditors will meet on the 26 th.
Th Vretoria Co-aperative Merdantile Assodiation, Ltd., victoria, B.U., has gone under. It was started in October, 1904, as a co-operative concern in groceries and provisions looking to patronage through sale, of shares $\$ 5$ each. About 42000 stock was carried, but insufficient shares sold to put concern on good foot:ng.-At Thorborn, N.S., A. W. McDomald. general dealer, has assigned. He succeeded to the tather's business in 1898, but did not make much headway.
-We learn from Toronto that Mr. George H. Hees, head of the enterprising firm of Geo. H. Hees, Son'and Co., Ltd., window shade manufacturors has purchased a lot on the north-west corner of Bay and Piper Streets, 37 feet frontage on the former, and 108 feet on the latter which has recently been cut through by the city. A five-storey building will be erected, of brick and steel construction, and will be occupiedl by Geo. H. Hees Son and Co. Indiana stone will be used, te work to be begun at once. Contracts are being let.

## BURLAP ADVANOES.

tixcitement has characterized the jute market in Calcutta, Dundee and New York during the last week, and prices have advanced 20 points for heavyweight Calcuttas. The tone of ali markets was towards greater strength, when news was recelved that the steamer Aboukie, carrying 145001000 yards of burlap, had been lost on a voyage from Calcutta to Argentina, which had an immediate effect upon both jute and cloth, especially in Calcutia, where there set in an active search for goods to replace those that had been lost. As usuai, the American markets did not fully respond to the Calcutta advance, though there was a material increase in norders quotations tor heavy goods. The price cabled from Cascutta for september-October shipment is higher, says a New York report, than the highest figures asked hera. Under theise circumstances and taking into account the fact that New York is bare of stocks, values hore are expected to advance to at least a parity with Calcutia. For $101 / 2$-ounce goods owners are asking 5.30 c , although buyers have bought small lots at five points less, and other lots might possibly be had ai the sama figure. The asking price for 8 -ounce is $\$ 4.10$, but here also transactions are recorded at five points less. Huyers have not shown any great anxiety to lay in supplies at these tigures; in fact, they seem to be taking as few goods as they can possibly get along with for the time being leaving the future to take care of itself. The sharp advance in jute has not alarmed them; since last week the raw material has advanced tully $£ 1$ per ton. Weaving yarns are to-day dearer than they have been at any previous time this season. The situated is described by importers as a most peculiar one, and those who have been caught bare of stocksThere is comparatively little in the whole mank t-are in a quandry. Both Calcutta and Dundee are advancing quotations without the slightest warning. Dundee has strengthened during the week, but there has not been so active a demand here as there was the previous week. Business has been done in 40 -inch s-ounce goods at $43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$, though $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ has been the asking price in most instances. In heavies, while somè 40 -inch goods-such as medium weights may still be secured at the old basis of ' $55 / \mathrm{s}$ e, importers are inclined to hold for5 $11-16$ a $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; while odd widths are quoted up to $515-16 \mathrm{c}$.

## (GUOD LROPS.

Accolding to the returns from the U.S. department of agriculture, the census bureau, and all others connected with the demartment of the interior, this year's products make the agricultuial ecntribution to the general prosperity of the country the greatest in quality quantity and value that the United States have ever known. Prmary returns indicate that the yield of corn, wheat, and oats this year will eveel that of any year on record. It is estimated that the ontput of corn will approximate $2,716,000,000$ bushels, which is far in excess of any former crop on record and in view of the fac: that but a few days remain for the crop to be beyond danger of frost, this output is practically assured. Ill:nois, Iowa, Nebraska, and in tact, all corn growing states, with the ex ception of a few in the south show a marked increase in the crop endition over last month, and all show a decidel increase over the conditions and outlook of a Jear ago Kansas and Lllinois showing the largest increase. All the correspondents of the department of agriculture report that the tarmers and the country at large are anticipating a remarkably bountiful harvest. The corn crop condition is not alone responsible for this marked degree of satisfaction among the farmers. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, and all farm products show a declded gain over all tormer conditions. Potatoes is the only crop that has shown a tendency to be short of last year's output yet reports show that even that crop is plentitul. The probable output of spring wheat is put by crop statisticians at 285,331000 bushels, and spring and winter wheat at $704,447,000$, as against 552399,517 of last year. The
yle.d of oats is figured to be 5 per cent. better than that of last year, and, considering that the crop has been nearly all garnered there will not be any chance for it to depreciate in value.

## PIG IRON.

Statistics of the production of pig iron in Canada during the i.Ist six months of 1905 show a large increase as compared with coresponding periods during 1904. This is shown by the tollowing table:-


The Canadian production of pig iron in the first half of 1905 was the greatest in any half year in the history of the Dominion, exce ding by 48,453 tons that of the last half of 1902 , the next highest half yean, when 161,753 tons were made. It was also greater than the production of any whole year prior to 1901. Down to that year the production of pig iron in Canada never amounted to 100,000 tons in any calendar year. The production of Bessemer pig iron in the first half of 1905 amounted to 63,785 tons. There was no production of Bessemer pig iron in the first half of 1904 , and only 26,016 tons were made in the second half of that year. The production of basic pig iron in the first half of 1905 amounted to 68,378 tons, agalnst 28,981 tons in the first half of 1904. and 41,152 tons in the second half. The unsold pig ron held by Canadian manufacturers on June 30,1905 , none of which was intended for their own consumption, amounted to 35.629 gross tons as compared with 35,119 tons on December 31, 1904, and 36,868 tons on June 30, 1904. Of the unsold stocks on June 30,1905 , a little less than 6,500 tons were made with charcoal, the remainder being coke iron. On 30, 1905 , Canada had 16 completed blast furnaces of which 11 were in blast and five were idle. Of this totali 11 were equipped to use coke and five to use charcoal. During the trist half of 1905 the total number of furnaces in Canada actually in blast for the whole or a part of the period was 13 , of which eight used coke and five used charcoal.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

At Guelph, Ont., A. J. Fitzsimmons, an old-time grocen, who did a lively trade by up-to-date methods, has disposed of his business to E. W. Randall. - The Dominion Table Co., Berin, Ont., has sold out.-Walter Thompson, a Burlington, Ont., baker has disposed of his business.-J. Ciglan, general merchandise, Drayton, Ont., is succe ded by Kirby and Cig-Ian.-At Ottawa E'dw. O'Reilly is offering his clothing business for sale.-H. J. Breckow, grocen etc., Thetford, Ont., has sold out to Wilson Bros.-At Bulwer, Que., E. H. Duke, general dealer, has been succeeded in business by A. W. Wheeler.-J. E. Lavigne a general merchant of Windsor Mills, Que., has moved to. Granby.

## WHOLKSALE GROCER IN TROUBLE.

[^5]
## UROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The prollminary statement for the year 1905 of the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain has been given out. It sets-torth the general results of the agricultural census, which is annually taken throughout the country in the first. week of June, and indicates the difference as compared with the tigures similarly obtained in the preceding year. Considering that the prefaration of this table involves the nandling of over half a millionschedules the promptitude with which the results are published demands recognition. Comparing the crop areas of the present year with those of 1904 the following increases are to be noted: Wheat. 421,701 acres; rye, 6,483 acres; beans 1,983 acres; potatoes ${ }^{6} 262$ acres; mangels 5,296 acres; cabbage 3,151 acres; kohl-rabbi 1.980 acres; vetches or tares 8,200 acres; permanent grass (not for hay), 179,321 acres; hops, 1,169 acres; small fruit 875 aeres; orchards 1,315 acres. Associated with mese are the following decreases on the year: Barley 127.020 acres; oats 201,580 acres; peas 373 acres; turnips and swedes 14,831 acres; rape 3,891 acres; lucerne 2.314 acres; clover, sainfoin and grasses grown in rotation 193,975 acres; permanent grass (for hay) 76,883 acres; thax 122 acres; bare fallow 83,377 acres. The total area under all crops and grass (excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing) is $3228 \%, 832$ acres, or 30.778 acres less than in 1904.

