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ETAIL Merchants who wish to keep abreast of the timea and have a continued and reliable guide to the leading markets should subscribe to The Canadian Journal of Commerce. The Market Reports. in the Jorunal 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,
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Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agent not specially in its employ. Its circula-tion-extending to all parts of the Dominion renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all othera combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

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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 meane a considerable sum, which should be assisting in preserving the character of the Journal and making it more valuable to its readers.
-Stratford, Ont. ratepayers will vote on the 29 th to grant the Dominion Thread Mills, a guarantee of bonds for a term of years and exemption from taxes, on condition of their erecting there a factory for manufactur'ng thread. The Board of Trade have charge of the matter, and the by-law will likely pass.
-Winnipeg advices state that a petition is being circu'ated in the municipaliTies of Victoria Lorne and South Norfolk asking for the construction of a railway from Swan Lake, on the MorrisBrandon section, to Rosendal, on the Por-tage-Neepawa branch. The line would run through a large tract of good land, a goodly portion of which is already settled.
-Notwithstanding the denials that Germans have purchased the Whitworth coal estate in South Wales the story continues to be reaffirmed. A London correspondent at Hamburg quotes partners in the firm of Defreitas and Co., which has been metroned as being connected with the purchasers, as saying that the deal has been completed. The syndicate, which will be known as the English Company, Limited has simultaneous'y acquired control of twelve of the largest Prussian coal fields. The capital will be $£ 50000$. Mr. Henderson, the former owner of the Whitworth estate, will be a director of the new company. It is intended to take a millon tons of coal from the property annually.

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Special Prices to the Canadians under New Tariff.
-London Clearing House.-Total c.earings for week ending July $20,1905, \$ 925554$.
-Uttawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending July 20, $1905, \$ 2,300.084 .90$; corresponding week last year, $\$ 2,180249.17$.
-The Windsor Hotel, Mimico, Ont., was damaged by fire to the extent of some $\$ 9,000$ on the 23 rd .
$-\bar{W}$. Brenner and Company, merchant tailors. Toronta have assigned. The liabilities are about $\$ 2,500$, and assets, including some real estate about $\$ 1800$.
-The Bowmanville, Ont., Town Council passed the estimates for 1905 at a special meeting this week, which calls for a tax rate of 25 mills in the dollar.
-Ihe C.P.R. car shops at Montreal are building new box cars at the rate of fifteen a day, nearly a thousand having been turned out during the last two months.
-The contract for double-tracking the main line of the C.P.R. between Fort William and Winnipeg has been awarded. The distance is 426 miles, and the work is to be finished within three years.
-The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada has entered the field with a subscribed capital of $\$ 1000,000$ on which has been paid $\$ 200,000$ at a premium of 25 per cent. The head office is at Toronto.
-Montreal Duulaers are having locat ofstacles beyond the earpenters' strike. The Plasterers' Union, to enforce their demands for an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour, called a strike some days ago and eighty men quit work. It is openly asserted that this number will be largely augmented provided a settlement to the union's satisfaction is not made.


#### Abstract

-the Montreal Metal and Hardware Association after discussing the Quebec $\$ 300$ tax on forelgn travellers appointed a committee to interview the Provincial Government and ask that the law be rescinded.


-The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has resolved to make representation to Lord Stratheona protesting against the Bill passed by the Quebec Legislature imposing a license fee of $\$ 300$ upon commercial travellers who have not branch establishments in the Province.
-The premises of the Winnipeg Bag Works were damaged by fire some days ago. Their works are a western branch of the John Dick Company, of Toronto. The loss is estimated at $\$ 70000 .-F$. J. Beaty's general store at Fannystelle, Man., was burned.
-J. D. Nilsson. a Toronto tailor, is reported absent. and his pusiness debts are said to aggregate $\$ 3000$. The store fixtures will pay the rent and wages of the tailors. Mr. Nilsson came from New York, and worked for some time as cutter..
-A large abattoir and pork packing factory are likely to be built at Toronto Junction. A number of prominent U.S. capitalists and local live stock dealers are said to be connected with the company. The building will 'cost something like a quarter of a million dollars. The plans are now complete.

It is reported that an endeavor will be made to enter action against the Dominion Government on behalf of the trading stamp interest, which will be wiped out by an act of Parliament just passed. The new enactment prohibits the issue of trading stamps after November 1 under heavy penalties. The people who have been engaged in the enterprise contend this legislation is an illegal restraint of trade. The amount of damages that will be asked is $\$ 200,000$.

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RIMS, TUBULAR PARTS
and GENERAL PRESSWORK.
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-The receivers of the Vigo County National Banks of Terre Haute, Ind., which suspended last month reports_ value of assets: Good, $\$ 858945$; doubtful. $\$ 203,104$; worthless $\$ 08,533$. If assets work out as estimated it is thought creditors will be paid in full without an assesment on the stockholders.
-Swift and Co., Chicaga will erect a $\$ 20,000$ plant at Van-couver.-The Montreal steel Works Co. have purchased a site and will extend their works.-I'he Northern Ellectric Uo., Montreal will erect a new building at a cost of $\$ 30,000$. The Western Canada Flour Mills Co. have advertised for tenders for a six-storey mill structure at Winnipeg.
-His Majesty, the King of Portugal, has conferred upon Mr. E. V. jacobsen an American citizen, who represents the murfual resetve Life nIsurance Company at Paris, France, in the capacity of Director General for the Continent of Europe, the Order of Chevalier of the Conception. Mr. Jacobsen was tormerly with the Home Office of the Company in New York.
-At the concluding session of the four days' convention of the International Assoclation of Accident Underwriters, at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rossseau the following were elected:-Yresident Wim. Bro-Smith, Harttord, Conn.; VieePresidents, George S. Danar Utica, N.Y., and J. E. Roberts, Toronto; Treasurer Geo. C. Pratt, New Amsterdam, N.Y.; Secretary, C. Leonard MeNeill Boston, re-el ected; Executive Committee, H. G. B. Alexander, Chicago Chairman; Franklin J. Mooré, Philadelphia. Pa.; S. Lott, New York City; F. E. Haley Des Moines. Iowa: Walter C. Faxon, NewYork; A. E. Forrest, Chicago: Wilfed C. Potteri New York, and A. W. Martins, Chicago.

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-The Canadian agent at Sydney, Australia, writes that the International Telegraph Construction Company, of London and New York, has an agent in Austrulia seeking a subsidy from the Government to establish connection between Australia and New Zealand by wireless telegraphy. under the Shoemaker system. They claim messages will be covered at one penny a word.
-The statistical year book tor 1904 compiled by the Dominion Statistician has been issued trom the Department of Agrieulture, this being the twentieth year of its publication. The book gives the population of Canada at 5,528847 , based upon the assumption that the rate of increase in the intercensal period has been maintained. The popalation of Canada in 1901 census was $5,371,315$.
-A large number of mmigrants from the United States and Europe arrived in Canada during June, and were distributed for the most part in Western Canada. Though fina, official returns were not obtainable at the close of the month, it was estimated that the toal arrivals during the fiscal will exceed those of the preceding year by about 20000 , the chief increase being in arrivals from the British Is'es.
-A tone of confidence pervades the rallway crop reports just issued, says a Winnipeg letter. In tew instances are there indications of seriou damage from any source. Wheat is heading out all over the west, and in some districts has attained a height of three and a half feet. In several districts the prediction is made that the crop cannot yield less than 25 bushe:s to the acre, whech with the vast area under crop this season would insure a total yield of 80.000000 bushels. B3tween 30,000 and 40,000 men from outside the west will be required to take off the crop, which has commenced to mature.
-The Quebec Harbor Commission wok into consideration some days ago the patition from the Quebec Transportation Company in regard to privileges in connection with a new direct steamship company between Quebec and Liverpool. It was decided to grant the company complete exemption from all harbor dues and charges free use of the wharf and shed formerly occupied by the Leyland steamers and exemption on dues on all freight coming from west of the River St. Maurice, these conditions to hold good so long as the company carries out its contract, but not to exceed a period of more than five vears commencing on the 1st of September, 1905. The terminal point of the line is to be at Quebee and the steamers are not to call at intermediate points for freight.


The Lancashire weavers are now enjoying the benefit of the advance of 5 per cent. in wages which wàs granted in March last to come into operation on the second pay-day in July. The advance represents an increase of from 1s, to 1s. 3d. per week on the average weaver's weekly wage, and wili cover about 200000 weavers. There are about 650000 looms in Lancashire and as the Colne list, which governs prices on coloured goods, has been increased, it may be sa ${ }^{\circ}$ a that all but a small section of the Lancashire weavers have now been accorded some share in the enhanced prosperity of the cloth trade.
-The Keewatin Flour Mills Co., Limited, of Ottawa, has contracted to erect at Keewatin, Ont. a large fire-proof milling and elevator plant the cost to be in the vicinity of $\$ 750,000$.The mill will have an output of 7,000 barrels per day, and the elevator will have a storage capacity of 500000 bushels Work will be commenced at once, as the contract ca'ls for the completion of the plant early next year. It also provides for the development of 2.000 horse power on the water privilege ownd by the company at Keewatin. which will be used for driving the mill and the elevator and furnishing electric current. John Mather of Ottawa is president of the company and Mr./Burin vice-president.

EMAN ${ }^{\text {Established } 1810 \text {. }}$ SHRIMPTON FLETCHER,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF OVER 200 VARIETIES. Special prices to Canadian under the New Tariff 33ł p.e, in favor of Canada.
-The Quebec Government have disposed of their Model Farz at Compton for the sum of $\$ 21.000$. This farm was acquired by the Provincial. Government for the purpose of encouraging agriculture in the Province and as a sort of college for young men anxious to learn practical farming. It orig'nally cost $\$ 11000$ for the land a:one. and was not only stocked and suitable house erected on the property, but a creamery that cost $\$ 8.000$ built and prime stock imported from England and France. The farm, hewever did not bring the results expected.
-A permit was issued to the Imperial Bank at Toronto for the reconstruction of the building at the south-east corner of Heor and Yonge streets. The est'mated cost is $\$ 16,500$. Uther permits issued at Toronto for three weeks of July were for a three-storey brick factory R. S. Henderson, $\$ 30,000$; two brick stores, Richmond Street east, G. W. A. Fairc'oth, \$6(\%); Nurses' Home, Hospital for Sick Children John Ross Kobertson $\$ 60.000$; brick factory, Liberty Street, J. W. Lee हताl Co. $\$ 9,030$, and 49 dwellings, which are estimated to cost $\$ 115000$.
-There is in store for St. Catharines, Ont.. says a report from that cty. an opportunity to become the centre of a large and complete system of radial electric railways. According to President Nicholls of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Failway and Navigation Co. St. Catharines is to have nearly all the railway faciat'es tor which she has wished and all will be supplied by the interests which he represents. The offer is, in detail, to build a spur line from the Niagara. St. Uatharines and Toronto Rai'way at Thorond to connect with the Joronto-Hamilton fast main line at Allanburg, also to construct a trolley line from St. Cathar'nes to Fonthill and from Fonthill to Welland, practical'y covering the field which the St. Catrarines Pelham and Welland Rai'way wishes to serv. The westward trol'ey extension inciudes the building of a high-level bridge across the old canal which project the city is considering. Br Mr. Nicholls' proposition the company will finance the who'e work. including the high-level bridge. for which St. Catharines will be asked to guarantee the interest on $\$ 100.000$ bonds with interest at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ por cent. The cit̃y would pay $\$ 4,500$ per year for the hridge the company to prōvide the eost of maintain ng it. The eity would secure a half interest in the bridge which would not only be for railway traffic. but would have a footwalk and a driveway in addition to a double track for cars. New and faster boats to Toronto are also on the company's programme.

-Several prominent men are in the county. says a Chatham report, applying for an electric road charter: with every prospect of success. The road will commence where the Chatham Wallaceburg and-Lake Erie line is to end at Cedar Springs and run along the lake shore road to Rondeau docks, thence to Erieau to the Government park, to Morpeth docks to Morpeth, to Ridgetown, to Thamesvile to Dawn Mills to Dresden and to Wallaceburg. This will be the third new electric road in the county, the others being the Chatham \& Essex the latter of which will shortly begin work here as the other has done.
-The Department of Pub'ic Works. Ottawa, has awarded the following contracts:-Toronto Drill Hall addition, to Wickett Bros. Toronto, contract price about $\$ 16,000$. Rondeau Harbor, construction of two breakwaters, the Pacific Gonstruction Companys of Ottawa, Faugir Bros., managers contract price, approximately $\$ 110,000$. Port Burwell harbor dredging, to the Dominion Dredging and Construction Company of Ottawa. Kaministiquia River Fort William and Port Arthur harbors, dredging, to A. F. Bowman. Dredging at Hawkesbury, Rigaud, Como and St. Andrews on the Ottawa River, to L. Cohen and Son, of Montreal. New Carlisle whari extension to Heney and Sinith, of Ottawa, enntract price about $\$ 20000$. Two steel hopper barges for use in connection with the dredge Mackenzie in Atlantic waters, to the estate of James Fleming, St. John, N.B.
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-It has been officially notified in London that on and from dafe a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank will be allowed to withdraw any sum not exceeding $\$ 5$ from his account, without previous notice, on producing his deposit book at any Post Office Savings Bank, and satisfying the Postmaster that he is entizled to receive the money. It is possible, says the Economist that we see in this tecision the first evidence of competition on the part of the Post Office with those jointstock banks that have instituted savings bank dapartments, the depositors in which have the same rights of withdrawal as ordinary customers. But, in any event, the step now taken emphasises the unsatisfactory position of the Pot Office Savings' Bank Departmē̃t with regard to its cash reserves fon, If it is to be freely drawn upon the necessity for keeping. an adequate cash reserve becomes positively imperative.
-Returns from winter wheat milling correspondents in ten States and two Jerritories as to yie d, efc., and whether the farmers will sell or hold shows the following: In Michigan, Oh:o Indiana, Kentucky and Nebraska, the yield is generally bigh. In Kansas fair; in Missouri, I'linois and Ok'ahoma, irregular. Best in Missouri; in Tennessee, Yndian Territory and Texas light. Quality good in most sections. Poorest in the States south of the Ohio River, and in Texas and the Territories. where most damage by rains. Light-weight grain reported in these sections. Movement has been free where threshing could be done. It is generally believed farmers will hold if prices dec'ine much. Many are stacking. In States where wheat is much damaged, farmers fear keeping condition of their crop and will sell.

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 .or zau.... IMPRrial life assdrance company,> WRITE FOR PARTICULARS,

112 St. James St.
MONTREAL.
of Canada depends for a lengthy period. Happily for the country the prospect is unusually bright for an enormous yield of natural products. In this Province and throughout Ontario the hay crops are heavy and are being stacked in good condition. In the east the harvest promises to be up to a good average, while in Manitoba and the Territories there is almost a certainty of heavier cereal crops than any yet reaped.

There is such a condition possible as an embarrassment of riches, as our French friends say, by the very enormity of the crops demanding more funds for their handling and marketing than can be conveniently spared by the blanks. Such a condition arose a few years ago when bankers in October were apprehensive of the supply of currency running short of the demand.

Since then so large an addition has been made to the paid up capital of banks as to wholly obviate this danger so far as can be judged by the present volume of

## FUCNDED $18 \% 5$. )

Law Union \& Crown Ins. Co.
(OF LONDON.)

"Assets exceed, . . $\$ 24,000,000$.<br>Eu. Fire risks accepted on most every description of insurable property. $\quad$.<br>Canadian Head Office:<br>112 St. James St., MONTREAL.<br>1. $\quad$ aJ. E.E.DICKSON. Manager. I.<br>Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

note issues and the probability of their increase by the demand for harvest purposes and other needs of the عeason preceding winter.

How the circulation and discountts rose in volume between January and June and from June to October, which is the maximum period is shown by the following table. :-

| year. |  | Circulation. | Deposits. | Discounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ivuo | Jan.. | \$58,021,075 | \$490, 703,030 | \$431 225,300 |
| " | June | 61,587 500 | 512,611,900 | 46i, -vv,600 |
| 1904 | Jan.. | 56,973,000 | 431,872,000 | 402 803,000 |
| " | June | 60,098400 | 459,17a 100 | 432,57.6,000 |
| 1903 | Jan.. | 55,040,987 | 402914,100 | 353,658 0,0 |
| -* | June | 58,865 800 | 415,173, 000 | 385,273,0c0 |
| 1902 | Jan.. | 48,586,500 | 364,267,300 | 316442,000 |
| \% | June | 53,953 000 | 380,08L,000 | 326,812,000 |
| 1901 | Jan.. | 45,020,000 | 317:840,000 | 294040.030 |
| . | -une | 49119,400 | 337,3000000 | 306,100,000 |
| 1900 | Jan.. | 41,320,000 | 2691.840,000 | 268 206,u0ū |
|  | June .. . . | 45,577 400 | 279,070,000 | $280,408,000$ |

- The rise in circulation from June to October in the last three years was as follows:-


Should the demand for currency this year equal what arose in 1904 the circulation would be raised to $\$ 73,700$,000 , which would leave a margin of $\$ 8,500,000$ between that sum and the legal limit. When we consider that each bank must have some margin to avoid the risk of going beyond the legal limit, 8 millions is not a large sum, but, even if this year's demands for currency are so heavy as to go much nearer the limit there is now a provision for securing an emergency issue of Dominion notes, so no anxiety need be fellt in regard to there being an ample supply of currency for harvest purposes.

As to the general demand for money during the time between now and winter it might increase considerably without coming near to stringency.
The aggregate assets immediately available amount to over 238 millions, averaging, 40 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public, which might be drawn upon to the extent of 5 to 10 millions in case of pressure, so we are satisfied that there is a fair prospect of the usual time of strain passing without any discomfort.

# Mutual Reserve Liie insurance Company of new rork. 

1904's G00D SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS.

Policy Reserve (per Certificate New York Insurance Department, January 3rd, 1905.)
$\$ 4397.988$
New Insurance Paid for in 1903, $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 12,527,288$
New Insurance Paid for in 1904, $\quad \$ 7,862,353$
Gain in New Insurance Paid for, $\quad \$ 55,335,065$

Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid for Basis) in 1904,
$\$ 6,797,601$
Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904
\$5,883
Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904.
\$128,000
Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, . . $\$ 119,296$ Total Payments to Members and their Beueficiaries, $\$ 61,000,000$

Capable men, with or whithont experience, may secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department.Industrial Agents, Address Providelt Department, Mutua Reserve Building, $305,307,309$ Broadway, New Yor $k$.

The inflow of deposits is remarkable, no less than $53 \frac{1}{2}$ millions having been ađded to these resources since June, 1904, and $232 \frac{1}{2}$ millions since June, 1900. Ten years ago the paid up capital was equal to over 35 per cent. of the deposits while at present the proportion of paid up capital to deposits is onlly 16 per cent., the deposits having far more than doubled while only 33 per cent. has been added to tire paid up capital. The change in this respect has materially enlarged the earning power of the banks, though a large amount of the increase on deposits has gone into sacurities bearing a low rate of interest, into reserves which earn nothing, but add to a bank's stability, and have been utilized for advances on stocks and bonds, which are not the most profitable kind of loans.
The amalgamation rumours have run their course and died away. There are, however, several small banks left which we should be glad to see thaken over by stronger institutions
We append our usual comparative statement and the complete bank statement for June will be found on a later page:-

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

June, 1905. May, 1905. June, 1904. June, 1895. Capital authorized.. .. .. .. $\$ 100,746,666$ \$101,046,666 \$ 99,546,666 \$ 75.458,6\$5 Capital subseribed .. .. .. .. 82,912,176 $82,568,026 \quad 79,953,229 \quad 63,171,952$ Capital paid-up ... . $\quad . . \quad . .82,199,900 \quad 81,792,536 \quad 79,193,028 \quad 62,112,883$ Reserve fund .. .. .. .. .. 56,408,680 55,862,330 $52,312,208$ 27,157,706


| Specie .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 17,190,791 | 17,255,925 | 17,156,933 | 7,438,513 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion notes .. .. .. .. .. 36,595,713 | 37,891,097 | 31,578,329 | 14,016,693 |
| Deposits securing circulation.. 3,359,472 | 3,328,771 | 3, $\overline{\text { ELi }}$,002 | 1,831,979 |
| Notes \& cheques on other bks. 24,488,773 | 21,546,750 | 20,147,353 | 6,462,944 |
| Loans to other bks. in Can.,sec 960,281 | 1,160,878 | 850,693 | 90, 000 |
| Depts on demand in Can. bks. 6,382,138 | 6,155,466 | 5,340,321 | 3,287,255 |
| Due from banks in U.K. .. .. 11,787,907 | 10,231,212 | 5,304,928 | 3,085,167 |
| Due from foreign bks, etc. .. 18,982,891 | 17,361,880 | 16, $8^{\circ} 4,751$ | 15,650,822 |
| Dom. \& Prov. Govt. secs. ... 8,479,903 | 8,479,147 | 10,674,984 | 3,157,413 |
| Can. municip \& other pub sec. 19,272,601 | 18,878,764 | 14,897,875 | 10,859,394 |
| Railway and other secs. .. .. 39,976,563 | 40,504,993 | 39,486,657 | 8,240,707 |
| Call loans in Canada .. .. .. 41,746,702 | 39,487,563 | 36,738,423 | 14,600,915 |
| Call loans outside Canađa .. $43,067,558$ | 40,285,841 | 37,030,301 |  |
| Current loans in Canada .. ..437,470,445 | 437,200,882 | 413,392,863 | 203,955,912 |
| Current loans, outside Canada 23,793,189 | 23,128,257 | 19,183,302 |  |
| Loans to Govt. of Oanada |  |  |  |
| Loans to Prov. Gvts. .. .. .. 2,044,825 | 2,486,270 | 2,490,441 | 487,073 |
| Overdue Debts .. .. .. .. .. 1,689,487 | 2,286,239 | 2,002,934 | 2,811,395 |
| R. E. besides bl. premises .. 656,946 | 668,225 | 731,197 | 928,151 |
| Mortgages on real estate .. .. 601,366 | 611,348 | 742,679 | 623,803 |
| Bank premises ..... .. ... 10,499,682 | 10,482,732 | 9,662,251 | 5,365,188 |
| Other assets .. .. .. .. .. 8,941,110 | 6,990,190 | 6,788,018 | 1,413,954 |
| Total assets.. .. .. .. ..757,988,531 | 746,422,543 | 694, 303,415 | 307,542,429 |
| Loans to directors \& their firm 8,708,649 | 8,850,748 | 10,642,121 | 8,051,337 |
| Av. Specie for month .. ... 17,345,744 | 17,020,615 | 16,108,626 | 7,465,560 |
| Av. Dom. notes for month .. 37,115,816 | 37,459,927 | 30,858,721. | 13,769,073 |
| Grt'st circulation during m.. $62,183,720$ | 61,339,132 | $60,876,184$ | 30,745,831 |

## BRITISH STEEL TRADE COMBINE.

Dissensions are becoming rife among the members of the Scotch and English steel trade combination-to which allusion has been made occasionally in these columns-and notwithstanding strenuous efforts to hold together, there is some apprehension that the organization may suddenly come to a close. Under the agreement which binds the manufacturers of the north of England and the west of Scotlland, each district ias a minimum list of prices for angles and ship and boiler plates. There has never arisen any question that in the matter of the disposal of these goods (angles and ship plates as such) that the conditions of sale have been honourably observed. But in respect of boiler plates there is much special work involved, varying with different firms, and for that special work extras are charged in addition to the official minimum prices. All the manufacturers do not turn out boiler plates, and for some time past there has been a suspicion among the makers who do not, that the extras are being so manipulated when an order is in the market covering angles, ship plates, and boiler plates as to constitute a veritable concession on the two first named, for the bulk of such general orders have been passing to the makers who chn roll boiler plates. The suggestion has been indignantly repudiated, but it remains- that the circumstances leave the door open to the belief entertained. Therefore, and in order to overcome a cause of possible difference, it was recently proposed that a common form of sale contract for angles, ship plates, and boiler plates
should be adopted and recognized on boih sides. The idea commended itself to the majority of the firms concerned, but a few, while disposed to concede the point in regard to angles and ship plates, are strongly opposed to the inclusion of boiler plates in such a form.

With a view to removing objections, a joint conference of English and Scotch makers was held recently at Carlisle, but not much, if any, progress was made, and the fruitless proceedings were adjourned. What will result itl is impossible to say, but some makers threaten to leave the combination if the proposal is pushed to the ultimate conclusion aimed at; but as that would lead, as has been indicated, to serious consequences, a break-away will not probably be hurriedly determined on. The outstanding fact that remains is that an element of real discord has entered into the vitals of the combination, and it will require the exercise of nice diplomacy on all sides to prevent the trouble from becoming acute.

Sirice the association was formed it has worked well for the parties to it, and it must be said-though the principle in operation is not approved-that they have not, as most such corporate bodies do, gone to extremes in carrying out their programme. All sections of steel material are dearer than they were previous to the compact being entered upon, yet they are notl un. reasonably high, and the profits earned are grudged by few. But there is, says our contemporary, the Economist, strong, solid ground for complaint in the treatment measured out by makers to consumers in their own and in other district-nothbly, it seems, by makers in the West of Scotland. Whereas they sell, as has been stated, ship-building and boiler making material at fixed open prices on the Clyde, they exercise a free liand at Belfast and in the Midlands, and not only compete there with each other, buti, also with English producers.

It will be scarcely credited, yet it is the fact that Scotch steelmakers, who charge $\$ 28.50$, less 5 per cent., for ship plates (to take an example) in their own locality, compete with the same in the South, and beat local makers there, afier paying $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.50$ a ton of carriage. It simply comes to this, that the Scotch makers extract as much as they possibly can from consumers in their own district for such material as goes into use; and the balance of their make is dumped elsewhere for practically what it widd fetch-the much decried German system, which finds no more strenuous platform opponents than the steelmakers of Glasgow and district. That the policy of the Scotch makers in this respect is seriously resented by their own immediate customers is nōt, therefore, matter for wonder, but these latter are helpless, and it follows that they, at ieast, will not regret if the glangrene that has now apparently set in prove destructive to the whole association.
-The Ontario Transmission Company has been ineorporated, with a capital stock of $\$ 1.000 .000$. It proposes to acquire water power and develop electric, steam. pneumatic and other energy, build and operate steamships and engage in other enterprises. The headquarters are at Niagara Falls.

## LIFE INSURANCE AND THE EQUITABLE.

It is but rarely, it ever, that the worldly majority has its attention claimed by the spectacle of more than a singie great contest at one and the same time. A glance back at the history of the great nations will show such to be the case. Linowing this, it is not surprising that the squabble over the affairs of the Equitable Life of New York is being encouraged in quarters where ordinarily it should be least expected. But as long as the war continues attention is being diverted by it from other fields that call for some investigation also, if only to relheve the minds of policyholders and the public generally of any suspicions that naturally must have arisen under the circumstances environing the disclosures made by the brignt lighta latterly thrown upon the Lquitable affairs. It was hardly to be expected that dust could not be found in some corner. There is, however, every prospect that, as soon as the civil war is over, endeavours will be made to have thorough and independent examinations made into the position and managemenit, the investments and expenses of other insurance companies and their donkey-engines, the trust companies, who need noi now complain that they have not had sulficient warning and time to set their affairs in order that they may properly receive the visits of inspectors.

There is so much mistrust in the minds of the public on both sides of the border, and even in Europe where some of the larger companies have been operating, caused in some degree by the enormous retiring allowances to leading officers everywhere, that it is a difficult maltter where and whom to choose for the purpose of these investigations. Doubtless, the great majority of the companies will prove to be almost. if not wholly free from guile. Mistakes may be discovered, as nothing human is perfecth, but trifiing errors, when caused by errors of judgment, are usually condoned, and no honest or honourable man need fear the ordeal. Ain example is afforded by one New York life institution, which because of some insinuations made concerning its affairs both in Canada and, the United States, invitted a searching examination into its affairs. It is needless to say thatt the company came out of the ordeal unscathed.

The State insurance commissioner of Massachusetts has taken up the Equitable imbroglio in his recent periodical report, and itt is probable that other commissioners may follow suit in due course. The Equitable has doubtless been probed to the quick, so that it need not greatly fear further attacks. There has naturally keen more or less exaggeration of the whole matter in the public press, but as the company which can boast a surplus of over eighty millions of dollars can withstand a rough siege, all must eventually result for the bestfor the Society and its policyholders, and for the public at large, those who appreciate at itts true value the principles of thrift as promoted by modern honest life insurance.

At a session of the directors of the Equitable held on Wednesday last the resignation of former President James W. Alexander and Nevada N. Stranahan, a
director, were accepted. Paul Morton was elected presicent of the society at a salary of $\$ 80,000$ a year. Geo. F. Fictor, of New York, and Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, of New Orleans, were nominated as directors. Chairman Morton reported to the directors that in pursuance of his policy of retrenchment the society would effect savings of $\$ 500,000$ a year. He submitted a financial report for the first six months, which was pronounced satisfactory by the Board.

## AN ENGLISH PAPER ON LORD MINTO.

The phrase is not classical, we know, but it expresses bettler than any other what we wish to say when we rise to remark that the Westminster Gazette was "too fresh" in rebuking Lord Minto for his recent remarks on Canada's preference tariff.

Lord Minto spent six years in this country, during which time he was in close contactl with "all sorts and conditions of men," and showed himself, a patient steady and shrewd student of our industrial conditions.

He was given a dinner on 22nd inst. by the Liberal Union Club, London, England. In his speech thereat he said, he had formed in Canadja a universal feeling in favour of closer intercourse wiith the mother land which might be found in some arrangement for the encouragement of inter-imperial trade. His words are thus re-ported:- "On my return home I was told by some people that I was entitirely wrong in the conclusions I had formed. I discovered that travellers who had wandered about the Dominion for two or three days had written books on Canada in which opinions were expressed absolutely contrary to every opinion I ever heard in that country. I have done my best to contradict those views and explain the resources of the Dominion. I do not understand the statements made in England that no preferential offer had been made by Canada, and I much regreat that this has been made a party question."
These are very sensible observations, there is not a tinge of party politics in them, they are little more than a stathement of facts and expression of surprise at Canada's fiscal policy being made a party question in EngPand. Yet, the Westminster Gazette out of these innocent phrases makes out thath Lord Minto used the occasion of a dinner in his honour to make an offensive partizan, political speech!
We suppose our captious London contemporary would have us Candadians consult it and its party leaders before framing a tariff or making any effort to develop inter-imperial trade. If our fiscal policy offends some English politicians all we can say is, Let them be offended, we in Canada intend to "phddle our own canne" without seeking sailing directions from any English newspaper.