In 1895 the wheat area of Great Britain receded to $1,417,483$ acres, this representing a decline of more than half a million acres from the preceding year. On the other hand, this year as compared with last shows an expansion of 421701 acres in the extent of land under wheat. A glance at the table will serve to show that not only does this year's extent of wheat amounting to $1,796,985$ acres, exceed the decennial average by 63,671 acres, but that it is the largest acreage grown this century, although it falls nearly $.50,000$ acres short of the wheat area in 1900 . This year's acreage of wheat, indeed, exceeds that in each of the years 1895, 1896, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904. Our wheat area first fell below two million acres in 1893, a year of destructive drouth; since then it has only on two occasions-1898 and 1899-exceeded that limit. The diminution in the acreage of barley, the dantiest of our cereal crops is much to be regretted. This is the fifth year in succession that the barley area has been diminishing; and now at $1,713,664$ acres it is not only 262 . 723 acres less than the ten-year average, but it is absolutely the lowest acreage on official record. It was in 1898 that our barley area first receded to less than two million acres. a level which it has never since regained. It is seen from the table that excepting 1899 and 1900 , every year of the past decade registered a decline in aereage; and "the free and happy barley' is now the least extensively cultivated of our three principal cereal crops. What happened to the oat acreage of Great Britain this year is very similar to what occurred a decade ago. The acreage of 1904 declined to the extent of 200,575 acres in the following year, and the area in 1905 is 201.586 acres less than in the preceding year. This year's area, 3,054376 acres is almost an average, and is onnly 26 .476 acres under the decennial value.
The oat crop flactuates more irregularly in acreage than either wheat or barley. Last year when wheat and barley were both grown on a minimum number of acres. the acreage of oats exceeded that of wheat and barley together; such, however, is not the ease this year. The largest acreage of oats shown in the table is that of 1895, in a year when bad prices drove half a multion acres of land away from wheat cultivation. Inasmuch as 421,701 acres have been added this year to the area of the wheat crop and an aggregate of 328 . 606 acres withdrawn from the cultivation of barley and oats there remains a balance to the good of 93,095 acres in the land devoted to the growth of our three leading cereal crops. Eiven so, however, the aggregate area of these crops is less than in every year of the preceding decade except 1904, whilst it is 225528 acres below the ten-year average. WithIn the last thirty years over two million acres have been withdrawn from cereal cultivation in Great Britain. It was in
the year 1883 that the aggregate area first receded below eight millon acres and in 1895 that it first fell under seven million acres, an extent of cereal land that has not since been recovered, as is seen from the tabulated figures. Rye as a cereal crop is not included in the toregoing details, its area being insignificant, and amounting this year: for example, to no more than 62,197 acres. From the time when the Government returns were first published in 1868 the maximum and minimum areas of the principal cereal crops in Great Britain appear to have been the following: Wheat, $3,688,357$ acres in 1869 and $1,375,284$ acres in 1904 or a difference of $2,313,073$ acres; barley $2,667,176$ acres in 1879 and 1.713664 acres in 1905 , or a difference of 953512 acres; oats $3.296,663$ acres in 1895 and $2,596,384$ acres in 1874 or a difference of 699,679 acres. The wheat crop is thus seen to be by far the most variable in its acreage.

## COITION.

The demand for cotton is increasing constantly, and the world's supply is not increasing in proportion, with the result that the English manutacturers are making every effort to increase the area of production in the colonies and elsewhere, states the sumpermtendent of Agriculture of British West Atrica, who is making for the British Government a study of conditions of cotton growing in the United States. The problem in American cotton, he added is the perfaction of the upland staple. The U.S. planter has paid too little attention to his seeding resulting in a deterloration of the plant. The staple is too short at the present time. In the rest of the cotton producting world they are unable to do much better, so that if Americans improved their plant they would be in a more advantageous position than elsewhere. The growing population and purchasing power of the world calls for more cotton. There will be a scarcity for some years to rome. To the Engllsh manutacturers the danger constantly increases, because in the event of a short crop in the U.S. prices go up and he is forced to shut down. Therefore, he looks for extension of area in Africa and India in order to prevent the crisis that otherwlse hastens upon him.

## FURS ADVANOLNG.

The prices of real sable, seal and chinchilla were higher than ever at the last great sale of peltry in London. Sable, and mink, its nearest imitator have increased in price from 50 to 80 per cent. The best and most expert furriers are in consequence now dressing less castly skins in such a way that they resemble premier pelts of the market, and they sell them, of course, for what they are. Furs white as snow are the moment's novelty at smartest' centres. White fox is most in demand, even for all enveloping. For a faultless black skim which is a great rarity, as mueh as $\$ 40.000$ has been paid. Furriers are now selling mainly big wraps, waist-length coats of Eton shape trimmed with velvet or leather vests collars and cuffs, over laid with silver, gold or bronze tulling and embrolderies. Kound boas are more modish than flat ones, and graduate in size from great bulk around the throat to tapering ends.
-Hon. Geo. A. Cox of Toronto, and Mr. J. H. Plummer of Sydney, N.S., met in Montreal a few days ago. Mr. Plummer goes to Toronto for a few days preparatory to leaving on a much need trip to Europe. Mental and physieal vigour still go hand in hanc with the irrepressible senator, and he needs them all with his numerous enterprises. "Burning the candle at both ends" (which was once explained by one of the fair sex as a ready wan to make both ends meet) is not a habit with the multi-presidential senator.

| Abstract of Life Insurance in Canadad 1904. | Premiums | No. of Policies | Am't of Policies. | Policies in Force | Amount in Force |  | Amount of Claims | Claims Paid | Cl'ms <br> Not <br> Res'td! | Cl'ms Res'td |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Companies. | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | ¢ | \$ |
| Uanada Lite (Can. business) | 2,227,921 | 2,880 | 5,443,992 | 58,714 | 78,059,150 | 676 | 1,559,602 | 1,481,507 | 166,984 |  |
| Contederation | 1,187,925 | 2,689 | 4,245,797 | $20,9 \Sigma 9$ | 37,922, 880 | 402 | 582,196 | 593,643 | 24,705 |  |
| Continental Life | 127,631 | 1,048 | 1,273,369 | 3,438 | 3,973,556 | 12 | 15,500 | 12,000 | 3,750 |  |
| Grawn Lite. | 104,566 | 771 | 1,264,200 | 1,183 | 2,782,200 | 6 | 7,000 | 8,000 |  |  |
| Dominton Life | 165.305 | 603 | 916,295 | 4, | 5,563,575 | 24 | 28,160 | 25,736 | 5,000 |  |
| Hixcelsion | 16,886 | 1,804 | 2,216,460 | 6,183 | 7,347,401 | 56 | 39,517 | 36,641. | 5,099 |  |
| Federal | 31,524 | 2,091 | 2,874,565 | 11,099 | 15,649,346 | 88 | 152,455 | 140,715 | 51,140 | 6,000 |
| Great West | 662,947 | 3,603 | 5, 103,413 | 14,335 | $20,472,800$ | 80 | 105,304 | 105,304 |  | 1,000 |
| Home Life | 129,438 | 926 | 1,093,472 | 3,192 | 3,918,553 | 22 | 31,250 | 26,092 | 9,000 |  |
| Imperial Life (Can. bus.) | 580.325 | 2.588 | 3,851,366 | 9,373 | 15,660,384 | 42 | 68,559 | 59,727. | 3,500 | 1,000 |
| London Lite (Ordinary) | 118,691 | 1,014 | 1,021,200 | 4,206 | 3,809,556 | 38 | 30,232 | 34,078 | 2,817 |  |
| (Industrial) | 236,907 | 13,223 | 1,058,951 | 52,627 | 4,390,741 | 743 | 54,538 | 54,121 | 1,617 |  |
| Manufacturers (Can bus.) | 984,577 | 2,364 | 3,379,601 | 22,648 | 29,618,775 | 167 | 229,573 | 214,006 | 30,849 |  |
| Thutual Life of Can. ( " | 1,363,064 | 3,363 | 4,789,506 | 27,593 | 40,006,344 | 299 | 389,153 | 378,358 | 28,066 |  |
| National Life of Canada | 151,580 | 905 | 1,364,449 | 2,925 | 4,241,952 | 14 | 22,500 | 23,715 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| North American (Can. bus.) | 1,116,779 | 3,036 | 4,420,857 | 22,417 | 31,061,948 | 244 | 368,534 | 343,835 | 50,571 | 1,000 |
| Northern Life | 130,469 | 1,085 | 1,202,290 | 3.533 | 4,067,204 | 14 | 11,650 | 12,379 |  |  |
| Royal Victoria. | 132,773 | 662 | 788,750 | 3,157 | 4,0/0,472 | 20 | 35,200. | 34,612 | 4,50w |  |
| Sovereign Life | 0 | 338 | 633,823 | 586 | 1,257,623 | 3 | 7,000 | 6,980 |  |  |
| Sub. An.Order af Fores | 19,848 | 325 | 295,850 | 1,144 | 1,026,911 | 6 | 7,755 | 8,255 | 2,000 |  |
| Sun lite (Can, bus.) (Gen.) | 1,533,646 | 4.883 | 6,534,166 | 30.810 | 43,562,268 | 389 | 530,690 | 518.891 | 36,725 |  |
| Sun Life ( " ) (Thrift) | 51,892 | 1,398 | 185,623 | 8,540 | 1,118,449 | 101 | 9,030 | -8,3 | 1,142 |  |
| Union Life | 123,256 | 29,454 | 5,093,118 | 30,321 | 5,058,078 | 255 | 20,117 | 18,117 |  | 2,000 |
| Totals for 1904 | 100 | 81,053 | 59,051,113 | \|328.628| | 364,640,1661 | 3 |  |  |  | 00 |
| Totals tor 1903 | ,882,650 | 80,925 | 55,169,104 | 301,196\| | 335,638,940 [ | [3,036\| | 3,846,822 | 3,779,745 | 288,602 | 11,000 13,956 |
| Increase, i; | 1,076,450 | 128 ${ }_{\text {i }}$ | 9 | 32 i | $29,001,226$ i | i 61651 | 8,693 | i 365,3 | 9,86 | 2,956 |
| British Comp Commercial Union . |  | \$ | $\$$ |  |  |  |  | 12.088 | cres | \$ |
| *tainburgh Life | 2,219 |  |  | 58 |  |  | 31,430 | 42,088 | 2,639 |  |
| *Life Association of Scotland | 24,834 |  |  | 601 | 1,269.601 | 33 |  | 0,156 |  |  |
| Liver'l and Lon. and Globe | 5.082 |  |  | 101 | 158,187 | 33 |  |  | 31,515 |  |
| London and Lanc. Life | 333,573 | 578 |  | 6,068 | 9,717,2243 | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| *London Assurance | 690 |  |  |  | 19,220 | 1 |  |  | 6,9 |  |
| North British | 488 | 3 | 8,537 | -339 | 262 | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| Norwich Union Life | . 057 |  |  | 138 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pelican and British Emp | 226,024 | 57 |  | 2,382 | 5,767,706 | - 76 |  |  |  |  |
| Royal | 35,561 | 109 | 2 | 46 | 1,17 | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| *Scottish Amicable | 3;649 |  |  | 73 | 185,693 |  | $18,235$ | . | 8.193 |  |
| *Scottish Provident | 1,054 |  |  | 40 | 108,038 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
| standard. | 784,736 | 872 | 693,094 | 10,988 | 21,961,310 | 238 | 615 | $7$ |  |  |
| Star | 15,481 | 5 | 6,500 | 236 | 436,130 | 7 | 24,383 | 17,103 | 6,134 |  |
| Totals for 1904 | 1,473,514 | 17 | , | 2T,721 | 42,608,738 | 538 | 1, |  |  |  |
| 'Iotals for 1903 | 1,435,317 | 1,706 | 3,132,904 | y1,439 | 42,127,260 | 434 | 1,141,044 | 1,151,6 | 132,363 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,500 \\ & 8,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Increase, i; deerease, d | 38,197 |  | 23,126 | 2821 | $481,478{ }^{1}$ | $\left.\left.\right\|^{\text {i }} 104\right\|^{\text {i }}$ | i 150,817 | 10,589 | 81,859 |  |
| American Uompanies. | \$ |  | 1.405 900 |  | \$ |  | \$ | , | \$ | \$ |
| Aetna Life | 642,244 | 849 | 1,495,960 | 1z,230 | 17,071,713 | 471 | 590,618 | 593,510 | 29,829 |  |
| *Connecticut Mutual | 22,893 |  |  | 737 | 1,348,256 | 37 | 80,988 | 80,988 | 29,829 |  |
| Equitable .. | 887,642 | 1,613 | 2,769,990 | 11,427 | 23,212,696 | 208 | 527,502 | 511,561 | 49,960 |  |
| Germania | 6,503 | 11 | 28,600 |  | 195,899 | 6 | 38,873 | 40,099 |  |  |
| Metropohtan (Gieneral | 350,319 | 4,658 | 3,513,255 | \| 10, 815 | 8,897,380 | \| 80 | 67,536 | 73,444 | 5,500 |  |
| " (Induetrial) | 870.798 | 78,624 | 10,593,661 | \| $214,069 \mid$ | 25,761,481 | 2,669 | 163,722 | 163,498 |  |  |
| Mutual Life of New York | 1,159,733 | 2,594 | 4,363,545 | 15,682 | 30,957,179 | 179 | 536,433 | 553.309 |  |  |
| Mutual Reserve | 255,372 | + | 17,000 | 3,802 | 5.15 | 70 | 156,019 | 189,346 | 36,407 |  |
| * Aational Life. | 582 |  |  |  | 73,977 | 51 | 5,639 | 15,618 | \| 2,074 |  |
| New York Life | 1,573,718 | 5,206 | 8,700,6 | 25,114 | 44,447,062 | 300 | 618,792 | 617,312 | 20,665 |  |
| *North-Western Mutual | 5,679 |  |  | 5 | 248,872 | 13 | 9,932 | 9.932 | 20,600 |  |
| *Phoenix Mutual | 13,950 |  |  | 553 | 542,354 | 24 | 27,800 | 27,800 | 6,304 |  |
| Savings. | 125,692 | 360 | 565,7 | 2,117 | 3,775,368 | \| 54 | | 126,000 | 52,044 | 13,00 |  |
| State Life | 56,184 | 3011 | 1,946,000 | 301 | 1,946,000 |  |  |  | 18. |  |
| 'Iravellers | 284,694 | 4061 | 1,024,754 | 3,479 | $8,070,235$ | \| 88 | 136.676 | 160,47 | 16,122 |  |
| Union Mutual. | 220,897 | 654 | 934,61 | 4.811 | 7,078,779 | 71 | 114,254 | 106,588 | 18,595 |  |
| United States .. . . . | 59,810 | 76 | 191,509 | 1,000 | 1,849,142 | - 23 | 34,640 | 37,187 | 2,000 |  |
| Totals for 1904 | 6,536,710 | 95,356 | 36,145,2 | 3061.88 | 31,880 | 4,298 | 3,235,424 | 3,232,7 | 222,761 | 1,380 |
| Totals for 1903 .. .. .. | 5,922,297 | 96,323 | 33.265, 797 | 281,188 | 170,676,800 | \| 4,060 | 2,684,687 | 2,563,159 | \|253,132| | 19,189 |