Lord Minto is tolerably well informed on Canadian affairs, and we would advise politicians and editors in the old liand to consult him when they are about to speak, or write about Canada's, fiscal policy, or sentiments, as, by seeking information from this source they would be saved from uttterances about Canada which are
likely to be as erroneous and as absurdly impertinent as those used in criticism of Lord Minto.

Our English contemporaries cannot too soon realize that Canadians almost to a man have shaken loose from the superstition which makes a fetish of Free Trade.

## HARBOUR MATTERS.

What is passing in the management of the harbour, from week to week, is not without interest to all concerned in the trade of the port as well as that of the country at llarge. Whilst here the commissioners are piling up debt by building up and then tearing down colndemned works on the sheds on account of faulty plans that are objected to by those for whose use they were supposed to be built, the works are proceeding slowly towards completion.

In addition to that the object, apparently aimed at is to increase the charges in the port, instead of lowering them, which is the tendency in all other competitive ports.

For years back the idea of making this a cheap and free port for the interchange of commerce has been constantly kept in the fore-front. Now the idea seems to prevail in certain quarters to find how the charges can be increased on the trade. This is a matter of serious moment. It is a departure from the ideas that led to the expectation that Montreal would soon be a free port in the fullest sense, except that of the cost of maintenance.

Leaving outt of view, for the moment, all that is being done elsewhere to cheapen the cost of transportation of the produce of the country, it is only necessary to point out, as an examplè for our Harbour Board to follow, whati our good neighbours in Quebec are doing to attract ocean vessels to that port, and away from Montreal and other places.
That city has taken the bold forward step of declaring Quebec a free port in the largest acceptation of the term by offering the freedom of the port and exemption from all charges on ships and cargoes botth ways and the free use of wharves and sheds on the sole condition that Quebec shall be the terminal point of the ocean voyage. That is a bold stroke for Quebec and if it is successful in drawing a trade not otherwise comatable Montreal will, of necessity, be compelled to follow suit. That course may, and doubtless will, be for the general benefit of the country. In this respect! it may be that this last splurge of Quebec in the vain endeavour to recover some of its lost trade ath the expense of this port may result in awakening Montrealers to the absolute need for a more enlightened and economical administration of harbour policy here.

That there is need for a change in this matter of policy is apparent to every one who reads the reports in the daily papers, of the meetings of the Harbour Board. If the matters were not so serious they could only be considered as amusing serio-comic reading. At the meeting last Friday, for instance, the matter of an account for some $\$ 16,000$ tax plans made for the pro-
posed conveyors of grain from the Commissioners' elevator, was again discussed, very hotly and with vehement protest against its payment, bult nothing was decided. The reason for that accourt being presented at all is not without interest as showing how businẹss is done by the Board and its officers.

It will be remembered that when the tenders were received for the elevator, now some few years ago, the cost of the conveyors to all vessels on the two new upper piers were included, and that the tender of a weil known Montreal firm, of Dominion and continental reputlation, was the lowest.

By some process of hocus pocus, that it is not necessary now to go into, that tender was set aside and an outsider's accepted, leaving the conveyors out.

Later on, when the contract for the sheds was given out, providing for the conveyors became a live question, and the Harbour Engineer asked for assistance to prepare the plans for them-presumably, we suppose, because he was not a specialist in thatt line. However, the plans for the conveys that accompanied the tenders for the elevator were in the harbour office and the members of the Board now say and appear to have thought at the time the engineer asked for assistance, that it was a small matter, and, therefore, no stipulation as to expense was made.
The engineer's idea was, however, entirely different, and instead of obtaining the assistance from experts here, where it can be had equal in authority and experienc with any on the continent, he wantonly rushed to Chicago, and without any sufficient authority made arrangements for plans and construction of the con reyors that resulted in the large bill which led to the angry discussion and protest from the members at the meeting last Friday.

The incidentt is veiled in mystery. What led Mr. Kennedy to plass over local men in Montreal to go to Chicago? The continuation of conveyors is no new business. We have men in Canada who are eminently successful in building elevators, and conveyors are like the A.B.C. of the business.

There is notably one in this city who is now engaged on some of the mostt important works of the kind in the country, and who tendered for the Montreal elevator, and, as is well known, whose plans for that work, including the conveyors, remained in the harbour office. Why were these plans and the man who made them passed over?

It is safe to say that there was no necessity for going to Chicago for plans, so simple as those for conveyors now are in these days of their general use. Certainly the assistance if obtained here would not have cost anything like that now demanded, and which seems to have fairly staggered the members of the Board.

The explanation offered by the Board's Engineer was that he was authorized to obtain assistance without any limit as to expense. In the course of the heated discussion, President Mackay admitted that the engineer had consuilted him at one toime in the matter, but he appears to have taken no precautions to grard against the piling up of such a large bill of costs, as was done.

In this respect the president either forgot, or ignored, the first principles of business that he learned, or should have learned in the fine business school, in which he had opportunities for learning business methods. The honorable and successful managers of that business would never have allowed such a loose way of doing things, and yet the president became their legitimate successor in some ways, but, evidently, he does not always practice the prudent, successful business methods that he had such opportunities for studying in his business training.

What may be the end of this unfortunate incident is yet uncertain, but one thing is clear, that no such charge as that mentioned can in any fairness be made to fall on the trade of the port.

## THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.

We make some further extracts from Mr. George Hague's contribution to the Bankers' magazine for July: Pursuing the future successful merchant through his course of preparation, and supposing him to have achieved success as a salesman and a travelier, the next question will be, whether he can be trusted with the responsible function of buying.

It is a maxim of trade that goods well bought are half sold. Though the most difficult functions of a buyer are exercised in lines of business where taste and fashion come into play, yet his skill, if he has itt; will find ample scope even in dealing with raw materials and great staples. Judgment and special knowledge are required even to buy grain, cheese, timber or iron to advantage.

Passing, however, by these for the present, let us look at the characteristics of a successful buyer of dry goods and fancy goods. Here an essential difference must be noted. While the buyer of grain or any other like commodity may make mistakes, it is certain that the goods he buys can be sold at some price. But the buyer of dry goods can never be sure that what he buys (unless it be simple staples) can ever be sold at all. The buyer then will naturally be one who has had experience as a salesman or traveller, and has learned by experience what the taste and fancy of customers are likely to be when new goods are offered them. There is a difference in this respect, between the customers of and another, and between one period and another. A class of goods can be safely imported and another. A class of goods can be safely imported by a merchant in New York that it would be unwise to bring into a smaller city. As to the difference between one time and another it is a fact that in the infiation that-prevailed in the early days of Manitoba, there were goods to be found in the Hudson Bay Company's store at Winnipeg of so costly a character that no merchant in Montreal and scarcely even in New York, would have dared to implort them. Such goods conld be sold in Winnipeg at that time. Two rears afterwards a heavy reaction sef in, and no such articles have been seen there
since. During this inflation a rough looking fellow entered a crockery store in Winnipeg and asked to be shown a dinner set. The proprietor, wondering somewhat what such a man wanted with a dinner-set, reached down one of a common character. The man, however, said at once, "That won't do." Other sets were then shown him of a better kind, but none of them suited him. They were not good enough. The man then said, "I've had a big stroke of luck; made $\$ 50$,000 out of a piece of property, and I want to give my wife something really tip-top; something extra, you know." The storekeeper then brought out a sot he had specially imported for customers of the nouveau riche order; a set of such rarity and beauty that it would have graced the table of an English nobleman. The man said. "That will do;" and it was bought and paid for on the spot. The merchant showed his knowledge of the time by ordering a single set like this. But a year or tiwo afterwards, no such goods, or goods of a quality even many grades lower, were ever seen on his shelves.

The buyer then will consides the customers of the house, as to their teste and capacity, as well as the time. An intelligent buyer after some experience develops a sort of intuitive apprehension of goods. He could not explain it if he tried, but it exists, and it will lead him to say of some new patterns, "Our house could never sell them," and of others, "These will suit us exactly." Judging thus intuitively he judges promptly; and in a majority of cases he will be right.

A buyer's judgment, however, is not only exercised as to what goods to buy, but how much. This sometimes, is a more difficult matter to determine than the other, for if he buys too much, even of an article that takes the fancy of customers, the extra quantity will be carried past the time when the fancy of customers favors it. On the other hand, if he buys too little, a feeling of rexation is generated in the warefiouse at opportunities of profit being missed. The latter error, however, is the safer of the two. If the goods are evidently going off well a repeat order can be cabled.

Buying too much is a foible of some otherwise capable men, and sometimes a cause even of financial embarrassment. The amount to be bought is a matter for the principal to judge of. He will look over his stock, consider his average sales, and give his buyer instructions accordingly. But cases may arise in which an experienced buyer may take the risk of varying from instructions. He may learn things about the market when abroad that make it desirable rather to hold off than to buy, Or, what he learns may lead him fo buy more heavily than was arranged. This, however, he will do at his own peril. A young buyer entering this difficult field-will do well to err on the side of caution rather than otherwise. Better for him to cable for instructions and pay the cost himself, than to make such large purchases as, to the writer's knowledge, have not only caused loss to his principals, but deranged the whole market.
There are fields of mercantile enterprise in which the functions both of buyer and seller would appear to be
far more clasy than the foregoing, seeing that prices are quoted day by day, and that all a man has to do, apparently, is to follow the market. A plausible theory, but utterly fallacious. For in all staple articles, such as grain, cheese, wool or timber, there is a remarkable range of quality. The grades, certainly, are indicated by market quotations. But even in such apparently simple matters as grain and flour, there are shades of difference that none but experts can appreciale.

Yet it is often on a correct appreciation of these that the profit or loss of a given line of operations consist. The same remark applies to imported articer it utier trades, such as groceries, fruit, wines, raw sugar; not to speak of hardware, iron and steel, in all of which there is room for the finest exercise of judgment on the part of the buyer as to the quality of goods. It may indeed be laid down as an absolute rule with regard to every variety of staple goods, that none but a man of experience can safely venture on the the operation of buying. If he does, he will infal libly "burn his fillgers," and if he continues, he will ruin himself.

## STÓRE MANNERS.

In these days of competition it seems hardly credible that the manners of the clerks, of both sexes, in some of our stores are more calculated to drive away than to attract customers. In one large store a visitor to this city entered and saluted a "lady"-clerk with the remark: "I wish to buy some calico." To this no word $n i$ answer was vouchsafed, but a finger was pointed to one of the male staff who, on being approached with the same remark, answered: 'You must be a stranger in Montreal-you will find what you want in such and such a department," to which he pointed.

Now here were two officials in one store who were almosi rude, certainly sadly lacking in courtesy. In another large store a lady-clerk snapped outt a rebuke to a customer for his ignorance of the procedure in buying goods at several counters, which it was her duty to tacilitate as much as possible.
An object lesson on the value of politeness has been given quitie recently by the remarkable success of a new store estabsished by an entire stranger to this city, who veritured to enter into competition with others in a: line of business we should have warned him against as already overdone. He opened his store with a good stock of wares, took active measures to announce his enterprize and made a special feature that every customer, however trifling his or her purchose, should be treated with marked courtesy. A oustomer remarked to us: "It is almost a treat to go into so and so's store, the attendants are so polite and so anxious to oblige." The result has been a large, paying business built up in a few months in spite of the very active competition in that line of goods.

Doubtless the work of attending to buyers and curious non-buyers is wearisome, but, however, weary a storeclerk may be, we are inclined to believe that the sense of weariness would be far 'ess felt were the habit main-
tained of treating all visitors with cheerful politeness and a desire shown to ascertain and meet their wishes.

## OULTOON.

Couple of jears ago considerable attention was being given by the press both here and in the United States as to the ultimate result of the existing keen competition in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Some contended that the new mills of the Southern States, equipped with the latest machmery would gradually call to their looms all, or nearity all. the orders for cotton goods.
We have at hand another extended statistical discussion of the cotton manufacturing industry. North and South, in a part of the annual report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor. The pamphlet deas with the subject in the light of recent census statistics and repurts of agents of the bureau, who investigatea labor and other conditions at Charlotte, N.C.. Columbia, S.C., and Augusta and Atlanta. Ga. So mueh has been written regarding this subject, says the Springfield Republican that we cannot say new light is thrown upon the matter by the present publication; though its value as a summary and statisticas review of the whole argument on one side and the other is to be conceded. One point especially is made which will surprise many people. This is that the advantages enjoyed by the southern cotton mills over those of Massachusetts in being c:oser to the raw material is less than generally supposed. Indeed, according to the United census returns. Massachusetts is made to appear as paying less for raw cotton than either of the three southern states mentioned. ithe Massachusetts iureau presents the following percentage comparisons for 1900:-

Masaachusetts. Georgia.

| Cost of product on | 160.00 | 100.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of raw cotton used. | 40.68 | 60.01 |
| Uther materials used | 15.85 | 8.80 |
| -alaries | 2.10 | 2.66 |
| Wages | 33.80 | 22.08 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1.57 | 6.45 |

this, however. does seem to be as conclusive regarding the point in question as the bureau report appears to consider it. It m'ght be that, though !ower wages etc., the Georgia mills produce a larger amount of product from a given amount of total expenditure. But one southern mill superintendent was tornd who said that the closer proximity of cotton constituted no advantage since the industry in the South was short ot money as a rule, and could not buy material so advantageous! y as the Massachusetts mills which, with plenty of capital can buy at the lowest price and for 'ong periods ahead. It is conceded however, that freight charges for cotton to the Noith and cotton goods back to the South again constitute a factor sufficient to give to southern mills complete command of the southern market for cotton goods. And by the same token may it not be that the Masssachusetts mills are practically assured of an equally complete command over the much greater goods market of the north-eastern United Stafes? The cotton here to be consumed must come here anynow, and as there is little waste in manufacture, it may about as economica'ly come in bales of raw material as in boxes of manufactured goods.
The great advantage of the south is shown in this report as in so many others which have been made to lie in the matter of wages which are much lower, and far longer hours in the south. But here again are many drawbacks. The cheapen southern labor is shown to be, as wou:d naturally be expectedless efficient than the dearer northern labor. The Massachusetts mil's produce per employe a product of an average sellmg value of $\$ 1200$ against $\$ 1010$ tor Georgia, $\$ 937$ for North

Caronna, and $\$ 984$ tor South Caro'ina. Again the South is more and more suffering from a scarcity of wnite mill labor, and negro hetp is everywhere pronounced undesirable. Recourse must be had to immigration. but a great obstacle here is th's very condition of low wages and long hours, whish the South is striving to maintain. 'Irue, rents are lower down that way and the cost of tood is lower provided operatives are content with a large: y vegetable diet, but meats of like quality are about as expensive there as here. The conclusion is, however that the native white labor would not long endure present conditions as to hours and wages, and that immigrant labor will only stimulate the movement for unionism, which will compel a readjustment by strikes and so on as was the case in New England when torengn labor began to displace the native in the mills. There can of course be no question about this. It is an inevitably losing fight which the southern manutacturers are making against shorter hours, and tor the retention of child labor and the lower wage rates resulting from child labor, and the unorganized condition of the employees.