Increase, i ; decrease, $\mathrm{d} \ldots|\overline{\mathrm{i}} \quad 614,413|$ d $967|\mathrm{i} 2,879,414| \mathrm{i} 25,353|\mathrm{i} \quad 9,955,086| \mathrm{i} 238|\mathrm{i} \quad 550,737| \mathrm{i} \quad 669,556|\mathrm{~d} 30,371| \mathrm{d} 17,809$

[^6]Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.


## RAMUE FABRICS.

The "Ramie Grass Linen" Weaving Co. of Foochow, China has embarked in a large enterprise. Having conquered the intial difficulties of spinning ramie fibre into yarn, and adapting that retractory textile to the process of weaving- a process tơr which special machinery had to be designed, the company, says the Textile Mercury, has succeeded in manufacturing "linen" therefrom of the most tough and lasting description. The fabric has been bleached without the intervention of chemicals, having been subjected to' the influence of the sun only. It is claimd for this textile that the peculiar cellular tormation of its yarn renders it porous and open and therefore of considerable hygeienic value as an article of wear.

## DEARER GLOVES.

At the third annual meeting in Toronto recently of the GIove Manufacturer's Association of Canada, a resolution was passed to the effect that on account of the increased cost of raw material it was absolutely necessary to make an advance of 10 or 15 per cent. in the price of gloves for the coming season. The executive committee was instructed to watch the interests of the trade in connection with the approaching tariff inquiry. The manufacturers are well satisfied with the present tariff, and they want no changes. It was declded to give no trade discount to the retail trade this year. The day tor delivery was fixed for November 1 . with 60 days and 2 per cent. off if delivered within ten days. The following officers were elected:-W. A. Storey, Acton, president; J. J. Westgate, Montreal, first vice-president; H. G. smitn, Dundas second secretary-treasurar. Committee-F. Gahbert, Montreal; G. A. Vandry, Quebec; Robert Ryan, three Rivers; A. R. Clark, Toronto; W. C. McLaren Brockville; M. Branscombe, Picton.
-The National Retall Furniture Dealers' Association held Its annual meeting recently. Among those present were: John Hoodless, Hamilton; J. M. Struthers, Guelph; Frank E. alker, Hamilton; H. G. Vallequette, Montreal; D. Wishart Montreal; J. S. Eddy, Harriston; F. L. Harriston, Strathroy; W. C. McArthur, Chatham; W. H. Manning, Colchester; L. Morris, Bowmansville; S. Harris, Streetsville; Geo. Byng. Bobcaygeon; J. H. Knapp, Quebec; B. E. Selıs, Belleville; H. U. Barlitt, Galt; A. J. Belt, Preston; E. C. Iufts, Madoc, and W. H. Currie Windsor, N.S. After the president's address, delivered by Mr. John Hoodless, the secretary and treasurer, Messrs. J. M. Struthers and W. B. Fogers presented their reports. Both proved highly satisdent, John Hoodless, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, N.G. Vallequette (Montreal), John White (St. John, N.B.), 1 . Campbell (Brandon), C. S. Coryell (Toronto), F. E. Walker (Hamilton). Executive Committee-D. Wishart, Monreal; John-Leshe, Winnipeg; A. J. Taylor, Richmond; B. E. Smith, Moncton; Z. A. Hall, Preston; W. Long, Brantford; A. Eimens, Montreal; Z. Paquet, Quebec; Charles Everett, St. John, N.B.; T. W. Currin, Ottawa; W. McArthurs, Gnatham; L. Phippen, Sarnia.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, Sept mber 21st, 1905.
The Canadian Pacific Report has set a "boom" in motion, its shares having reached the unprecedented figure of 176. Only a year ago a clique of New York op rators made a desperate effort to bear the stock down to 90 which they declared was its outside value. To effect this they flooded the country with leaflets and tracts, and lost the game.

The boom is based upon a report that a syndicate has offered the company $\$ 70,000,000$ for all its remaining lands, about $16,000,000$, acres in North-West and British Columbia, and that this offer was declined. Sir Thos. Shaughnessy

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

styled this report, "All rot!" which terse phrase is probably appropriate. These lands vary in value; they have never been valued in detail; it will take years to dispose of them; it would require some 80,000 to 100,000 settlers to purchase the lot, so these lands will not go off "like hot cakes" as the phrase is, and as some imagine. Caution in buying until more is known will be advisable.
A New Yorker, one Danel S. Sully, has isssued a circular asking for money to be sent to him to enable him to conduct a "Bull Campaign in Cotton." The audacity of this appeal is amazing; he must have had evidence of public gullibulity to inspire such a scheme. Money sent for this "Bull Campaign" should be charged right away to Bad Debts account, as irrecoverably lost.
Som: of the great life insurance companies, by reckless financing, by giving large sums to political party managers, have damaged insurance materlally, but the exposures will do good by leading to better laws regulating insurance. British life companies may well say, "We told you so."
The imports of gold into New York indicate a plethora in Europe. During the war all the great banks ther: had been accumulating gold to strengthen their reserves in view of posstble contingencies, and now that bettra conditions exist and money is wanted on this side, it has been found profitable to ship gold to the United States. When the Fall demand for mon $y$ is over the gold will probably be returned.
the local stock market has been lively with C.P.R. transactions, sales to-day having been made at 177. What is causing the boom is not clear, except, perhaps, as noted els where. Othere stocks have been neglected. Sales have occurrad of Montreal Power at 82; Dom. Iron, $213 / 8$. Detroit 93; Lake of the Woods 1021/4; Ogilvie pfd. 129; Montreal Cotton 1191/4; 'loronto Ky., und $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{a}}$ a bear movement, 104 to $1041 / 4$. Banks, Merchants 164; Commerce 169; Montreal 258; Hochelaga, $1411 / 4$ Standard 231 ; Hamilton $2201 / 2$; Imperial $2371 / 2$; Consols $891 / 2$. Berlin, exc. on London, 20m. $431 / 2$ pf.; Paris, 25 f 17 c . The bank rate remains unchanged. New York, call loans, 3 to $31 / 2$. Sterling exchange, 60 's $81 / 2$, demand, $93-16$. Local rates as last week. The bank statement for August shows an merease of over 11 millions in deposits, a decline in discounts and increase of outside call loans.
The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Sept. 21, 1905, as compiled by Chas Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

| Stocks. Banks: | Sales | High. | Low. | Last Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal. | 97 | 260 | 257 | 2461/4 |
| Molsons | 2 | 232 | 232 |  |
| Union . . . | 100. | 1451/4 | 1451/4 |  |
| Merchants | 28 | 164 | 163 |  |
| Royal . . | 75 | 2151/2 | 215 |  |
| ocheraga | 51 | 170 | 1681/2 | 153 |
| Hochelaga Nova Scotia | 194 | 1421/2 | 1411/4 | 133 |
| Miscellaneou* | 4 | $2673 / 4$ | $2673 / 4$ |  |
| Canadian Pac:fic | 2856 | 177 | 165 | 127 |
| Montreal Strset Railway | 715 | 2261/2 | 225 | 206 |
| Ioronto Street Ry.. | 125 | 1041/2 | 104 | 1021/2 |
| Twin City Electric Ry | 25 | $1171 / 2$ | 1171/2 | 97 |
| Detroit Electric Ry ; | 785 | 937/s | 93 | $661 / 2$ |
| Toiedo Electric Ry | 25 | 35 | 35 | 201/2 |
| Halifax Electric Ry .. | 90 | 108 | 108 | 941/4 |
| st. John Electric Ry | 20 | 115 | 115 | 94/4 |
| wammeg Electric Ry | 100 | 192 | 192 |  |
| Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co. | 50 | $751 / 2$ | $751 / 2$ | 60 |
| Mont. Light H. and Power | 1002 | $921 / 2$ | 911/4 | 77 |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## BKAZLLIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Sept. 18, 1905.-12th and 13th, 17 11-16d; 14, 17 7-16; 15,17 5-16; $16,1711-32 ; 18,173 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.

## F

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday evening, Sptember 21, 1905.
BUTILER.-Very quiet and exceedingly slow market all through thed week, with prices in favor of buyers. Finest Eastern creamery is selling down to $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; qualitios just the least affected selling at 2le. Holders are asking 22 to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ on account of cost, so that the large differemce between buye and sellers has been mainly responsible for small trade. In a local way for city requirements, trade is better at 22 to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, second quality bringing 21 to $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Anything fair in
dairy butter seems very scaree, receipts light and finding quick sale at $191 / 2$ to 21 c , but qualities just under and held at $181 / 2$ to 19 c , are somewhat slow, prices asked being too high for the market. Grades which sell at 17 and 18e, for baking purposes, find quick outlet and supply is not over large. Towards the close we notice a somawhat better feeling, the outlook being for more favorable trade during the close of the week.
, CHELSE.-A somewhat quiet market; on spot business passing is light. At country points there is much less business passing, which will have an influence on the spot market within a day or two. Finest Western is quoted at $111 / 4$ to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ with buyers at lle. Anything under-priced in demand and moves out quickly.

EGdiS. - Receipts large, supplies in excess of requirements, so that an easier feeling is introduced and prices are shaded $1 / 2$ to lc. Stralght lots of fresh gathered sell at $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; selectsd, 21 to 22 c ; No. 2,17 to $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. No export inquiry, the high price asked preventing any show for business from that quarter.

FLOUR AND FEED.-Flour declined 10c brl. on Manitoba grades, best being now quoted at $\$ 5$. Trade steady. Feed unchanged at $\$ 17$ ton for Manitoba bran bulk, and $\$ 20$ to $\$ 21$ for shorts; Ont. bran, bulk, $\$ 15$ to $\$ 15.50$; do shorts; $\$ 20$ to $\$ 20.50$. Baled hay very firm. We quote: No. $1 \$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9$; No. 2, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8$; clover, mixed, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7$; and pure clov $\mathrm{r}, \$ 6$ to $\$ 6.25$ per ton, in car lots. -Winnipeg closing cash prices for wheat Wednesday were: No. 1 northern Manitoba spring wheat, $793 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; No. 2 northern $763 / 4$ c; No. 3 northern $733 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; No 4 northern extra, $641 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 4 northern $641 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 5 northern $571 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, and feed wheat, $531 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per bushel, ex store, Fort William, Sept. delivery.-Winnipeg reports the amount of wheat recelved by the C.P.R. so far this fall as over two million bushels, as compared with about the tenth part of that amount at same date a year ago.

GREEN FRUIT, ETC.-Lemons are a trifle lower, the cold weather lessening demand. 300 size sẻll for $\$ 5.25$ and 360 s for $\$ 5$ box. Jamaica oranges, per brl., $\$ 5.50$. Almeria grapes, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 6 \mathrm{keg}$; Concords, 10 lb . bakt., 25 e ; Niagara's 30 c ; sweet potatoes $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3 \mathrm{brl}$; apples $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3 \mathrm{brl}$.; bananas $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75$; Spanish onions, crate, 85 c ; do. large cases $\$ 2.50$; red do. Canadian, $\$ 2.50$ brl.; dates $41 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{lb}$.; cocoanuts $\$ 3.25$ per 100 . Cal. pears, Bartletts, per box $\$ 3.50$; do. plums, fancy Italian (blue), per crate $\$ 1.65$; do.

## SPRKNGS.

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peaches, fancy Salway, per box, $\$ 1.40$; do. Tokay grapes, pr crate, $\$ 2.75$. - The Cape Cod cranberry crop is likely to be but half that of last year, prices then being high. Crop said to be lightest in fifteen years. Some growers are holding in expectation of $\$ 8$ to $\$ 10$ per brl.

GREEN HIDES.-Montreal beef hides steady at 11, 10 and 9 c lb . as to grade; lambskins 80 c each. Slackness of business is attributed to the fact of there being fewer ordinary cattle coming on the market. Nearly all are of the better girade and fewer arrive.

GROCERIES.- Sugars down 10c now on basis of $\$ 4.65$, best gran bags. Course of raw beet should make refined still lower. Molasses market firmer. Guild selling price here is still 355 in puncheons.-Reports from Japan say third crop tea is reduced to a point where it is no longer a factor to be considered, that all grades maintain their recent firmness with prospacts of an advance. Green Ceylon will likely fol Low surt.- First Valencia raisins have armved and are on basis of about 6 to 7 c . Lower prices will prevail for first arrivals by steamer. Spanish fruit is likely to be quite a factor on the market this season owing to all Cal. fruits being hgh.-Low prices prevailing for all Mediterranean fruit are likely to restore them to favor here. For fair sultana fruit prices run from $41 / 2$ to 6 c ; currants, no change, nominally 15 to 17 s in Greece.-Prospects are for high prices on all kinds of nuts, this applying particularly to walnuts, good Mayettes being as high as $131 / 2$ to 14 c and cheaper grades proportionately high.

LEATHER.-Prices very firm. Shoe men who are working for jobbers are busy, but other makers are not using much leather as yot, being just off spring samples.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.-Linseed oil is steady at the easier tendency noted last week, raw being 47 to 49 c and boiled 50
to 52c. Turpentine unchanged at 91c. Crude oil has been advancing, and coal oil will doubtless be advanced. Glass is in inght supply and very firm in price, but there has been no advance, as reported in a local daily recently. White lead
unchanged during the week.

PROV ISIONS. $7 / 8$ The market holds stead with a more limited demand. Pork is now considered dear in proportion to other mats, this having some effect upon consumption. Abaitoir dressed hogs are worth $\$ 9.50$ per 100 lbs. for best. Quotations are: Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in tiences $\$ 34$ to $\$ 35$; heavy Canada short cut mess $\$ 23$ to $\$ 24$; Canada short cut back pork $\$ 23$ to $\$ 24$; heavy Canada long cut mess pork, none; beavy Canada short cut clear pork $\$ 20$ to $\$ 21$; neavy flank pork none; light Canada short cut clear pork $\$ 21.50$ to $\$ 22.50$.-Compound lard: Tierces $375 \mathrm{lbs} ., 61 / 4$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; boxes, 50 lbs ., parchment lined $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; tubs 50 lbs., $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; pails, wood, 20 lbs., $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c ; pails, tin, $20 \mathrm{lbs} .61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; tins 3 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 7 \mathrm{e}$ to $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$-Kettle lard-Tiences, $375 \mathrm{lbs}, 113 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to 12 c ; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs}, 12 \mathrm{c}$ to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; palls, $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; cases, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $123 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Pure lard -Hierces, $375 \mathrm{lbs} ., 103 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to 11 c ; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10 \mathrm{~s} / 4$ to 11 c ; boxes, 50 lbs ., parchment lined lhe to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; wood pails, 20 Hhs., $111 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; cases $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.-Smoked meatsFiams $28 \mathrm{lbs} ., 131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do., 12 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \mathrm{c} ; 8$ to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 15 \mathrm{e}$ to $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; boneless hams, rolled, 16 c ; English boneless breakfast bacon. 16 c ; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs ., sides, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

WOOL.-The fifth series of wool auctions opened in London on Tuesday last. Owing to the high limits set by sellers, most of the Cape and Natal wools were bought in. The following advances were noted: Merrinos 5 per cent.; fine crossbreds, 5 per cent.; medium cross-breds, $71 / 2$ per cont. ; coarse cross-breds, $71 / 2$ to 10 per cent. ; and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 5 per cent.-Market here very firm, but trade oppor-
tunuty limited.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
Un and after Thursday, 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 3lst Uctobr next.