Massachusetts will gain nothing by seeking to depress the conditions of labor for the contest would be expensive and for an undesirabe end. Kather must the south come up to our Jabor standards That section even then will enjoy advantages enough over this section in the cotton manufacture to insure its steady growth there, but our own closer proximity to the great cotton goods markets of the country, aside from the possession of a more abundant and skilled supply of labor and betier facilities otherwise for the manufacture of higher grades of goods will preserve the industry here :n a reasonable degree of prosperity for generations to come. Not until the industry begins to tade away in old England, much more remote from the raw material, will New England need to take alarm.

The recent advances in manutactured cottons made by the combinat:on of Dominion manutacturers in consequence of the rise in the price of raw cotton has caused discussion in trade circles regarding supplies for the Canadian market. Ar advance was made in the price of white and gray cottons about three weeks ago. this was later supplemented by an increase over the former scale of 2 cents per pound on cotton blankets. The original advance of one-founth cent per yard on manutactured lines of print cloth has been increased by another one-fourth cent making the total advance since July 1 equal to one-halt cent per vard. Further advances on yarns are expected. These affect the prices for Canadian underwear. hos'ery and carpets.

It is claimed by manufacturers that the advance. which is about 10 per cent. all around does not fully compensate for the rise in raw cotton. and it is furthermore doclared that these figures will ieave the spmner mithout profit. Whole salers stocks of manufactured cottons are said to be very nght, so that the retailer at once will feel the advance. It also is generally believed that the stork of raw cotton held by the Canadian mils is smal', and that they will be compelled to go into the market to renew their supplies at an early date.
In connection w:th this subject attention is directed to cur rent discussion regarding the relative advantages and disadvantages of the tarifl that has been in force since 1897. Under it durng the last seven years the annual average importations of raw cotton have been $\$ 4.800 .000$, as against $\$ 3100.000$ during the previous seven-year period, or an increase in average of $\$ 1,700.000$. The average annual importations of manutactured cottons durng the seven-year period ending in 1904 was $\$ 7500,000$ as against $\$ 4.740,000$ during the previous septennial period. This shows that the greater average annual growth of Canadian importations of manufactured cotton goods as compared with raw mater'al. was $\$ 1,060,000$. The eomparison is used by the opponents of the tariff as an argument against it. The supporters of the schedule maintain that as a whole the tariff duties have been satisfactory in developing the Canadian cotton manufacturing industry and that such failure as has occurred has been due to lack of experience and of proper management.

## THE KLONDIKE.

Seven to eight years ago no portion of the earull was more talked about than the klondike region of the Yukon valley. 1 rom its goiden gravels, yielding by the most primitive methods over $\$ 100,000000$ in about three years, came some amp.e fortunes, hundreds of modest competencies, and an epic experience of hife-or death-for thousands. Lately liwe has Deen heard of the Nlondike. It no longer seems to offer the chance of quick tortune or a sudden end of life to adventurous souis. Probably 9 men out of 10 when asked about it, would be of the impression that its golden stores have been practicaily exhausted, and that it has become merely another of the many goid diggings which have "played out" According io an analyst of much experience in the country that impression wold be far from correct. The time has passed in the Klondike when the individual adventurer with his own nands and the simplest tools, $m$ ght win enough gold to put him, it he could keep it, beyond need to work again, or at least enough to 'ay the toundations of a competence. But the Klondike is far from exhausted of its treasures. Almost beyond question there is still five or six times as much gold in its gravels as has been taken out.
With the methods which it was possible to use during the great rush of $1898-99$ caims paying less than $\$ 8$ to the cubic yerd could not be worked and were abandoned. But conditions have changed with methods and ciaims averaging $\$ 3.25$ per cubic yard are now protitable, while a drift bearing half that would not be abanioned if the pay streak were regular and not too thin. With the dredges and steam shove's now coming into use hydraulic workings yielding 50 cents per yard are found protitable.
In Calitorma and elsewhere hydraulic gold mining works have been made to pay where the ground yie.ded less than 10 cents a cubic yard. This writer does not believe that record can ever be equalled in the Klond ke. Too much of the gravel is trozen and there are other items of expense wh'ch will keep the limit of prontable working considerably higher. It is believed, however, that in the near future grave's paying 25 cents a yard can be worked at a good profit. Within 100 miles east of لNawson there are believed to be more than 50 square mules of auriferous gravel deposits from 25 to 125 feet Thick whech will yie'd an average of more than 25 cents a yard. l'wenty square miles in the Klondike basin are much richer. There is good evidence thiat one square mile on Hunker creek will produc $\$ 50,00000$. A together it is bel'eved that the $K$ londike basin is capable with modern processes and machmery. of vielding more than $\$ 800000,000$. So it will be seen that the Klondnke is far from "played out." Its epic erathe days of single-handed striving with the elements for wealth-has gone or is rapidly going. Successful industry there must now be organized and co-operative and sober. Those who made the Klondike's epic history have transformed it. The kind of chance they had whi never be there again. rifty years hence men will doubtless look at the Klondiker of 99 as we now look at the argonaut of ' 49 with a certain envous wonder if it wi'l ever be their lot to live as he lived, transtorming the face of the earth in têw months with their own hands.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

J. W. Campb-ll a Brockville, Ont., baker is selling out.Wm. McLandress has disposed of his grain business at Dutton, Ont.-The drygoods, stock of T. P. Corwin and Co., Fort Whilam, Ont., is advertised for sale. H. E Hawkins drugs, Hamnton has sold out to Hawkins Limited. - The tobaceo stock of J. L. Corning, Ottawa, is under seizure. - ז. Welch, general dea'er, West Lorne. Ont., has sold out.-W. Zimmerman of Phoenix B.C.. is advertising as sell ng out his jewellry pusiness. - The millinery business of R. A. Stoeves Moncton, N.B., is being closed out.-Purves and Graham, wholesale grocers St. Stephen N.B., have discolved.

## A FORGED TRANSFER DECISION.

A decision of some general interest was lately pronounced by the House of Lords, being litigation of long standing between the corporation of Sheffield and Barclay and Co. as to which should bear the loss in a forged transfer of stock registered by the former corporation at the request of the said firm thereby reversing the ruling of the Court of Appeal which had decided in Sheffield's favour. The litigation dates trom 1902. It appeared that certain Sheffield Corporation stock which stood in the books in the names of two trustees was some years ago transferred to Messrs. Barc'ay and Co., who forwarded the transfer to the Comporation for registration. The registration was duly carried out, but it subsequently transpred that one of the signatures to the transfer was a forgery, and the remaining trustee accordingly brought an action against the Corporation for the rectification of the register by the insertion of his name as the holder of the stock; which had in the meantime been transferred by Messrs. Barc'ay to a third party. This action proved successful, whereupon the Corporation commenced proceedings against Messrs Barclay for the recovery of the amount involved. The case. in first instance came before the Lord Chief Justice, who decided that the loss should be borne by the defendants, they having, he said, innocently caused the plaintiffs to act upon an instrument which proved to be invalid. The Court of Appea! reversed this decision, on the ground that the Corporation had a duty cast upon it as between itself and the transferor, to satisfy itse'f that the transfer was genuine. The House of Lords however, has, as stated upheld the original decision of Lord Alverstone, and the Lord Chancellor in delivering judgment said the position of the bank was very different from that of the Corporation. The function of the Corporation was simply mimsterial in registering a valid transter and in issuing new certificates. It could not refuse to register. and though for its own sake it would not, and ought not, to register or to issue certricates to persons who were not really the holders of the stock, yet it had no machinery to inquire into the transaction out of which the transfer arose. The bank, on the other hand, was at liberty to lend its money or not. If it found that an intending borrower had a co-trustee it might ask whether the co-trustee was a party to the loan, and a simple question to the co-trustee wou d have prevented this fraud. His Lordsitip further expressed h's adhesion to the dictum that where an act is done by one person at the request of another, which act is not manifestly tortious in itself, and such act turns out to be injur ous to the rights of a third party the person doing it is entitled to an indemnity from the person who requested it to be done.

## CONSULAR WARNINGS.

In his annual report on the frade of Mexico, Mr. Consul Jerome warns investors against the operations of promoters of traudulent rubber companies. The cultivation of rubber in Mexico has not proved very successful trom the financial point of view. and much harm has been done to the genuine ventures of this kind by the proceedings of American swindlers, who have worked through fraudu'ent compan'es, having their headquarters in the United States. The United States Government by prohibiting the use of the mails to these companies. have curtailed their operations in America. "Foiled in their own country," says the Consul, "the promoters of these schemes are turning their attention to beth the United Kingdom and Canada. It is absurd for anyone who is acquainted with the labour and climatic conditions of the hot lands of Mexico to suppose for a moment that large profits can be made out of tropical plantations. In the case of genuine concerns only a comparatively small return can be expected for the capital outlay, a much smallêr return than can be obtained in safer and less speculative investments in Mexico. but when the prospectus and literature of tropical agricul-
tural companies promise wealth in a very short time, it is safe to assume that the undertaking shouid be left alone." A somewhat similar warning comes trom the Brit'sh ConsulGeneral at San Francisco against the purchase of Californian mining and oil shares "unfess on the most rellable advica. and even then they must, from their nature; be speculative to a very high degree." The Consul-General refers to sad stories revealed in inquiries received at the Consulate from people in England, generally ladies and often widows, who have bought snares on which no return has been forthcoming, so it is evident that the individua's engaged in placing these shares have raged a rich harvest there. Still it is to be feared says the Economist. that warnings are unheeded by the class of people who fall victims to swindlers of the character indicated, and that the cryminal law is the only thing that ean put a stop to the operations of the latter.

## BUSINEAS DHFFIOULTIES

After some years. experience as traveller, etc., for his fatherin law, $\mathbb{N}$. Bailey, broom maker Kingstom. Ont., J. A. Gould started for himse'f in 1900, as J. A. Gould and Co. A year or so later it was given out that be and his wife were the registered owners and clamed to have over $\$ 5000$ invested in the business. In 1902 he claimed a surp'us of $\$ 10,000$. However, this was subject to subsequent entanglements and the firm has now assigned, owing some $\$ 20000$, with assets of about $\$ 12,000$. A meeting of ereditors is called for August 2 . Lacn of capital was the prinepal cause of the trouble.

Āt Moose Creek Ont., M. J. Tinkess, teas, has assigned. l'inkess was originally a ection hand on the railway and three years ago began peddling tea. Liabilities not heary. - The affa!rs of W. B. Arthur and Co. hardware dealers, Halifax, N.S., are not in the best shape. On the firm's suspension in May last assets of $\$ 67577$ were shown. from which deductions, for wages, taxes of $\$ 2.300$; estimated loss on realization, $\$ 25$, 000 . cost of same. say, $\$ 3,377$, left available assets of 36.900 : against liabilities to bank $\$ 20,000$; to general creditors $\$ 58,000$ añ other bank papers $\$ 4,000$. An offer of 45 e was made, being 10 percent. eash and 5 per cent. per month. It was givem out at the time that if the home and U.S. creditors would not agree to this by June 6 an assignment would follow.

In the summer of 1901 Emile Audet, a tinsmith by trade. started business at St. Ephrem de Tring Que., and a coup'e of years later added groceries, finally spreading into general merchandise. Lack of cash kept him close run, and an assignment took place some days ago. Liabilities $\$ 2,229$; assets, $\$ 2024$.-At Digby, N.S., Cyprian F. Godard, grocer, has given the assignee possession. Godard bought out Mrs. E. L. Turnbull in 1900 paying $\$ 1,000$ cash and giving a bill of sale for $\$ 1,500$. He later succeeded in paying $\$ 500$ of this, but its inHuence still worked lagainst his credit. Trade latterly tell away. He was at one time in the lumber business at Bridgewater with his father and later connected with a New York bouse.

Two Montreal retai! grocers have gone under. Arthur Latteur was maker of aerated water and started a small grocery a couple of years ago. L'abilities light.-Joseph-T. Dowd, grocer, started with a brother in Feb. 1899. The latter retired in, 1500. In Dec., 1902, a surpius of $\$ 1000$ was clarmed. Assets now $\$ 1.500$ agatist liabilities of $\$ 2,800$.

## MR. HYDE'S EQUITABLE STOCK.

Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse and Morgan J. O Brien, trustees of the majority of the Equitab'e stock, announce that all of the 502 shares of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society lately held by vice-president James H. Hyde, and delivered to them by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan have been transferred to their names as trustees, and that it is now represented by a single certificate held by them, subject to trust agreement.

## ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

A decision of importance to joint-stock companies and to investors was given by the Britisti Court of Appeal on the 12th inst, in the case of Mears v. the Western cunada Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. The point at issue was whether under section 4 of the Companies Act, 1900, it is a condition precedent to a valid allotment of shares that all cheques sent in to cover application money should first of all be cleared and the Court decided the point in the affirmative. It appeared from the statements put forward that in April last tie company issued a prospectus in whec it was intimated that the minimum subscription on which the board would proceed to allotment was 200000 of the 300,000 preference shares oftered, the sum payable on application being 60 cents per share. The company received appleation for 200,000 shares, and the directors duly went to allotment but the time the allotment was made a large number of the cheques forwarded with the applications had not been placed to the company's credit at their bankers. Three of these cheques of the total amount of $\$ \vec{z}, 400$ were subsequently dishonoured. but the shares were taken up and paid for by third parties. The plaintiff, who had peen allotted 283 shares, and had paid the application money on them, contended however that under the circumstances descrived, the sum payable on allotment had not been received by the company within the meaning of section 4 of the Act of 1900, and he therefore claimed rectification of the register and the return to him of the moneys he had paid. The clause in question provides that: "No allotment shall be made of any share capital of a company offered to the public for subscription unless the following conditions have been complied with, namely, (a) the amount (if any) fixed by the memorandum or articles of association and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the directors may proceed to aflotment or (b) if no amount is so fixed and named, then the whole amount of the share capital so offered for subscription, has been subscribed, and the sum payable on application for the amount so fixed and named, or for the whole amount offered for subscription has been paid to and received by the company.' 'Mr: Justice Swinfen Eady had found against the company, and the Court of Appeal has now upheld his decision. Lord Just'ce stirling observing that apart from technicalities he failed to see how, it could be said that when the allotment was made the money had been "paid to and received by the company."