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

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. LAFRANOE. Manager.
Quebec, 19th Siptember, 1905.

## TELEPHONE TALKS

To Telephone Users and the General Public,-
Before we close our review of Telephone conditions in Europe we wish to add a few general statments which will tend to a fuller comprehension of the situation.

In England owing to the number of long distance lines, no one is allowed to hold a conversation of more than six minutes' duration. This is a harassing condition which would rob the long-distance telephone of a great deal of its usefulness and would not be submitted to by the business $\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{n}$ of this country.
In Great Britain telephone subscribers are required to make a deposit in advance to guarantee payment of long distance tolis. When the dposit is exhausted it must be renewed before turther service will be given.
Calling for long distance connections is en'irely by number and the full charge is exactad whether the party wanted is obtained or not. If the number asked for is in use locally at the moment, an equiry charged is enforced.

In Canada, a particular individual can be asked for and if the party is not obtained there is no charge.

The conclusion of the expert testimony before the Special Oommittee was that Government operation of the telophone in European countries has been a blight on developinent, has maintained rates higher by far than the rates charged in Canada; and generally resulted in poor service. The fimited license system adopted in Great Britain has restricted growth, for the reason that capitalists would not invest in a Company whose right to do business expires within a few years. It was stated in evidence that $\$ 15,000,000$ to $\$ 20$,000,000 additional capital per annum might haves been employed profitably in the extension of the telephone business in Great Britain for years past, but capital could not be obtained in view of the expiring Government license.

Ine Government itself, appaiently will not provide the capital to increase long distance facilities, although there is, admittedly, a great daficiency of lines to meet the demands of the public. There can be only one of three conclusionseither the Government is purposely driving the business to the telegraph service, or it will not invest more capital in an umprofitable business, or ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ it is indifferent to the requirements of the public.

Judging by the results of the Government operation in France and elsewhere, matters in Great Britain will be worse instead of better when the whole telephone service of the country is taken over by the Post Offics Department. This seems to be the view of the Chairman of Edinburgh Municipal Telephone Committee, who in his evidence before the Special Committee expressed his concern at the prospect of the Government taking over the telephone exchange service throughout the country, as it meant increase of rates. He might have added, prospective inefficiency.

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.


Stick, $4,6,8,12 \& 16$ to $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 5 \mathrm{lb}$.
some Licorice Pellets, cans...........................................
Licorice Lozenges, 1 \& 5 lb . cans HEAVY CHEMICALS-

$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 50 & 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 051 & 0 & 07\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 50 & 2 \\ 0 & 050 \\ 2 & 05 \\ 2 & 0 & 07\end{array}$

DYESTUFFS -


## FLOUR-



FARM PRODUCTS-

## Butter-



200
200
20

200
2
2 $25 \quad 250$
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 50 & 250 \\ 1 & 75 & 2 \\ 1 & 25\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 80 & 0 \\ 1 & 90 \\ 1 & 50 & 200\end{array}$

600 650
500

## Tuckett's Club Special Cigars

verr nurn hameam
A LITTLE BETTER,
AND A LITTLE DEARER THAN

## Tuckett's

 Marguerite Cigars,THE SALES OF WHICH
Exceed "A Million a Month.'


Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens Cases, Stop Cases, \&c., \&c.

## 34 $1 / 2$ Great Hampton Street,

 BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

## Special Announcement.

An invitation is extended to any white merchant outside of New York city, or their representative, whose name appears in Bradstreet's or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book, to accept the hospitality of our Hotel for three days without charge. Usual rates, apartment with private bath $\$ 3.00$ per day and up, without meals. Parlor, bedroom and private bath $\$ 35.00$ per week and up, with meals for two. New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and subscribers to this advertisement.

## GALLATIN HOTEL

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| Name of Article. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |





## HARDWARE -



Cut Nail Schedule -



Galvanized Staples-
100 lb, box,
Bright,
$11 / 2$
to
to
$1 \% / 4$$\frac{1 \%}{}$
Galvanized Iron-
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28
Comet, do., 28 gauge.
Iron Horse Shoes-

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

$\Delta \mathrm{m}$. Sheet Steel, $6 \mathrm{ft} \times{ }^{21 / / 8} \mathrm{ft}$., 26. Boiler plates, iron, $1 / 3$ inch
Boiler plates, iron, $3-16$ inch
Boop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30 c ; over base of
Extras.

## Canada Plates-

Full Polish
Ordinary, 52 sheets
Ordinary 60 sheets $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ordinary } & 60 & \text { sheets } \\ \text { Ordinary } \\ 75 & \text { sheets }\end{array}$ Ordinary $1 / 4$ inch.
\% inch
$1 / 3$ inch
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
$11 /$ inch
$11 / 2$
Bteel, cast per lb., Black Diamond
Steel, Spring, 100 lb
Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs .
Steel, Toe Machinery
steel, Machinery
oth Tin Plates-


Bpelter, per 100 lbs.
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs .
8 to 16 gauge
18 to 20 gauge
22 to $2 \pm$ gauge
26
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Plain } & & \\ \text { galvanized, } & \text { No. } & 5 \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } 13 \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { No. } \\ \text { do } & \\ \text { do } & \text { Norbe } & \text { Nire }\end{array}$
Barbed Wire $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . .$.
8pring Wire, per $100,1.25$
Net extra.
tron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to $9 .$.
ROPE-

$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 112\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 11 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 15 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$

 HIDES-

 900
 gauge

Established Half a Century.
JOHE GIRINIER \& SONS,
Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the


PIE: MEAT CUTTER
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Made for both Hand and Steam Yower-These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent jausage Machine in existence.
The "Simplex" Silent Machine \& Pie Meat Cutter.
WITH ENGINE COMBINED.
Manufacturers of Every Description of
Pork Butchers' Machinery,
On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.

Registered Telegraphic Address: 'SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM."
Illustrated Price List \& Full Particulars on application.
SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST.,
BIRMINGH ${ }^{\wedge} M_{3} \quad-\quad E N G$.

## A. E. FINLEY,

## Cat Glass. Manufactarer



WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale. |
| :---: | :---: |
| LEATHER- |  |
| No. 1, B. A. Sole .................... | $\begin{array}{ll} \$ & \text { c. } \\ 0 & \$ \text { c. } \end{array}$ |
| No. 2, B. A. Sole .................. | $\begin{array}{l:l} 026 & 28 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole ........... | - $24 \cdot 26$ |
| Slaughter, No. 1 ................... | 028 - 30 |
| light medium and heavy | - $28 \quad 030$ |
| "* No. 2 | -27 2728 |
| Harness Upper, | -28 36 |
| Upper, light | - 36 |
| Grained Upper | - $36 \cdot 38$ |
| Scotch Grain | - $36 \cdot 38$ |
| Kip Skins, French | - 65 - 70 |
| English | - $50 \bullet 60$ |
| Canada Kip | $050 \bullet 80$ |
| Hemlock Calf | - 70.70 |
| Hemlock Light | - $0 \cdot 00$ |
| French Calf | - $95 \quad 125$ |
| Splits, light and medum | - $23 \cdot 26$ |
| Splits, heavy | -18 21 |
| Splits, small | - 18 - 20 |
| Leather Board, Canada | - $06 \cdot 10$ |
| Enameled Cow, per ft. .............. | -16 18 |
| Pebble Grain Glove Grain | -13 15 |
| B. Calf ... | 13 -18 015 |
| Brush (Cow) Kid | - 000 |
| Buff | -14 17 |
| Russetts, light | $040 \bigcirc 45$ |
| Russetts, heavy | - 30 - 35 |
| Russetts, No. 2 | ${ }_{\text {c }} 30 \cdot 35$ |
| Russetts, Saddlers', dozen .......... | 800900 |
| Imt. French Calf, ........ | - $65 \cdot 75$ |
| English Oak, lb. | - 35 - 45 |
| Dongola, extra | - 38 - 42 |
| Dongola, No. 1 | - $20 \cdot 22$ |
| Dongola, ordinary | -14 16 |
| Colored Pebbles | -15 17 |
| Colored Calf | -17 20 |
| OILS- |  |
| Cod Oil | 040.45 |
| S. R. Pale Seal | -45050 |
| straw seal $\times$............................ | 040 45 |
| Cod Liver Oil, Nfld., Norway Procesa | $125 \quad 150$ |
| Cod Liver Uil, Norwegian ........... | 175200 |
| Castor Oil | 008 09 |
| Castor Oil, barrels | $007-09$ |
| Lard Oil, extra | $070 \cdot 8$ |
| Lard Oil | $060 \cdot 70$ |
| Linseed, raw, nett | $047 \quad 49$ |
| Linseed, boiled, nett | 0 50 55 |
| Olive, pure | 110130 |
| Olive, extra, qt., per case. | 370 |
| Turpentine, nett | 091 |