## A NEW SLEEPER.

To further the comfort and security of the man who travels has been the aim of many inventive minds for many years, but the development of the parlor car has been more or less slow since it was first run on a Western railroad. Improvements have not diverged greatly from the lines first laid down. It has long been recognized that the s'eeping car was far from being what it should be. The present berth construction is a point of serious danger: as the upper berth in the top of the car has a tendency to make the coach top heavy, thus often being responsible for spreading of rails, while in accidents from other causes the steepers are prone to "turn' turtle." A Western car company, nowever has successful'y solved the problem. Among the merits of the new cars may be mentioned the absence of stationary seats, wider ais'es lower berth not obstructed with arms car five tons lighter but immensely stronger in centre, where present car is weakest, larger amount of window space all forms of furniture adaptable when not. made up for sleeper, more room for hand baggage without im. peding aisle, perfect cleanliness window in upper beria, nóthing suggestive of sleeping car by day, as beds and beaang go below the floor spring beds and mattresses in both berths. and greater space between upper and lower berths. Extra steet girders make it practically impossible for the car to
erush in a head-on collision. A "galley" can be placed at one end and the coach used as a dining car when not in use as a sleeping car. The system of ventilation is such that all day long a current of pure air is passing through the beds and bedding beneath the car. Thus, when the beds are ready for occupancy they are sweet and clean. The present system of holding the bedding of the upper berth in a compartment that is practically sealed, and making up the lower berth on the seats, is one that is unsanitary in every respect. The bad odor of the sleeping car tells its own tale of lack of ventilatron.

## THE ADVANCE IN EMOLUMENTS.

The total pay of the 214 members of the House of Commons and-the 96 of the Senate, reach $\$ 775,000$. The increase was arranged to take effect from the beginning of last session. The 386 members of the House of Ropresentatives in the United states ani the 90 Senators get each $\$ 5,000$ a total cost of $\$ 2,380,000$ per annum. Thus Canada, with less than onefifteenth the total population and wealth of the United States, will have to pay its tederal legislators about one-third as much as is paid, the federal legislators of the latter country; that is the Canadian taxpayers are compelled to pay five times as much per head for salaries for fed eral legislators as is paid by the taxpayers of the great republic. If United States people were taxed for thism atter at the Canadian rate they would be paying $\$ 11,655,000$ a year, instead of $\$ 2,380,000$ they now pay. The increase of judges' salaries foots up $\$ 222750$. The details of the Members' and Senators' increase are $\$ 214$,000 for the former and $\$ 90,000$ for the latter. The addition to Prime Minister's salary, is $\$ 4,000$; Leader of the Opposition. $\$ 7,000$; Pensions to ex-ministers who have served a term of tive continuous years, $\$ 42500$. The list of ex-cabinet ministers who come with'n the scope of the benevolence is:Messirs. Tarte, Blair, Sifton, Costigan Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Charles Tupper Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron. Wir C. H. Tupper, Sir John Carling, G. E. Foster, John Hag-gart.-Among these who do not qualify by time or otfierwise, are:-Col. Lisdale Judge Ouimet-who benefits in his capacity as judge-Angers Montague, Col. Prior, Dewdney, J. C. Patterson T. Mayne Daly, L. O. Taillon, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and Wm. Ross.

## ARTIFLCIAL SLLK.

The basis of all the varleties of makes of artificial silk is cellulose, the substance of all plants, especially developed in its purest form in cotton, I'nen, and ramie and in its most complex form in wood fibre. There are three chief methods of convertion into artiticial silk. First, there is conversion into nitro cellulose, which is dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether; then the solution of collodion is forced through tubes to form the threads of silk. This forms Gie bas's of the CharConnet and Lehner processes. Second the conversion of the calluiose into viscose by treatment with a mixture of caustic soda and bisulphide of carbon. The, r scose is formed into threads, and these are treatad with acids to regenerate the cellulose and remove the alkali. This gives what is known as viscose silk. Third, treatment of the cellulose with an ammoniacal solution of copper to dissolve the former, then making tnreads with the solution and treating these acids to remove the copper, practically regenerating the cellu'ose. Each one of these has its own special disadrantages largely due to the nature of the solvent used. Practical'y no one ean claim any material advantage over the others, for if it gains one one point it loses on another. Possibly the nitro ceflulose methods give the best resu'ts. Attempts are being made to prepare acotyl cellulose and use it in the mannfacture of artificial si'k, but so far a good solvent for it fas not been found.

|  | LIABILITIES. <br> Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending June 30, 1905. | Capital Authorized | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capital } \\ \text { Subscribed. } \end{gathered}$ | Capital Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum | Notes in Circulation | Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct adv'nce for credits, dc. | Balance due to Provincial Govts. | Deposits by the public payable on in Canada. | Dep. by public pay after notice or on fix'd day in Can | Deposits than in Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 2,278,300 \\ 200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 2,217,200 \\ 200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,000,000 \\ 800,000 \\ 1,050,000 \\ 3,548,320 \\ 45,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,359,069 \\ 472,121 \\ 1,30 \cdot, 468 \\ 2,065,479 \\ 143,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,365,550 \\ 51,511 \\ 15,934 \\ 422,613 \\ 9,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \quad 739,180 \\ \cdots \cdots, \ldots \\ 124,000 \\ 8,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,649,927 \\ 878,617 \\ 4,336,51 \mathrm{n} \\ 8,473,017 \\ 24,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 857,758,460 \\ 2,700,198 \\ 3,807,255 \\ 10,352,054 \\ 201,648 \end{array}$ | \$23,179,946 3,247,308 |
| 10 | Bank Br. N. America. <br> Bank of Toronto. <br> Molsons Bank. <br> Eastern Township Bk <br> Union Bank, Halifax. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,866,666 \\ & 4,00,000 \\ & 5.000,000 \\ & 3,000,000 \\ & 3,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,866,666 \\ & 3,34,800 \\ & 3,900,000 \\ & 2,500,000 \\ & 1,336,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,866,666 \\ & 3,3+, 685 \\ & 3,000,000 \\ & 2,50,000 \\ & 1,336,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,044,000 \\ & 3,643,685 \\ & 3,000,000 \\ & 1,500,000 \\ & 970,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,769,292 \\ & 2,518,083 \\ & 2,549,397 \\ & 1,8465.810 \\ & 1,187,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,296 \\ 22,666 \\ 27,824 \\ 14,285 \\ 20,420 \end{array}$ | 61,763 187,505 526,617 16,$6 ; 5$ 33,673 | 5,974,636 <br> 6,943.367 <br> 2,451,550 <br> 1,119,96 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.598,396 \\ 12,657,639 \\ 14,35,694 \\ 8,228,684 \\ 5,049,766 \end{array}$ |  |
| 11 12 13 14 15 | Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank, Canada Banq. Provinciale, Can People's Bank, Halifax |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 650,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 3,400,000 \\ \text { Nil, } \\ 440,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18,212 \\ 14,278 \\ 425,699 \\ 16,150 \\ 11,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316,257 \\ 63,563 \\ 142,991 \\ 15,95 \\ 148,589 \end{array}$ |  |  | 26,735 |
|  | People's Bk, N. Bruns. Union Bank, of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank, Canada. | $\begin{array}{r} 180,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 10,000,000 \\ 4,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,000 \\ 2,50,000 \\ 9,789,200 \\ 3,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 9,743,340 \\ 3,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 175,000 \\ 1,100,000 \\ 3,91,936 \\ 3,000,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 127,064 \\ 2,49,030 \\ 6,86,912 \\ 2,505,854 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,918 \\ 6.703 \\ 566,47 \\ 182,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,491,381 \\ 188,998 \\ 143,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 217,463 \\ 4,786,188 \\ 18,660,799 \\ 4,479,315 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253,535 \\ 10,015,45 \\ 41,587,75 \\ 11,053,494 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,028,706 \\ & 8,387,565 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Dominion Bank.. Merchant Bank, P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton. Standard B, Canada. Banque de St. Jean. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000,000 \\ & 5,50,000 \\ & 2,500,000 \\ & 2,00000 \\ & 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000,000 \\ 3,24,073 \\ 2,237,400 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 500,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & ,, 000,000 \\ & 344,073 \\ & 2,235,540 \\ & 1,000,000 \\ & 297,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,500,000 \\ & 2,26,000 \\ & 2,235,540 \\ & 1,000,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.689,802 \\ 249,353 \\ 2,097,825 \\ 881,596 \\ 136,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,123 \\ & \cdots 3, \ldots, \ldots \\ & 18,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182,508 \\ 1,238 \\ 634,012 \\ 93,328 \\ 24,524 \end{array}$ | 7,819.197 <br> 5,198,010 <br> $3,167,644$ <br> 22,068 | $21,941,229$ $770, f 85$ $14,388,145$ $9,199,933$ 238,035 |  |
|  | Banque d'Hochelaga. Banque St. Hyacinthe. Bank of Ottawa. Imperial Bank, Canada Western Bank, Canada |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200,000 \\ & 75,000 \\ & 2,500000 \\ & 3,000,000 \\ & 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 1,622,614 <br> 2,251,108 <br> 467,965 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,084 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots, 39, \\ & 43,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,262 \\ 21,81 \\ 315,64 \\ 277,667 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,094,162 \\ 576,46 \\ 12,492,486 \\ 15,870,682 \\ 3,197,669 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 & \\ 33 & \\ 3 \end{array}$ | Traders Bank, Canada, Sovereign Bk, Canada. Metropolitan Bk, Can. Crown Bank of Canada | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000,000 \\ & 2,000,000 \\ & 2,000,000 \\ & 2,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000,000 \\ & 1,62,690 \\ & 1,000,000 \\ & 71,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000,000 \\ & 1,535,196 \\ & 1,00,000 \\ & 697,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100,000 \\ & 485,799 \\ & 1,000,000 \\ & \text { Nil. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 5 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,193,295 \\ 1,953,270 \\ 912,957 \\ 265,895 \end{array}$ |  | 66,376 146,718 <br> 101,908 <br> 29,402 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,646,429 \\ 2,394,381 \\ 835,865 \\ 416,123 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,272,488 \\ 6,141,57 \\ 1,304,53 \\ 944.716 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Total | 100,746,666 | 82,912,176 | 82,199,900 | 56,408,680 |  | 61,587,560 | 4,373,094 | 6,998,463 | 134,804,501 | 333,767,147 | 44,039,320 |
|  | LIABILITIES. <br> Bank Statem't to Govt. Month ending June 30, 19 (6. | Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd | Depo. made by and Balances Due other Bks. in Can Bks. in Can | Balances Due other Bks, or agts in U. K. | Balance Due Bk. or agts not in Can or U.K | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Liabilities } \end{aligned}$ | Total Liabilities. | ASSETS Specie | Dominion <br> Notes | Deposits with Dom Govt. for sec'ty of note cir, |  <br> Cheq. on other bks. | Loans to oth r bks. in Can. secur. |
|  | Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Bank of Nova Scotia |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,472,357 \\ 241,550 \\ 346,470 \\ 344,707 \end{array}$ | 200,602 | $\begin{array}{r} 330,655 \\ 3,572 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,868 \\ 104,114 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5114,524,492 \\ 4,34,997 \\ 9.968,512 \\ 25,588,818 \\ 604,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,737,847 \\ 121,388 \\ 306,777 \\ 1,636,853 \\ 1,1,138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,247,0 \Sigma 6 \\ 198,709 \\ 55,446 \\ 1,678,426 \\ 17,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8460,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 90,015 \\ 99,512 \\ 11,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,194,932 \\ 77,693 \\ 622,065 \\ 1,579,230 \\ 4,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234,000 \\ & 111, \dddot{248} \\ & 150,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bank Bt. N. America Bank of Toronto.. Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk Union Bank Halifax |  | $\begin{array}{r} 108,677 \\ 346,744 \\ 121,367 \\ 72,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 275,341 \\ 351,938 \\ 50,426 \\ 855,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 187,028 \\ 3,+052 \\ 79,307 \end{gathered}$ | $9,691,719$ 1,495 $\ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. 251 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 956,618 \\ & 636,043 \\ & 490,816 \\ & 151,845 \\ & 496,952 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,471,549 \\ & 1,89,494 \\ & 1,384,526 \\ & 791,233 \\ & 731,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,175 \\ 138,015 \\ 135,000 \\ 102,985 \\ 69,137 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 50,225 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank Canada Banq. Provinciale Can | 743,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 77,058 \\ 1,148,526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166,536 \\ & 121,758 \\ & 199,401 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 674 \\ 23 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,606,077 \\ 8,354,53 \\ 32,579,31 \\ 4,055,435 \\ 4,05,45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125,798 \\ 85,781 \\ 511,146 \\ 19,218 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,673 \\ 341,332 \\ 2,318,269 \\ 36,064 \\ 60.063 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,102 \\ 7,000 \\ 240,000 \\ 4,000 \\ 4,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 482,452 \\ 533,26 \\ 1,439,930 \\ 49,980 \\ 498 \end{array}$ | 808 |
| 16 <br> 17 <br> 18 <br> 19 <br> 19 | People Bk. N. B Union Bank of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank of Canada |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,860 \\ 3,437 \\ 193,099 \\ 101,732 \end{array}$ | 658,462 | $\begin{aligned} & 142,885 \\ & 390,342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,762 \\ 120,056 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 615,841 \\ 18.772,193 \\ 75.962,348 \\ 28,022,051 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,239 \\ 366,814 \\ 2,06,950 \\ 1,440,546 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,270 \\ 1,49,530 \\ 4,116,538 \\ 1,070,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 400,000 \\ 123,586 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,433 \\ 646,140 \\ 3,04,630 \\ 2,109,199 \end{array}$ |  |
| 201 21 22 23 24 24 B | Dominion Bank. Merchant Bank P,E.I. Bank of Hamilton. standard B. of Canada Banque de St. Jean. | 10,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 44,035 \\ 4004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,206,438 \\ 890,425 \end{array}$ | 188,470 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,272 \\ 106,3.33 \\ 1063 \\ 1,765 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,660,861 \\ 1,346,063 \\ 23,591,935 \\ 14,546,95.5 \\ 427,821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,084,308 \\ 30,661 \\ 435,469 \\ 240,299 \\ 2,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,867,849 \\ 86,563 \\ 1,474,966 \\ 711,148 \\ 4,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151,500 \\ 14,500 \\ 11,500 \\ 50,000 \\ 8,292 \\ 8,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,771,025 \\ 22,701 \\ 503,476 \\ 520,067 \\ 8,568 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Banque d'Hochelaga Banque St. Hyacinthe Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bk. Canada. Western Bank Canada | 50,225 | $\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ 10,50 \\ 104,259 \\ 104, \end{array}$ | 137,869 91,406 | 15.269 $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ $\cdots 1.146$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,767 \\ 5,783 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,593,0223,04,009 \\ 1,04 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 222,312 \\ 9,746 \\ 605,443 \\ 826,989 \\ 32,779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 638,979 \\ 13,553 \\ 915,547 \\ 3,099,847 \\ 22,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,000 \\ 17,250 \\ 125,000 \\ 149,39 \\ 22,979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 698,667 \\ 44,320 \\ 44,885 \\ 1,336,129 \\ 0,129 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Traders Bank Canada overeign Bk. Canada Metropolitan Bank rown Bank of Canada | 150,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,621 \\ & \cdots \div 0.021 \\ & 47,20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315,676 \\ 7,6,244 \\ 168.781 .74 \\ 507 \end{array}$ |  | 20,028 | $\begin{gathered} 18,506,888 \\ 10.812 .013 \\ 3,56.71 \\ 1,70,715 \\ 1,845 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,141 \\ 168,610 \\ 71,798 \\ 29,172 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,50,432 \\ 788,856 \\ 242,363 \\ 147,151 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,000 \\ 58,50^{\circ} 2 \\ 29,318 \\ 5,171 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 414,632 \\ & 554,549 \\ & 295,502 \\ & 134,039 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Total. | 953,525 | 4,959,445 | 6,905,066 | 1,372,686 | 10,228,488 | 609,989,375 | 17,190,791 | 36,595,713 | 3,359,472 | 24,488,773 | [960,281 |
| Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under forgoing heads," includes gold bullion. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes bullion. The figures for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received, viz; 24 th June, 1905. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## OUR COTTON IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom to Canada for the six months ended the 30 th June, 1905 were $1,195,500$ yards of unbleached, valued at $\$ 14372$ as against $2,125,100$ yards of the value of $\$ 25047$ in the same period of 1904. Bleached cottons were 5887,000 yards of the value of $\$ 87,425$ for the half year, as against 7154,500 yards of the value of $\$ 103,716$ for the 30 th June, 1905. Prints were 8287 .:

100 yards of the value of $\$ 124,556$ for the half year to June 3uth, 1905, as against 8,906900 yards of the'value of $\$ 131.147$ in the corresponding six months of 1904. Piece goods, dyed or of dyed yarn amounted to $7,416,900$ yards, valued at $\$ 195$ i602 for the half year, as against $8,475,200 \mathrm{yds}$. of the value of $\$ 212.826$ for the fore half of 1904 . The exports of piece goods. all kinds, to Canada for the fore half of 1905 reached 22786,500 yards of the value of $\$ 421,955$, against $26,661,700$ of the value of $\$ 472736$.

|  | BANKS. <br> Assets.-Continued | Dept. m'de due from other bks. in Can. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Due from } \\ & \text { Bks or } \mathrm{Ag} \\ & \text { in U. } \mathrm{K} . \end{aligned}$ | Bal due from bks. not in Can or U. K. | Dom and <br> Prov. Gov. Securit'es | Can. Mun, sec. \& other Pub. sec. not Can | Railway \& other bds. deb\& stock | $\begin{gathered} \text { Call Loans } \\ \text { on Bonds } \\ \text { and Stocks } \\ \text { in Can. } \end{gathered}$ | Call and not in Canada | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Loans } \\ \text { in Canada, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Loans } \\ & \text { elsewh're } \\ & \text { than Can. } \end{aligned}$ | Loans Govi of Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Montreal <br> New Brunswick <br> Quebec <br> Nova Scotia. <br> St. Stephen's. | $\begin{array}{r} 12,527 \\ 155,158 \\ 51,61+ \\ 312 \\ 46,286 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,64 \overline{,}, 069 \\ 10,041 \\ 54,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,490,089 \\ 210,155 \\ 190,152 \\ 1,464,187 \\ 182,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 432,244 \\ 175,663 \\ 150,63 \\ 564,474 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345,017 \\ 141,574 \\ 127,655 \\ 1,480,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,757,434 \\ 273,423 \\ 711,944 \\ 2,965,770 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 . . . . . . . . \\ 502,438 \\ 2,796,877 \\ 3,413,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,831,858 \\ 75,000 \\ \cdots \quad 7,207,731 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,043,800 \\ 75,137 \\ \cdots, 8,817,231 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | British North America Toronto <br> Molsons <br> Eastern Townships. <br> Union, Halifax | $\begin{array}{r} 13,534 \\ 15,571 \\ 241,295 \\ 275,958 \\ 237,705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116,125 \\ \cdots \dddot{4,42} \\ 4,558 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 310,127 \\ 1,004,229 \\ 876,510 \\ 740,309 \\ 361,716 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,025,123 \\ 235,557 \\ 376,569 \\ 167,073 \\ 634,937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,335,817 \\ 24,288 \\ 1,292,432 \\ 281,400 \\ 265,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,197 \\ 2,666,317 \\ 1,523,952 \\ 134,366 \\ 239,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,486,155 \\ & 2,102,277 \\ & 3,28,473 \\ & 3,23,954 \\ & 171,697 \end{aligned}$ | $3,185,667$ 300,000 |  | 5,614,833 $\cdots \cdots \ldots \ldots$ $\cdots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ $1,066,265$ |  |
|  | Ontario <br> Nationale. <br> Merchants, Canada <br> Provinciale, Canadı <br> People's, Halifax. | $\begin{array}{r} 354,892 \\ 38,175 \\ 34,976 \\ 346,455 \\ 49,556 \end{array}$ | 10,050 | $\begin{array}{r} 74,964 \\ 71,144 \\ 49,3,1 \\ 16,5158 \\ 14,336 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 318,353 \\ 979, \ldots \\ 90,808 \\ 700,604 \\ 55,442 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,006,716 \\ , \begin{array}{r} 220,707 \\ 4829,964 \\ 95,609 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 506,781 \\ 235,692 \\ 4,165,954 \\ 85,780 \end{array}$ | 3,072,182 |  | 732,681 |  |
|  | People's N. Brunswick Union. Canada Commerce Royal, Can d | $\begin{array}{r} 37,698 \\ 96,155 \\ 28,317 \\ 141,052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,817 \\ 169,578 \\ 2,589,084 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 36,307 \\ 24,237 \\ 370,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 52,256 \\ 807,7 \times 2 \\ 2,626,472 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,817 \\ 15,000 \\ 4.37,001 \\ 2,898,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493,714 \\ & 3,8 \in 1,647 \\ & 1,405,704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,13,7 \mathrm{iil} \\ & 2,261,409 \end{aligned}$ | 815,631 $17,408,038$ $55,708,842$ $15,8+2,372$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,186380 \\ & 2,115,795 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 20 21 22 23 24 | Dominion <br> Merchant P. E. I. <br> Hamilton. <br> Standard, Canada <br> St. Jean. | $\begin{array}{r} 324,836 \\ 533,087 \\ 493,444 \\ 199,019 \\ 193,024 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,910 \\ 7,316 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,859,383 \\ 5,160 \\ 217,529 \\ 158,936 \\ 1,982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,857 \\ 120, \ldots 21 \\ 1279,420 \\ 579,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 671,179 \\ \hdashline \begin{array}{r} 7.66,996 \\ 1,333,733 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,609,621 \\ & \hdashline 1,621,28 \\ & 1,653,801 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,564,851 \\ 1,735,480 \\ 18,466,759 \\ 11,574,447 \\ 654,287 \end{array}$ | 136,966 |  |
|  | D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinthe. Ottawa Imperial, Canada. Western, Canada. | $\begin{array}{r} 79,946 \\ 40,957 \\ 858,025 \\ 458,273 \\ 866,99 \end{array}$ | 59,221 <br> $\ldots \ldots .$. <br> 82,526 | $\begin{array}{r} 873,981 \\ 17,489 \\ 353,866 \\ 1,688,997 \\ 18,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 852,151 \\ & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ & \hline 596,432 \\ & 441,218 \\ & 127,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 285,445 \\ \ldots 9 ., \ldots \\ 958,297 \\ 1.674,366 \\ 466,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ \ldots \quad 47,964 \\ 1,140,900 \\ 220,904 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 560,344 \\ \dddot{1,036,720} \\ 2,696,919 \end{array}$ |  | $10,149,514$ <br> $1,223,148$ $16,86,646$ 18,891,595 3,441,012 | 4,101 |  |
|  | Traders Canada Sovereign. Canada Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada | $\begin{array}{r} 226.399 \\ 80755 \\ 349.540 \\ 92,668 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \pi, 704 \\ 161.96 \\ 70.143 \\ 83,453 \end{array}$ | $651,469$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,038 \\ 941 \\ 4,500 \\ 46,887 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 380,363 \\ 834,558 \\ 5111.011 \\ 74,082 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,890,655 \\ 1,288,699 \\ 794,244 \\ 247,444 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,167,419 \\ 8,649,407 \\ 3,159,833 \\ 1,469,548 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Total | 6,382,138 | 11,787,907 | 18,982,891 | 8,47, 903 | 19,272,601 | 39,976,563 | 41,746,702 | 43,067,558 | 437,470,445 | 23,793,189 |  |
|  | BANKS <br> Assets.-Continued | Loans Prov Govts. | Overdue Debts. | R, E. besides Bk. premises, | Mortg's on R, E, sold by Bank, | Bank Premises. | Other Assets | Total Assets. | Loans to Directors \& their firms | Average specie formonth. | Average of Dom. Notes dur. month | Greatest amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, |
|  | Montreal <br> Brunswick <br> Quebec <br> Sova Scotia. <br> St, Stephen's... | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \quad 862,876 \\ & 65,327 \\ & 160,914 \\ & \\ & \\ & \hline 72,053 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 207,044 \\ 3,442 \\ 16,607 \\ 9,533 \\ 43,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \ldots \ldots . . \\ & \ldots, \ldots, \ldots \\ & 217 \\ & 3,368 \end{aligned}$ | -33,996 | $\begin{array}{r} 8600,000 \\ 31,970 \\ 229,629 \\ 246,000 \\ 20,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 802,427 \\ \cdots \quad 77,220 \\ 13,975 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,575,396 \\ 5,63,499 \\ 13,74,230 \\ 31,568,231 \\ 866,222 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 881,000 \\ 238,504 \\ 100,491 \\ 330,334 \\ 19,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,736,909 \\ 119,134 \\ 307,377 \\ 1,639,653 \\ 21,482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,149,527 \\ 201,944 \\ 583,065 \\ 1,606.331 \\ 17,840 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,359,669 \\ & 48,782 \\ & 1,334,233 \\ & 2,06,2379 \\ & \hline 143,800 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | British North America <br> Toronto <br> Molsons <br> Eastern Townships <br> Union, Halifax | 577,747 | $\begin{array}{r} 92,177 \\ 20,485 \\ 118,677 \\ 93,775 \\ 28,618 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,502 \\ & 53,8 \times 7 \\ & 65,557 \\ & 1,900 \\ & \hline, 900 \end{aligned}$ | 863,741 365,500 300,000 40,005 112,158 | $6,178,681$ $\cdots \quad \begin{array}{r}59,147 \\ 45,387\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,864,847 \\ & 30,403,179 \\ & 29,571,539 \\ & 16,931,122 \\ & 11,227,314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nil. } \\ 1,218,975 \\ 411,211 \\ 146,775 \\ 467,998 \end{gathered}$ | 929,972 639,615 497,842 148,334 514,490 | $1,370,210$ $2,101, \curvearrowright 89$ 1,137, 134 596,573 |  |
| 11 12 13 14 14 | Ontario. Nationale Merchants Provincial People's, Halif |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9.243 \\ 45,596 \\ 157,+99 \\ 2+, 999 \\ 192,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,000 \\ & 72,129 \\ & 744 \\ & -1,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,500 \\ 12,807 \\ 30,447 \\ 6,578 \\ 51,844 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125.000 \\ 217.539 \\ 872,236 \\ 130.000 \\ 65,739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,678 \\ 44,011 \\ 143,084 \\ 16,, 75 \mathrm{i} \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,898,958 \\ 10,500,974 \\ 42,107,828 \\ 4,949,110 \\ 6,082,283 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,000 \\ 447,055 \\ 375,777 \\ \text { Ni17 } \\ 174,579 \end{gathered}$ | 127,543 505,600 19,608 71,110 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,242,465 \\ 1,488,832 \\ 3,81,619 \\ 776,724 \\ 926,162 \end{array}$ |
| 16 17 17 19 | People's N. Brunswick <br> Union, Canada <br> Commerce <br> Royal, Canada | 198,908 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,33 \\ 3,248 \\ 106,38 \\ 27,095 \\ 27, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,056 \\ & 70,363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,593 \\ & 57,019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,500 \\ 1,040,081 \\ 1,000.000 \\ 42,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 19,69 \\ 79,707 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.012,309 \\ 22,600,536 \\ 90,900.456 \\ 34,499,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,576 \\ 3,4,150 \\ 1,03,184 \\ 342,483 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,338 \\ 36,086 \\ 2.192,000 \\ 1,435,167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,344 \\ 1,261,440 \\ 4.232,000 \\ 1,02 \jmath, 594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,476 \\ \begin{array}{r} 2,499,030 \\ 6.86,912 \\ 2,565,097 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| 20 21 22 23 24 24 | Dominion <br> Merchant P. E. <br> Hamilton <br> Standard, Canad <br> St. Jean. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,408 \\ 11,2,5 . \\ 55,68 \\ 52,053 \\ 27,476 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,42 \widehat{3}, \\ 10,993 \\ 10,5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ \hdashline 38, \ldots .09 \\ 8,515 \\ 8,573 \\ \hline, 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446,003 \\ 21,132 \\ 663,778 \\ 100,000 \\ 14,209 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,428 \\ 26,765 \\ 154.75 \\ 151.78 \\ 81,575 \\ 9,191 \end{array}$ | 39,646,407 <br> 2,015,625 <br> 28,2:33,983 <br> $16,622,118$ 752,309 | $\begin{array}{r} 482,000 \\ 1 \times 3,178 \\ 114,60 \\ 8,50 \\ 19,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,091,000 \\ 30,666 \\ 439,270 \\ 24,2,21 \\ 2,217 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,721,000 \\ 269,024 \\ 2,193,000 \\ 881,596 \\ 153,348 \end{array}$ |
| 25 26 | D'Hochelaga St. Hyacinth Ottawa Imperial. Western ... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93,152 \\ & 14,566 \\ & 61,+25 \\ & 61,312 \\ & 36,616 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 6.983 \\ 3.503 \\ 34,54 \\ 24,5063 \\ 26,903 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,100 \\ 20,971 \\ 21,104 \\ 87,133 \\ 9,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207,817 \\ 30,249 \\ 495,556 \\ 707,2561 \\ 29,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,707 \\ 18,987 \\ 3,307 \\ 3,642 \\ 21,0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,047,324 \\ 1,424,535 \\ 2,40,95.5 \\ 33,01,575 \\ 5,362,241 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358,917 \\ 31,79 ? \\ 30+265 \\ 19,246 \\ 8,230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249,156 \\ 7760 \\ 587.155 \\ 85.019 \\ 32,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 531,119 \\ 10,20 \\ 1,07,771 \\ 3.196 .390 \\ 22,552 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,647,085 \\ 2,29,210 \\ 2,261.763 \\ 2.81,152 \\ \hline, 504,515 \end{array}$ |
| 30 | Traders sovereign Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada | 7,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,597 \\ & 33,595 \\ & 2,1,258 \\ & 7,457 \end{aligned}$ | 19,479 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 225,000 \\ 294,968 \\ 134,967 \\ 58,922 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,410 \\ 12,112 \\ 1,351 \\ 11,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,698,743 \\ 12,860,57 \\ 5,685,84 \\ 2,408,863 \\ 2,46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 139,744 \\ 135,761 \\ 175,259 \\ 69,832 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 236,50 \\ 118,57 \\ 72,123 \\ 30,966 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,58,688 \\ 328.551 \\ 226,292 \\ 116,496 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,205,100 \\ 1,350,270 \\ i 912,957 \\ 268,895 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Total......... | 2,044,825 | \$1,689,487 | 655,946 | 601,366 | 10,493,682 | 8,941,110 | 757,988,531 | 8,708,649 | 17,345,741 | 37,115,816 | 62,183,720 |

COLD STORAGE.
Cold storage facclities are likeiy to be much improved and enlarged in the near future. A meeting of prominent Canadian business men and politicians was held in Ottawa some days ago to consider the formation of a cold storage and transportation company, with a capital stock of $\$ 5,000000$. The projector is Mr. R. J. Cochrane, who has spent some years in investigating the question. Associated with him are D. Derbyshire, M.P., A. F. McLaren. M.P., Edward Kidd, ex-M.P.. and Dr. Uhisholm. M.P. One of the strongest supporters of
the scheme is Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M.P. Other prominent men giving support to the company are Dr. Stocton, M.P., Mr. Sche! M. M.P., Senator Ferguson. E. Guss Porter, M.P., E. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Wilson, M.P.. Mr. Alcorn, M.P., Atexander McNeill chief of the fruit division, Department of Agriculture; Hon. John Dryden ex-Minister of Agriculture tor Untario; Senator Black, Amherst, N.S.; Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba; Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. R. J. Graham. President of the Bel'eville Cold Storage Company; Mr. E. D. Smith ex-M.P. ex-M.P., Winona; Senator Thompson, Fredericton, N.B.; Senator Wood, Sack-
ville, N.B.; Senator Yeo, P.E.I.; Patrick Burns the wellknown cattle dealer, Alberta; R. M. Ballantyne, president of the Montreal Produce Market Association; Mr. Orph, Montreal; George McVittie. St. John, N.B. ; Messrs. Pickford and Black, steamship owners, Halifax N.S. Cold storage plants will be erected at various receiving points throughout Canada, and also at British ports. The compañy will seek to establish a continuous chain of cold storage between the producer and the consumer.