## Petroleum:

Benzine
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 21 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 21^{\frac{1}{8}} & 0 & 26\end{array}$

## GLASS-

| rst break, 50 feet | 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Second Break, 50 feet | 210 |
| First Break, 100 feet | 5 |
| second Break, 100 feet |  |
| Third Break | 450 |
| Fourth Break |  |

PAINTS, \&c.

| Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs . kegs | 580600 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do. No. 1 | $000 \quad 000$ |
| Do. No. 2 | 000000 |
| Do. No. 3 | $000 \quad 000$ |
| Do. No. 4 | 000000 |
| White lead, dry | 5.00550 |
| Red Lead | 450550 |
| Venetian Red, English | $175 \quad 200$ |
| Yellow Ochre, French | 150225 |
| Whiting, ordinary | 045050 |
| Whiting, Gilders' ${ }^{\text {' }}$, | 060 - 70 |
| Whiting, Paris, Gilders' | 085100 |
| English Cement, eask | 200210 |
| Belgian Cement | 165190 |
| German Cement | - 0000 |
| United States Cement | 190230 |
| Fire Bricks, per 1,000 | 15002200 |
| Fire Clay, 20 lb . pkgs. | 075125 |
| Rosin | $550 \quad 750$ |
| Glue- |  |
| Domestic Broken Sheet |  |
| French Casks | 088009 |
| French, barrels | 014 |
| American White, barrels | - 16020 |
| Coopers' Glue | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 20 & 0.25\end{array}$ |
| Brunswick Green | 0040.10 |
| French Imperial Green | 012016 |
| No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon. | 065070 |
| a Furniture Varnish, per gallon. | - $75 \quad 1-00$ |
| Brown Japan | - $60 \quad 0175$ |
| Black Japan | 075 |
| Orange Shellac, No. 1 | 200225 |
| Orange Shellac, pure | 2502.75 |
| White Shellac | 275 3r00 |
| Putty, bulk, 100 lb . | 150 |
| Putty, in bladders | 175185 |
| Paris Green in drum, 1 | 01810191 |
| Kalsomine, 5 lb . pkgg. | 011 |

## WOOL-

Canadian Washed
Buenos Ayres
Buenos Ayres
Cape, greasy

H0 $0 \quad 000$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 20\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}035 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 00 & 0\end{array}$

Registered Offices and Works: HAZELWELL MILLS, Near BIRMINGHAM, England',

## CAPON HEATON \& CO.. Limited,

All classes of Rubber goods suitable for the Cycle and Motor trade, also of every description of Rubber used is the mechanical trade.

Cycle Covers, both beaded edge and wired on, Inner Tubes,
"Special" Vulcanizing new Treads on old Motor Covers. Sole proprietors of The Fleuss Tubeless Tire. Special Prices to Canadians under the NewPreferential Tariff $331 / 3$ per cent in favor of Canada.

Pedal Rubber, etc.,
Motor Cover
Motor Tubes


## WANTED

An active, pushing agent, to canvas for a first-class paper.

Adderess, in confidence,
MANAGER,
Care P.O. Box 576, Montreal.

# FOR SHLE <br> A Wies Stithing Machine VERY CHEAP. 

Address:
" JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,"
132 St. James St., MONTREAL.

## YELLOW FEVER CURES.

During the yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans in 1878, a German medical student braved the terrors of the plague to secure the advantage of experience. Doetors were few and his serviecs were gladly accepted. He had ideas, and many were his experiments. Traating a Hollander at the hospital, Dr. Hans declded that his patient was about to die, so he prescribed as a last solace to the expiring man a huge plate of sauerkramt. He watched the sick man devour the delicacy so dear to the palate of our friends across the sea. To Han's unbounded amaement, on his next inspection he tound the Hollander sitting up in bed reading a newspaper, well on
the road io recovery. Jerking forth his notebook, he jott:d down: "R. Sauerkraut will cure a Dutchman of yellow rever." Proceeding to another ward, he found a spaniard in a bad way. Procuring another plate of sauerkraut, he bade the patlent eat it, and live-but speeduly the spaniard died. Reaching tor his notebook, Hans added to the preseription, "but will kill a Spaniard." Une of the thres doctors who were prominent in treating hundreds of yelLow rever patients at Jacksonville, Fla., dur:ng that city's last visitation of the scourge, remarked afterward, when asked for hs favorite prescription, "Roll the patient in hot blankets. Sweat it out of him. If that fails, take him out to the sand hills hospital and administer with the hammer one nard blow upon the temple. That is both effective and humane."

# Graham, Morton \& Co., Ltd. 



London Office:-Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Australlan Address:- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.
Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

## "MHLS FUR SALE."

Why do we see such lots of mills offered for sale every month in the miliing journals? 1 think that in many, if not most, cases it is because of bad management rather than bad mulls or locations. They an nearly all small milis. and its the small mills that are worst managed. How? By lack of enterprise in getting and holding business by neglect of a whole slew of little economes that taken together amount in a good deal in a year's showing; by hiring cheap and incompetent millers who manage to make good flour but let the yield go to-Halifax, the machines to the devil, and the power to the dogs; by trying to run half a dozen other kinds of business in the same bunch witi a mill and at the same time knowing next to nothing about milling; and so on
"It's that sort of mill owner," says a writer in The Koller Mill," "that by and by wants to quit because of 'ill health,' 'old age,' 'other business,' etc.-and, by George, the sooner he quits and gives a live knowing miller a chance to make that mill make money, the better for all concerned. I've mixed up with that sort of proprietor and sized him up again and again.
"You take any little mill that's making a bare living for the old man, and I tell you a mill that'll do that will do a
heap betber if it's only run right. That's all it needs - to be run right. I wouldn't ask for any better chance to make a comfortable living and lay up an old-age pile at the same time, than some of these slek-hearted proprietors have got right under their dusty noses and don't know it, by gosh! There's a plgger difference in men than in millsand it's the difference in men that settles the success or failure of ever so many mills that are all equally well located for business but are a hell of a ways from making an equal showing on the year's business.

1 thought it was a pretty simple thing to buy a new boiler for our mill until 1 came to go deep into prices and specineations and guarantees. Then I discovered the boilemmaker can skin you torty ways if you don't watch out. yes, sir. 'lake a cheap boiler and it'll do about as well as a high-priced one for a while, and so you pat yourself on the back for getting such a good bargain. But by and by the boiler inspector comes along and orders your pressure reduced ten pounds and you ve nothing to do but cut it down as he says or lose your insurance. By and by he trots around aga:n and lops off another ten pounds. And so on until you haven't enough power to rum your machinery. With a nigh-priced boiler you have a margin of pressure to draw on instead, and that's
something a good many buyers of boilers overlook.

A good many mills in small towns and villages are mighty well fixed for making good money in the concrete business. 1 know a miller who began by putting in a stone crusher to furnish crushed stone tor some concrete paving contractors who had compl from outside and taken a lot of sidewalk jobs. Pretty soon he began to think that if those contractors could pay car fares and board bills for themselves and men and still make a protit, there wasn't any reason why he, being right on the ground, owning a crusher and team, dealing in cement, and prodweing his own cinders, shouldn't be able to do the work cheaper and yet make a bigger profit than the other fellows. Well, the last time I visited that mull the man had his plans all made for eapturing next year's sidewalk business in his village, and-with his large acquaintance and high standing in the commumty l'll bet you there won't be many leavings for outsiders.

## SAPONIFIABLE OILS.

All the fats and oils that can be extracted from animals of any kind, such as tallow from oxen, sheep and goats; lard from pigs; horse grease from horses;

## ひU. FULFORD \& CO.,

U्Aholesale Browan Saddlers.
98 Liehfield Street, WHLSALL, England.
,

ESTABLISHED 1881.
THOMAS SMITH. 68, LOWER ESSEX ST. BIRMINGHAM, England.

MANUFACTURER OF


Drums, Banjos, AND Machine Heads.

Brass and Reed Instrument Repairer.

## WALTER C. CANDY,

Sanitary Ware of all Descriptions and Roofing Tiles a Speciality.

Sanitary Pipes, Gullies, Quarries, Slates, White, Cane and Brcwn Enamelled Sinks, Red and Blue Ridges, Chimney Pots, Encaustic, Majolica and Enamelled Tiles, Red and Blue Copings, Pedestal Closets, Garden Tiles, Grates. \&c., \&c.

WRITE ME TO-DAY FOR PRICES.
PRICES QUOTED DELIVERED F. O. B. ENGLISH PORTS.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Glazed Bricks, Blue Bricks, Brindled and Red Bricks, Fire ©ricks.
Telegraphic Address: "COPINGS, BIRMINGHAM."
14 NEW STREET,
BIRTMINGHATM, - ENCLAND.
Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff; 33 1-3 per cent. in favour of Canada.


## FLYINN BRTO'S \& CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 WROUGHT IRON and COPPER GOODS... Art Metal w orkers, PAUL PRY WORKS, NEN SUTKTHER STREET, Birmingham, - Eng.


#### Abstract

neatsfoot oil, dog fat from dogs: bears grease; all vegetable oils, except such as are of the nature of essential oils and perfumes, such as cotton oil, olive oil, linseed oil, hen oil. mustard oil, cas tor oil, palm oil, cocoanut oil. etc. belong to the group of saponifiable oils, and can be used in the making of soaps of all kinds says the Colourman's Journal. But whether they are used for the manufacture of soaps depends upon some factors that will be worth a little attention. First and foremost there is the question of a good and constant supply accompanied as this is by the question of price. The greater the supply the cheaper as a rule will be the article,


and if it happens to be a good material then that sets the standard for everything eise. An oil may give a good soap, but if it can only be got in limited quantities, and perhaps in an irregular manner, then its price is apt to be high and it cannot then compete with oils and fats which are cheaper and $\bar{m} o r e ~ a b u n-~$ dant. Commercial competition does not admit of it. From time to time oils and fatty materials are sent from foreign countries to England and Continental countries with more or less nondescript namos, and no account of how they are got. These are offered by the brokers into whose hands they get to likely buyers, often with wonderful accounts of
their virtues. Sometimes one reads in the technical and other journals of a new soap oil, perhaps a scientific account of sts properties are given but nothing is said as to cost, which, after all, will be the controlling element in its practical application to soap-making. Some keople are taken with the accounts they Fid if these new or so-called new products, and think they have hit on a good thing but in nine cases out of ten they had best be left alone. These oils have some value, but it is in special cases and for special purposes where the element of cost is of little moment compared factors that determine the factors that determ
oi $\sim$ for soap-making.

# 39 STATION STREET, Saddlery \& Walsall, Enaland. Harness Manufacturer, Etc. 

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

# E. A. Marsh 

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Gold Brooches, Necklets, Pendants, Rings, \&c.

## Klondyke Works <br> Northampton St.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng

## ALCIDEN' DECLSIONS.

A provision in an accident policy that it insured against "total" inability to perform "any part of the duties" of insured, who was a merchant, cannot be construed literally, but means inability to pertorm any substantial part of the dus ness. James v. United States Casualty Co.-Where insured died from blood polsoning trom infection received in an altercation with another, his death was the direct result of bodily injuries sustained through external, violent and accidental means, within the terms of an accident policy. Carrol et al. v. Fidelity \& Casualty Co. of New York. -Wilure deceased and another engaged in a mere fist fight, neither being armed, and there was no reason to expect that the encounter would result in bodily harm to either panty, the fact that the injury which caused deceased's death was the result of a breach of the peace did not preclude a recovery on an accident polley containing no special clause vitiating it on that ground. Carroll et al. r. Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.-Where a policy covered death by accident only in case it was Independent of all other causes, and deceased succumbed to an attack of typhoid tever tollowing an accident, an anstruction authorizing the jury to infer that, betone any other cause than the injuries could be considered as a defence to the policy, it must appear to have been independent of the injurles, was erroneous. Contmental Casualty Co. v. Peltier.

Where, in an action on an accident polley insuring against death from ac-
cident solely and indspendently of all other causes, it appeared that deceased died from typhoid fever after an accident, and that there was no necessary or natural causal connection between deceased's injuries and the disease, an instruction that if deceased was injured by accident, and as a direct result of such injuries, as an exciting cause, some disaese was set up in his body, which would not have happened but tor his injuries, and from which disease deceased died, the injuries would be the proximate cause of his death, and that where death results from any disease which is the direct cause of an injury and which would not have happened but for the injury, such injury, in contemplation of law, is the cause of death, was eneous, as misleading the jury to speculate as to whether deceased died from injuries or disease, or from both concurring. Continental Casualty Co v. Peltier.

Where plaintuft's tather purchased an accident policy for plaintiff without his knowledge, but plaintiff, after injury, made a claina and brought suit on the pollcy, he thereby ratitied his tather's acts, and was bound by the conditions of the policy, in the absence of fraud or imposition. Johnson $v$. Maryland Uasualty Co.-Where an accident policy provided for notice to the insurer of any accident or injury for which a claim was to be made, and that, unless such notice was given within ten days after the accident, no claim should be valid, and that a falture to comply with the provisions of the policy as to the notice should bar recovery tor injuries, plaintiff could not recover for injuries of which ao no-
tice was given until 118 days after the accident, though his tallure so to do was the result of accident, mistak and mistortune. Johrson v. Maryland Laswalty Co.-An adjuster for an insurance company has no authority to waive provisions of the insurance contract. Emmanvel et a1. v. Maryland Casualty Co. -An accident insurance policy provided that the msurer should be liable for injuries or death caused solely by accidental means, and expressly exempted the insurer trom liability if death resulted wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, from any bodily disease or infirmity of the insured. White v. Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co.

## ARCIIC MAIL DELIVERY.

"Fort McPherson Post-office, Aretic vircle. The dea of addressing a letter in such a way and having it delivered by agents of the Post-office Department would have been deemed absurd and impracticable at one time. Lo-day it has become an established fact. A few years ago Edmonton was the remotest point in the Northwest Territories reached by the Lanadian postoftice. Beyond, no attempt had been made to extend postal facilities. Nevertheless there was a scattered population throughout the vast area between Edmonton and the Arctic regions wholly unserved by the posi-oftice. Quietly, but steadily, however, the postoffice is embracing this great expanse of territory in the postal area and has now in successtul operation a postoffice at Fort


> THE ADAMANTNE MATERIAL OF WHICH THESE PIPESARE MADE IS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS GREAI STRENGTH ANDDURABILITY. ADPRESS - HAMBLETS LP WEST BROMMICH.

These pipes have been tested by Messrs. Kirkaldy to a bursting prissure of over 140 lbs . per square inch and our PATENT JOINT has been tested to stand as much pressure as the pipe without shewing the least signs of weeping or leekage.

HAMBLET'S BLUE BRICKS, Pavings, for Stables, Yards, Footpaths etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES ON APPLICATION TO
HAMBLET'S Ltd. (JOSEPH HAMBLET, Managing Lirector) WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND

ÇABLE ADDRESS :-HAMBLET, WEST-BヶOMWICH, ENGLAND.
CODES :-A B. C., 5th EDITION and PRIVATE.

MoPherson, a point on the Mackenzie River not far from Beaufort Sea, situate in latitude 148 north, distant over 2,000 miles northerly from Edmonton and nearly 5,000 miles from Otawa. Between Hort McPherson and Edmonton the department has been gradually establishing other post-offices, but owing to their great distance from each other has supplemented their work by arranging with the couriers to deliver mail mat-
ter to settlers on the way between the various otfices.
Hancy rural dellvery in the Arctic re gions! Yet that is practically what is happening. It is less than four years since the department inaugurated its polley of providing mail services and postotrices north of Edmonton. It began by establishing a mail service between Edmonton and Athabasca Landmg, a point on the Athabasca River,
about one hundred miles from the former place. This service having been successtully carried out, the department in the tollowing year established a mail service between Athabasca Landing and Peace River Crossing, a distance of some 300 miles; also a service from Peace hiver Crossing to Fort , ermilhon, a distance of about 260 miles. In 1903 successful efforts were adopted to reach Fort Úhipewyan, a point on Lake


## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS:

BRUSSELS, 1897. GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS: PARIS, 1900 TWO GOLD ONE SILVER MEDALS.


It is impossible for persons enjoying the convemence supplied in the old settled parts of Canada to realize the lonliness and solitude of those citizens living in the remote semi-arctic regions. Lo them the arrival of a mail is the most exciting event of the year, bringing to them news from the outer world from relatlves and triends, keeping in touch to. some extent with their country and mitigating in a degree the hardships of their lives. Great as is the expense involved to the country, it will doubtless be cheertully acquiesced in because of the pleasure and satisfaction that it will bring to those hardy northern settlers who are thus reminded that their country is deeply interested in their welfare. That two cents will detray the cost of their sending a letter by this route for thousands of miles is not one of the least triumphs of the day.

| Stocks and Bonds-INSURANCE COMPANIES.- Canadian.-Montreal Quotations, Sept. 5th. 191 ; |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Nompany. | No. Shares | Last Dividend per year. | Share per value. | Amount paid per Share | Canada quotations per ct. |
| British American Fire and Marine .. | 15,000 | $3 \frac{1}{2}-6 \mathrm{mos}$. | 350 | 350 |  |
| Canada Life $\because \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2,500 | 4-6 mos. | 40 C | 400 | 160 |
|  | 10,000 25000 | $7 \frac{1}{2}-6 \mathrm{mos}$ $5-6 \mathrm{mos}$ | 100 40 | 10 20 | ${ }_{90}^{277}$ |
| Guarantee Cc. of North America. ... | 13,372 | -5-6 mos. | 50 | 20 50 |  |

British \& Foreign-Quotations on the London Market. Aug. 26, 1905 Market value p. p'd up el.