## PROSPERITY OF RAILROADS.

In speaking of the railroad situation of the country, a prominent banking interest states that the enormous movement of fre ght over the railroads of the United States and canada, has compelled the companies to place in service every available ear on the lines and even with all this rolling stock in operation reports are arriving constantly of the inability of the roads to handle without delay the trafife offered. "There is probably not a railroad in the country, it adds, that has not increased its equipment in the last two years, and, according to the reports of the car and locomotive building concerns. there is not a company in the country that is not now contracting for new cars and locomotives for delievery as soon as they can be manufactured. The railroads see in existing conditions satisfactory reasons for expecting a still further expansion in railway traffic. As long as the railroad business is good there need be no uneasiness among the holders of local anvestment securities.

## STOCK TAX COLLECTOR.

A new postion has been created owing to the stock tax the Provincia! Government having appointed a collector for Montreal. Those living in the United States during the SpanishAmerican war will remember the nuisance created through being compelled to affix stamps to almost evarything handled. As the stock tax has to be paid by ine affixing of stamps to stock certificates or in their absence to the stock transfer books the collector's duties will, besides seeing that the law is observed, conta in the saie cf stamps to those requiring them. The new law places a tax of two cents per hundred dollars on the par value of every sale, transfer or assignment of shares bonds, debentures or debenture shares issued by any corporation or company, made or carried into effect in this province failure to pay the tax making the sale illegal. The vendor is compelled, to pa $\vec{y}$ the tax, and where the +ransaction is done through a broker, the latter is called upon to see that the stamps are properly 'affixed and cancel'ed by writing the date in ink upon them securing repayment from the vendor.

## PATENT REPORT.

Berow will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. MARION \& MARION, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington D.C
Iuformation relating to any of these will he supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.
Jobn Cnozier: Ste. Agathe (Lotbiniere) Que. Railway rail chair. $-W \mathrm{~m}$. N. Garrett. Amherst, N.S. Door guide bracket. - Ginstar Gin. Paris Erance. Process for the electrometallurgical manufacture of meta's or a'lovs free from carbon.Frank U. Buck Prahran. Vict., Australia. Valves and cocks -Daniel Carpentier Paris, France. Method or process for lubricating with a continuous circulation and a partial recoverey of the Iubricant.-George Bryan Clarenceville. Oue. Mud and dust guard.-Leon D'Amour. Trois-Pistoles Que. improvements in rentetes.- Coorge $P$. Tohnston. Hami'ton Ont. Cream separatn:

## "ONLY TO THE RICH."

As an example of the old French banker's saying "On ne prete $q$ on riche" (we Tend only to the rich) the following concerning Geo. W. Perkins, who used to run a little grocery in Cleveland Ohio, and is now next to John A. McCall in the New York Life and P'ierpont Morgan's right-hand man, is going the rounds of the press:-A certain banker with whom he is well acquainted was sitting at his desk when a well. known broker came in on business. The broker was carrying a little handbag, and he seemed in a great hurry. "I want to borrow a milion" he excla med before he had even taken a chair. The banker, though a man of long experience with many men was a bit taken by surprise. "A million dollar loan is not such a small matter," he replied: "sit down and we'll talk it over. Let me take your handbag." "Not on your 'life," interrupted the broker, "Ive already got three millions in there." And he opened the bag to convince the banker, who made no furtiner delay in granting the loan.

## MEXICO.

With expectations of a profitable and growing trade between Canada and Mexico through the newly-formed direct steamship line a word on the trade of that country may be in order. The British Consul there has sent home his annual report on the trade of the Consular district of Mexico, and its contents show that that country is a widening fie'd. Quoting from a small pamphlet published under the auspices of the Mexican Government the, comparative statist cs show that from 1875 to 1903 the Mexican imports from foreign countries rose from nearly tour million pounds to over fifteen millions, and the exports from about five and a half mill ons to four times that amount. Of ta is Great Britain during the fiscal year of 1903-04 took goods to the value of $£ 2,499146$, and sent to Mexico to the amount of $£ 2003,230$. The manufacture of cotton fabrics continues to progress; there are some 150 factories employing about 30000 persons of both sexes, working at 632601 spind'es and 20,271 looms. The production amounts to some 6,000000 pieces, estimated at 350,000000 yards; and roughly speaking, the estimated vaue of the total annual output is $\$ 30,000,000$. Mexican mills are dai'y increasing the quantity of their produce.

Wool is made into manufactured stuff such as blankets and suitings in several places in the Republic notably in the States of Mexico and Durango. The quality of the goods cannot compete with Brıtish or European manufactures-the same may be said of the few linen mi ts exrsting to ley. in the City of Mexico there are two silk textile and thirteen cotton textife factories. At st. Angel and Contreras are several cotton milis, where large quantities of manta are inade as well as at Tlalpam. There are woollen mills at San Ildefonso; and with the inereased ponver to be brought from Necaxa, Mexico City in another five years will be a very important manufacturing centre, an̄d many of the raw products of the negghbourh such as. Raz di- Zacaton, or broom root, will be made into mannfactired articles and these exported instead. There are throughout Mexico many thousands of persons engaged in cottage and minor industries; the liberty which these industries give to those engaged in them strongly appeals to the natives. Among the more important of these mar be mentioned rough textiles made of agave fibres, ropes, and the like. The requirements of the indigenous native population are very restricted and they supply these among thenseives. A-s they form the great bulk of the population it is rint in be wrondered at that the import trade is not greater than is is.
The Consul says that probably in no courate in the wold is competition keener than in Mexico, and lia warns traders against avoidable mistakes, which are taksi ajvantage if by competitors. In makirg a deseription of tale zondo he adds that if cottori is absorbent, antiseptic etc. it anould be so
stated. In dry goods show the exact length and width of each piece, including fringe or border, and state the name of material (whether cotton, woollen, silk. linen, Btc.); aiso the gross and net weight of each package nd the weigit of each separate class of dry goods in paokize. the number and measurements of handkerchiefs, towels, etc., must be given. Cotton linen or hemp cloth, or a mixture of these materials, is dutiable on the basis of square metric measure nent. State the number of threads of warp and weft in a square of half centim., whether cloth is coloured or not, and if plain weave or otherwise. By plain weave is meant single thread of wapp over and under alternate single threads of weft. r Any variation, such as double threads, cording, etc.. changes the classification on which duties will be assessed. Do not include under same item pieces varying in width more than 6 centims. When two or more packages of the same kind of cloth have a difference of more than 10 kilos in the gross weight, the contents of each package must be declared separately. Woolle $n$ and silk goods, or cotton or other cfoth with a mixture of woollen or silk, pay by net weight.
As to the "exports from Mexico, while what is known as the Laguna district, the valley of the Rio Nazas, in the States of Durango, Coahula. and Chihuahua, is not the only district where cotton can be grown, the crop in 1904 amounted in that district to 60,000 bales, and this year it is expected to be 80,000 bales. As there are it is estimated, some 25000 bales in storage, it is expected that not much American cotton will be imported to supply the 173 cotton mil's of Mexico. whose average annual consumption is about 120.000 bales. The cotton grown in the Nazas valley is Egyptian.

## OIGAR DEALER DISAPPEARS.

It is stated on the street that cigar bargains have been in evidence around town lately, and the second stage shows an unoccup ed office in an up-town building, with very questionable assets as against debts to Montreal and Quebre manufacturers footing up some $\$ 12,000$. J. Richards is sought as the princ pal in the case, but he is away probably far away; and while some who enjoy good, low priced cigars are indulging their fancy, the makers are not sharing the comforts thus aftorded. Richards began as a jobber in cigars about five years ago.
-Mr. H. Hall, of the Ottawa Bank, Dauphim north-west of Winnipag, has favoured us with a bunch of wheat ears, grown in that district each one of which is 6 inches long and giving signs of ripenng early in fine condition.
-The Sovereign Bank eompleted moving into its new premises on St. James Street, Montreab this week. Business had grown so rapid'y during the two or three years since its inception that it was obliged to obtain more and more room from time to time in the Mechan'cs' Institute Building, which it has just vacated. The general manager, Mr. D. M. Stewart. and his no ess efficient assistant, Mr. W. G. Browne, now find that they will not have as many offices to spare for tenants as had been expected, that is after providing for the wants of the bank.
-The Keystone Sugar Company have brought the harbor docks, warehouses and lands of ihe Whitby Harbor Company, it is stated on authority, for $\$ 60000$. This assures a splendid site ror the sugar factory, with rail and water shipping facilities. The establishment of this industry involves a capita! expenditure by the company of at least half a million. The town voted a bonus of $\$ 25000$ to be paid when sugar is made a year from this fall. Beets have been extensively grown for the past three years, and the farmers of York, Ontario and Durham counties will supply the factory next season. A thousand acres are under crop at the present.
-I'he Loan and Savings Company, Montreal might have Leen given a more appropriate title; at least many patrons thus agree. Liquidators have been appointed for the winding up of the concern, which appears to have done quite a trade dur1 ing its orret existence. Its methods consisted of depositors paying in weekly amounts aggregating $\$ 60$. For each $\$ 60$ a depositor put m , he was to draw out $\$ 90$ at the end of 60 weeks. In other words, the interest which the Loan and Savings Company contracted to pay on deposits made with them was about 44 per cent. The simple and early school book which taught against grabbing at too much, seems to have been torgotten by many. It was mainly the poorer classes who patronized the concern.

## BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

F'or week ending July 24, 1905, July 18. $167 / \mathrm{d}$; 19 and 20 , $1615 \div 16 \mathrm{~d} ; 21,22,24,1631-32 \mathrm{~d}$.

## FINANCIAL

Montreal Thursday July 27. 1905.
The increase made to the cost of Parliament amounting to about $\$ 325,000$ yearly is being adversely criticized. It is a large addition certainly, and will have its egect in the next el cton when some members who voted themselves $\$ 2,500$ as sessional indemnity, which averages $\$ 150$ to $\$ 160$ per week for a whole session, will be deprived of this source of income. Our British friends will think Canada to be a very rich country when it pays each member of Parliament $£ 500$ for attending the House of Commons, or Senate 3 or 4 months yearly. For that money we would import numbers of very ab'e, h ghly educated, and long experienced British politicians.
Peace negotiations commence next wet... The outcome will create a sensation, either of profound satisfaction, on alarm, for if the war goes on the money market will be disturbed and kept so. Next week the tax on stock transfers comes into force. The brokers however are hopeful that the Act will not be enforced until it has been submitted to judges tor its legal'ty to be passed upon. The prospect, we believe, is not bright for this as the highest legal authorities were consulted before the Quebec transfer tax act was passed.
The city has borrowed money from the Credit Foncier at $33 / 4$ per cent., which is cheaper than the record.
Rumour says that a very large amount of money has recently been sent out of this city to build up an enterprise in a fore'gn country which is absorbing our capital on a great scale. We hope it will pay well and provide a substantial sink ng fund for the principal will never be returned. 'he C.P.R. is ukely to have heavier traffic for many months to come than any on record. It is calculated that 50 millions of buishels of grain will pass over the line and westbound freight, rail and ocean is expand'ng as never before. U.S. foreign trade for year enced 30th sune agg:agated 2635.070 .000 . which has never been exceeded.. Broadly stat-d the increase was in agricultural exports while manutacturd imports were decreased.
The stock market is dull as usual at th's season. Brokers are owoyed up by hopes of a revival in the fall. Few, sales liave been recorded, best current prices run as follo vs:-C. P. R., $1521 / 2$ to $5 / 8$, Mont. St. Ry. 222; N. S. steel 56 , and preferred 114; Power 91; Detroit 93; Bell Telephone 153; Dont. Coal, $791 / 4$. Banks: Commerce, $1653 / 4$; Moisons $2241 / 2$; Union 144: Dominion 256: Western 134; Sovereign 130. Consols 90. Call money, New York, $13 / 4$ to 2 ; time loans, $23 / 4$ to $31 / 2$. Berlins. exc. on London, $20 \mathrm{~m} .463 / 4$ pf., Paris, $25 f .140$. Sterling exchange, 4.84.90; demand, 4.86.70. Call loans locally 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
The following is a comparative table of stocks for reek ending July 27, 1905 as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-

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



## Miscel.aneous.

| Canadian Pacific . | 403 | 1525/8 | 1501/4 | 124 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal Street Railway | 251 | 2221/2 | 222 | 204 |
| Detroit E ectr c Ry. . . . | 310 | 931/4 | $923 / 4$ | 65 |
| 'Loronto street Ry. | 77 | 1455/8 | 104 | 100 |
| Toledo Electrie Ry. | 170 | 35 | $341 / 4$ |  |
| Rich. \& Ont. Nav. Co. | 25 | 741/8 | $741 / 8$ | 63 |
| Mont. Light H. and Power | 75 | 91 | 91 | 75 |
| Mackay, common | 132 | 413/4 | 411/4 | 24 |
| Vo. Yreferred | no | $741 / 2$ | $741 / 2$ | 67 |
| Nova Scotia Steel \& Coal | 10 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Do. Preferred | 25 | 114 | 114 | 112 |
| Dom. Irón \& Steel common | 55 | 231/4 | 23 | 112 |
| Dominion Coal, common | 175 | 791/2 | $791 / 4$ | 43 |
| Do. Prefered | 27 | 1151/2 | 1151/2 | 106 |
| Bell Telephont Co. | 25 | 153 | 152 | 145 |
| Wär Eagle | 1000 | 20 | 20 |  |
| Havana | 87 | 19 | 183/4 |  |

## El Padre Needles <br> 10 OENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by
S. Davis \& Sons,

MONTREAL, Que.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MontreaL Thursday July 27. 1905.
BUTYER.-An active trade passing all week with large orders coming in for Engl'sh markets. Prices have further advanced, finest creamery sel!ing at 23 c and offerings are insuthelent for demand. Grades under finest bring 21 to 22 c. Demand for dairy keeps up receipts finding ready sale with prices rang ng from 18 to 19c. Under qualities for cooking purposes sell at 16 to 17 c . Several cars of Manitoba dairy arrived during the week and sold at $163 / 4$ to $17 \frac{1}{4}$ c. From present indications prices will ho.d steady for some weeks to come.