| Alliance Assurance | 250,000 | 10s. p.s. | 20 | $21-5$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlas | 120,000 |  | 10 | 24 s | 6\% ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| British and Foreign Marine .......... | 67,000 | $2{ }^{20}$ | 20 | $4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \frac{1}{9} \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $19 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Caledonian Commercial U. Fi...................... Life | 21,500 50 | 12s, p.s. | 25 | $4$ |  |  |
| Commercial U. Fire, Life \& Marine. | 50,000 200,000 | 45 $8 \frac{1}{8}$ | 50 10 |  | 781 | ${ }^{791}$ |
| London and Lancashire Fire ......... | 89,155 | 28 | 25 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | ${ }_{28}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{29} 117$ |
| London Assurance Corporation ...... | 35.862 | 20 | 25 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 | $=$ |
| London \& Lancashire Life .......... | 10,000 | 205 | 10 |  |  | 912 |
| Liv. \& Lond. \& Globe Fire \& Life .. | £245,640 | 90 | ST. | 2 | 485 |  |
| Northern Fire and Life ............. | 30,000 | 32 | 100 | 10 | 82 |  |
| North Brit. \& Merc. Fire and Life .. | 110.000 | $34 / 6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{s}$. | 25 | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ | 41 | 42 |
| Norwich Union Fire | 11,000 | ${ }^{\text {f5 }}$ | 100 | 12 | 115 | 117 |
| Phoenix Fire ................ | 53,776 | 35 | 50 | 5 | £36 | 37 |
| Royal Insurance Fire and Life ...... | 130,629 | $63 \frac{1}{5}$ | 20 | 8 | $51 \frac{1}{2}$ | 52 ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ |
| Sun Fire $\qquad$ | 240,000 45,000 | 8 smd p .s. | 10 | 10 | $12 \frac{1}{4}$. | 12\% |
| Union | 45,000 | $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{s}$, | 10 | 4 | $19 \frac{1}{4}$ | 197 |

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Kussia's next task, scarcely easier than maintaning a war against Japan is the establishing of order at home, Intormer disturbances has not ended with the struggle in the Far East. The insurrections sprang from many causes, of which the war was simply the lastest. It is the only cause that has deen removed. The promise to put anumer grevance to an end-that on excluding the people from any part in the work of the Government-has yet to be redeemed. Undoubtedly war
augmented the general sense of oppression, for, besides heavier taxation, it was accompanied by increased violence to the persons of unwilling reservists. But it was quite as much an occasion as a cause or vutureak, the absence of the main part of the empire's armed torce being seized on as an opportunity for the down-trodden to make a stand for their rignts. It is to be noted, however, that it is only in the central districts that the disturbers have been cowed into quiet by the prospect of an early return of the troops. In remoter parts disorder has become more active. The insurgents at St. Petersburg,

Moscow, Warsaw, and Odessa were fighting for political rights. In the Caucasus the uprising is not tor political rights, but for the grat:fying of the surds and lartars' thirst for blood and instinct for pillage. Russia's prestige abroad has not sutfered more than her authority has suffered at home. The savage tribes of the Trans-Casplan country have become contemptuous of her otticials since she fell from her position as a great power. Fear of ner no longer restrains thetr rerocity. as the untotunate Armenians are now realizing. The latter have not been netpless victims, however. They have

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fought their enemies with equal fierceness, and the vain efforts of the Govermment troops have been altoge ther of a police character, directed to the pacification of belligerents and to the protection of property.
Baku is one of the world's great centres of petroleum production. Thousands of wells furnish the raw material tor the retineries of the "Black Town." this section of Baku has be en the scene of the greatest destruction. Ke tinerles have been wrecked, the plant at the wells has been ruined. Incendiar1 sm is the means of devastation of which the rioters make most use. Tanks have been set on fire, and the torch is applied wherever possible. About $\$ 90$, 000,000 worth of property has been wiped out by the marauders. The effect on industries depending on the wells is serious. Urude oil is much in use as fuel by the ralways and the manufacturers. The supply being stopped by the ruin of the wells, the problem of obtain ing it eisewnere has, to be solved. it is proposed to remove the duty from crude, especially for fuel purposes, and it'seems probable that the Ministry of wnance will, at least, lower it temporaniy. Uf course, the refineries cannot
be operated without raw material, but they declare their purpose not to start up their works again until the Government gives them authority to mamtain guards for the protection of their property. In any case, few of them will be able to resume operations for months on account of the destruction of their plant. II tne ваки oil producers are thus put temporarily out of business and the duty is taken off, the Standard Oil will reap the benetit. There are other rleh oul nelds in the Caspian region and the Balkans, but Baku is the chief centre of kussian production. From its wells and renneries came most of the oll that Hooded the standard out of Europe. It is twenty years since the Caspian oil decame a serious competitor of ine American article. It is to that compecition consumers in Europe are indebted tor low price. Russian oil has supplanted U.S. oil in Great ritain and in India, and Sumatran oil has supplanted U.S. oil in China. In Russia the capital engaged in oil production is about $\$ 100$,vou,vou. Ihe $\$ 90,000,000$ destruction rerered to above meludes many varietles of assets besides oil producers' property. Combination exists in some measure among the Kussian producers as among
those in the United States, but no corporation has anything like a monopoly in the sense that the Standard was said to nave one in the United States. In recent years there has been a ruce between the Russian and U.S. competitors. still prices have been ces ming in turope, chietly because some Russian syndicates continued to forse the face the larger Russian intereits tried to set. But the standard may breome buster now, seeing that the Fiaku producers are disabled.
Every kind of element that can give fury to warfare appears to be in this caucasus ferment. Racial, religious, social, and political antagonisms are contributing their respective violences to the outbreak. The Kurd and the Tartar make war on the Armenian. Another race element was imported into the struggle when bands crossed the border from Persia to assist the Tartars in their work of slaughter. The Persians were moved by their Mohammedan zeal agamst the Christian Armentans. In the attack upon the oil refineries and other properties the Social Democrats took a leading part. Their revolution adds its share to the inferno in the Uaucasus.

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## The Waterloo Mutual

Fire Insurance Company.
Established in 1863. Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.
Total Assets, Jan. 1,'94, \$349,734 71.
GEORGE RANDALL, Esq., President; JOHN
SHUB, Esq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Esq.. SHUB, Esq., Vice President; Frank Haight, Esq..
Manager: John Killer, Esq., Inspector.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE

## ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, STORONTO.
EXTENDED INSURANCE
CASH VALUE
PAID-UP POLICY
CASH LOANS
INSTALMENT OPTIONS

## GUARANTEED

IN THE ACCUMULATION POLICY
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
MONTREAL OFFICE:
174 ST. JAMES STREET,
H. J. Johnston, A. P. Raymond, - General Advisory Director J. A. Raymond, - Epecial

# E. G. WRIGLEY \& CO., Limited. 

 MILLING GUTTERS, REAMERS * TWIST DRILLS.

accurate gear cutting A SPECIALITY.

Spur and̉ Skew Gears cut up to $5^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ Dia. Worm Wheels hobbed up to $5^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ Dia. Bevel Gears planed up to $2^{\prime} 6$ Dia,

Foundry Lane Works, Soho, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

## The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co.

 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.Government Deposit,
$\$ 250,000.00$
Capital and Assets, Dee. 31, 1904, - 1,244 436.76
Good opportunities for Productive Agents in Nova Scotia, North-West Territories and British Columbia. Liberal Terms and large territory to man who can write a satisfactory business.

DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S., Montreal, June 1 , 1905. General Manager.

## WESTERN <br> ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 185 I
Assets. over - - - - $\$ 3,300,000$

Annual Income - - - $3,890,000$
Head Office. - Toronto, Ont.
Hon, Geo. A. Cox, Pres. J. J. Kenny, Viee-Pres. \& Man.Dtr. C. C. Foster, Secretary.

Montreal Branch, - - 189 ST. JAMES STREET. Robert Bickerdike, Manager.

## COMMERCIAL UNION

## ASSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of London, England.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
Agencies in all the principle Cities and Towns of the Dominion.
HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch,
MONTREAL
JAMES MoGREGOR, Manager.


[^0]:    (The above-wholly unsolicited-are culled from : number of flattering testimonials sent us from all parts of Canada.
    > M. S. FULEY,

    > Managing Editor and Proprietor,
    > "Journal of Commerce,"

[^1]:    Made in "Crown-All" Silyer, "Frostine,"
    "RRONAND" NICKEL SILVER, BRASS, SUPER STEEL, POLISHED, NICKEL PLATED, TINNED, Etc., for all Markets.

[^2]:    -The Indian Government has awarded scholarships, each of the value of $£ 150$ per annum for two years, to three natives of India whom the India Office has directed to pursue their studies at the Manchester School of Technology in Textile Manufacture and in engıneering and chemistry relating thereto.

[^3]:    -London advices neport that the Halifax-Bermuda Cable Company has recommended a further dividend of $21 / 2$ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year ending June 30th.A Glasgow telegram states that inquiries have reached Scoteb stēelmakers regarding 30,000 tons of steel rails for spring delivery for the new Grand Trunk Pacific line.

[^4]:    -Tenders for the erection of an implement hall and two new farm cottages at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have bein opened. The contract will be awarded by tue Public Works Department to S. F. Whetham, Brantford. T'enders previously submitted were found to be in excess of the appropriation and were consequently refused. Wr. Whitham's tender was $\$ 30,110$.
    -By a vote of 317 to 3 the ratepayers of Port Elgin, Ont.. caried a by-law to raise $\$ 4,000$ to build a spur line of railway to connect the G.I.R. Hne with the harbor, and for tíle establishment of a saw mill there by Mr. McVicar. Voters came trom Horonto, Hamilton, Brampton, Owen Sound, Durham, Lara Stokes Bay, and other points. Work on both the railway and mill will be commenced at once.

[^5]:    Sympathy is expressed in the case of Mr. D. H. Rennoldson, wholesale grocer, Montreal, upon whom a demand of assignment was served some days ago. A settlement is expected to be arrived at, so that an assignment may be aroided. Mr . Rennoldson succeaded to the business of his employers, James Lee and Co., in 1893.

[^6]:    * These companies have ceased doing new business in Canada