CHEESE. - An active business passing, large sales bing reported during the week with prices $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ higher. It is difficult to buy finest under $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, some holders asking lle. Quebec cheese is selling $101 / 4$ to $101 / 2$ c.-At Woodstockl Ont., on Wednesday 2,537 boxes were boarded, 1,195 white and 1.342 colored make of the last ten days. The opening price was $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. This advanced to $101 / 4$ and $105-16 \mathrm{c}$. The latter figure was refused on the board, but subsequently nearly 2,000 boxes sold at these prices one lot went for $103 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. The continued good pricts are causing dairymen to start extra feeding, and a continued heavy supply of milk may be expected.

EKGM.-Market holding steady with a good business passing. Finest marks straight lots bring $161 / 2$ to 17 c ; selected. 19 to 20 c ; No. 215 to 16 c and checks, 12 to 14 c .

FISH. - The season is about over for Gaspe or Restigouche salmon. Preces are dearer. Trout and white fish are arriving daily in good order. Doree are scarce. Quotations are:-Fresh fish: Fresh haddocks 4e; choice steak cod, 5 c ; pickerel or dorea 9 c ; pike 6 c ; lake trout, 8 c lb. ; white fish 8 c 1 b ; halibut 13 c ; black bass 10 c lb .; lobsters, 14 to 15 c lb .; Gaspe salmon 15 c ;

Stocks，Bunts and Seeurities dealt in on the Montreal Stuck Exchange．

| BANKS． | Capital subscribed | Capital paid－up． | Heserve vund． | Perc＇ntage of Rest to paid－up Capital． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Par } \\ & \text { value } \\ & \text { per } \end{aligned}$ chare. | Market value share． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dividend } \\ \text { last } \\ 6 \mathrm{~mol} \end{gathered}$ | Dates of Div＇d． | Prices per cent．on par July 27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 1 | \％ | 8 | \＄ | 8 | p．c． |  | Ask．Bid |
| ${ }^{\text {rritishl North America }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4，886，666 | 4，866，666 | 2，044，000 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 42.00 | 243 | 315.90 | 8 | April Oct． | $130 \frac{1}{5} 130$ |
| Can．Bank of Commerce ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9，789，200 3,000000 | $9,743,340$ $3,000,000$ | $3,917,336$ 3,500000 | 40.20 | 50 | 82． 2.25 | 31／2． | June Dec． | ．．．．1646 |
| Eastern Towneshipe．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $3,000,000$ $2,497,700$ | $3,000,000$ $2,42,700$ | $3,500,000$ $1,500,000$ | 119.99 60.66 | 50 100 | 129.00 130 | ${ }_{4}^{21 / 3^{*}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan．}}^{\text {Feb．May－Aus．}}$ Juov | ${ }_{130}^{258}$ |
| Hamilton ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，237，400 | $2,235,540$ | 2，235，540 | 60.66 100.00 | 100 |  | 5 | June Dec． |  |
| Hochelaga ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Imperial a | $2,000,000$ 8,000000 | $2,000,000$ 3,000 | $1,200,000$ | ${ }^{60.00}$ | 100 | 136．00 | 31／2 | June Dec． | 137136 |
| La Banque Nattionale ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，500，000 | $3,000,000$ $1,500,000$ | 3，000，000 | 100．00 | 100 | 227.50 | ${ }_{8}$ | June Dec． | 2274 ．．．．．．． |
| Merchants of P．E．I．${ }_{\text {M }}$ Merchants ．．．．．．．． | \％44，073 | 1，344，073 | 500，000 296,000 | 33.33 86.02 | 30 |  | 4 | Jan．Nov． |  |
| Merchants ．． | 6，000，000 | 6，000，000 | 3，400，000 | 56.66 | 100 | 160.00 | 31／2 | June Dec． | 163160 |
| Metropolitan ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，000，000 | $1,000,000$ | 1，000，000 | 100.00 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Molsons ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $3,000,000$ $14,400,020$ | 3，000，000 | 3，000，000 | 100.00 | 100 | 112.5 | $\stackrel{7}{ }$ | April Oct． |  |
| New Brunswick ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14，400，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,400,000 \\ 500,000 \end{array}$ | $10,000,000$ 800,000 | ${ }^{69.44}$ | 100 | 259.00 | 5 | June $\begin{gathered}\text { Dec．} \\ \text { Jan．} \\ \text { July．}\end{gathered}$ | 228 220 |
| Nova Scotia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，278，500 | 2，217，200 | 800,000 $3,548,320$ | 160.00 160.03 | 100 100 | $\cdots 6800$ | ${ }^{6}$ | Feb．Jug． |  |
| Ontario ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，500，000 | 1，500，000 | 650，000 |  |  |  |  |  | 141 |
|  | 2，500，000 | 2，500，000 | 2，500，000 | 100.00 | 100 | ．．．．．．． | 81／2 | June Dec． | 141 |
|  | $1,000,000$ 180,000 | $1,000,000$ 180 | 440,000 | 44.00 | 20 | ．．．．．．．． | 3 | March Sept． |  |
| Provincial ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．：．． | 846，537 | $\begin{aligned} & 180,000 \\ & 823,309 \end{aligned}$ | 175，000 | 97.22 | 150 100 |  | 1／8 | Jan．July． |  |
| Quebec ．．．．．． | 2，400，000 | 2，500，000 | 1，050，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Royal }}^{\text {Roverelgn }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，000，000 | $3,000,000$ | 3，000，000 | 100.00 | 100 | ${ }_{217.00}^{132.00}$ |  | June Dec． | 225 ${ }_{217}^{132}$ |
| Standard ．．．．．．${ }^{\text {Sol }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，000，000 | 1，535，196 | 458，799 | 29.88 | 100 |  | 13／${ }^{\circ}$ | Feb．May Aug．Nov |  |
| St．Stephen＇s ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 200，000 | 1，200，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000,000 \\ 45,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.00 \\ 22.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | ．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{61 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { April } \\ \text { April } & \text { Oct．} \\ \text { Oct．}\end{array}$ |  |
| st．Hyacinthe | 504．000 | 329，515 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，394，800 | 3，343，685 | 3，643，000 | 20.02 | 100 |  |  | Feb．Aug． |  |
| Traders＇ | $3,010,100$ $1,336,150$ | 3，000，000 | 1，100，000 | ${ }^{108.97}$ | 100 | 22900 | ${ }_{81 / 6}$ | June Dec． | 231229 |
| Union of Malifax ．．．．．．．．．．：．．：．：． | 2，500，000 | 1，336，150 | 970，000 | 72.58 | 100 |  | 31／2 | Jeb． $\begin{aligned} & \text { June．} \\ & \text { Feb．}\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 2，00，000 | 2，500，000 | 1，100，000 | 44.00 | 100 | 140.00 | 8\％ | Feb．Aug． | $145 ⿻ 丷 木$ |
| Western | 550，000 | 550，000 | 250，000 | 45.45 | 100 |  | 31／2 | June Dec． |  |

resh mackereh．Yc lb．；brook trout，18c．－Salt：Lock Fyre herrings，$\$ 1$ per keg；No． 1 salt mackerel，in 20－1b．kits，$\$ 2$ ；new salt herrings，Labrador，half bbl．，$\$ 3$ ；paiis of 20 lbs ．， 80 c each；pickled sea trout，$\$ 10$ per bbl．，$\$ 5.50$ per half bbl．；No． 1 pickled lake trout，per keg of 100 lbs．，$\$ 4.50$ ．－Smoked：Haddies，choice ex stock， 7 c lb．； smoked herrings，bundles of five boxes．at lle box；St．John bloaEer， 100 in box，$\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ ；Yarmouth do． 60 in box．at $\$ 1.10$ per box；kippered herring，per box．90c．－Prepared：Boneless cod，in bricks，6c per lb．；boneless fish，in bricks， $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ；bone－ Léss fish，loose in $25-\mathrm{lb}$ boxes， $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ；dry codfish，in $100-\mathrm{lb}$ ． bundfes．$\$ 5.50$ ，skinless cod in 100 lb ．cases，$\$ 5.50$ ．Bulk oysters $\$ 1.50$ gall．

FLOUR AND FEED．－－Wlour values unchanged feed firmer with inside price on bran removed．$\$ 16$ is now the figure per ton for Manitoba in bags．Shorts uncharged．Most en＝ couraging reports are to hand regarding the new wheat crop， both in Ontario and the West．Rather singular conditions exist in the wheat situation．The July option is quoted at $\$ 1.16$ per bushel at Fort Willian，while the October option new wheat，is selling at $863 / 44^{\text {e }}$ per bushel or $291 / 4^{\mathrm{c}}$ per bushe under July．Leading millers state that owing to the short
age the present high price in the West is likely to continue for some time．Closing cash prices ior wheat in the Winnipeg market Wednesday were：No． 1 northern Manitoba spring wheat $\$ 1.16$ ；No． 2 northern do．，$\$ 1.13$ ；No． 3 northern do．， $911 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ；No． 4 northern extra do．， $821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ；No． 4 northern do．． Sle；No． 5 northern do．， $711 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ；and feed wheat， $701 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per busnel，ex store．Fort Wiiliam July delivery．－Liverpool reports spot wheat quiet；No． 2 northern＇Manitoba，spring wheat 6 s 11 d to 7 s ；No． 3 northern do．， 6 s 8 d to 6 s 9 d ；wheat futures quiet：September，（is $85 / 8 \mathrm{k}$ ；December $6 \mathrm{~s} 75 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ；corn quiet；September， $4 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{d}$ ；corn，spot，quiet；mixed Ameri－ can new．5s 3 d to $5 \mathrm{~s} 31 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ ．

GREEN FRUITS．ETC．－Lemons scarce and very dear： Prices $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6$ bax．Higher prices are not improbable．Or－ anges，C＇al．， 4.75 to $\$ 5.50$ ；watermelons 30 to 40 c each；rasp－ berrles y to I2c box；pineapples． $30 \mathrm{~s} . \$ 3$ ；bananas，$\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2$ ； cocoanuts． 100 to bag，$\$ 3.25$ ；Egyptian onions le lb；Bermu－ das 90 c per 50 lb ．crate；tomatoes many arriving in poor con－ dition． 4 basket crates 85 c to $\$ 1.15$ ．Cal．plums $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.60$ crate：Bartlett pears $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 3$ ；new apples， 35 c bas－ ket．

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

| Prices per |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Miscellaneous. |

GREEN HIDES. - Beef hides have been advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad \mathrm{lb}$., making present prices $101 / 2,91 / 2$ and 8 1-2c for Nos. 1,2 and 3. Calfskins remain steady, but there is little doing in these now. Lambskins are advanced 5 c .50 c is now being paid. There is a general scarcity of lambs. A dealer in hides was telling the other day how one of his customers viewed the matter. Naid he: Farmers from whom I have been accustomed to getting 50 to 75 lambs each year haven't got half a dozen this season. They are all going into dary products. Ten cents per lb is offered for lambs in carcass, but it is very hard to secure them.

GROUERLIES. Sugars unchanged on basis of $\$ 5.00$ per 100 lbs. for best granulated, brls. A feature of the market is the strong posit?on of tapioca and sago, both of which are fully $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ lb higher. Present prices for both rule at $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. B.C. Packers' Associa+ion reports favor a prosperous season's salmon pack.

HARDWARE AND METALS.-Trade fairly active considering the mid-summer season. Prices on nails hold steady at the recent decline which has brought quotations down to $\$ 2.15$ for both wire and cut nails. Very heavy purchases of pig iron are reported from the U.S., but price keeps low. New York pig iron certiticates were quoted:-(Rogular) Cash \$14.90: July \$15.05; Aug, \$15.10; Sept., Nov., Dec.. \$15; Oct. and Feb. $\$ 15.25$.-(Foundry) July, $\$ 15.10$; Sept.. Nov. $\$ 15.30$; Uct., Feb., $\$ 15.50$; August and Dec. $\$ 15.25$.

LEATHER.-Trade quiet; sole leather very firm but no advance has taken place as yet. Black upper is reported $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ tb higher.

OILS AND PAINTS.-Turpentine is 2e lower at 88e. Pure olive oil is firmer at $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.20$ : steam refined pale seal oil is easier at 45 to 50 c . White lead prices not yet adjusted; but we quote pure lead, kegs, at $\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 5.75$ and dry white lead at $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.50$. Linseed oils steady.

PROVISIONS.-While trade is not brisk firmness is apparent
in the marktt, live hogs being in light supply and dearer at $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 7.50$ per 100 lbs . for selects, off cars. Abattoir dressed hogs are also dearer at $\$ 9.75$ to $\$ 10.00$ per 100 lbs. We quote:-Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in tierces. $\$ 31.50$ to $\$ 32.50$; heavy Canada short cut mess, $\$ 21.00$ to $\$ 22.00$; Canada short cut back pork, $\$ 19.00$ to $\$ 20.00$; heavy Canada long cut mess pork, none; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, $\$ 19.00$ to $\$ 20.00$; heavy flank pork, $\$ 19.00$ to $\$ 20.00$; light Canada short cut clear pork, none.-Compound lard-Tierces. $375 \mathrm{lbs} ., 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ boxes 50 lbs ., parchment lined. $53 / 4 \mathrm{e}$; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{c}$; pails, wood, $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 4$; pails tin. 20 lbs ., $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; tins, 3 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.Kettle lard-Tierces, $375 \mathrm{lbs} . .11 \mathrm{e}$ to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 111 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; pails, 20 lbs ., $111 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ to 12 c ; cases. 12e to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Pure laxd-Tierces, $375 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10 \mathrm{c}$ to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 101 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; boxes. 50 lbs ., parchment lined, 10 c to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; wood pa!ls, 20 lbs ., $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to 11 c ; cases, 11 c to $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.-Smoked meats

Hams. 28 lbs., $13 \mathrm{c} ;$ do., 12 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ to $17 \mathrm{lbs} .$, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; boneless hams, rolled, 14c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 14c; Wi'tshire bacon. $50 \mathrm{lbs} .$, sides, 13 c ; Windsor bacon. backs 12 c to 13 c .

WOOL. -Trade very dull practically nothing doing. With prices of wool 50 to 100 per cent. higher than two years ago, the difficulty met with by Canadian manufacturers in competing with English makers, is increased. Shoddy and cotton now p'ay such a large part in the ordinary weaves that our home manufacturers cannot pretend to match the Huddersfield people who can manipulate suitings in the fine styles and come out ahead of the Canadians. Manufacturers here are anxious for orders but there the difficulty lies. Even some makers who have not been accustomed to complain are now looking rather anxious. None of the Canadian Woo'len Mills have been sold yet, this fact being in itself significant of the feeling as to the wool trade conditions under the existing tariff. Cape wool is worth $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 22 c as to condition and quality; B.A. washod fine merinos 40 to $421 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; medium, 35 to 40 c . North West wool is worth 20 c here to-day, and is just beginning to arrive. There is only about a million pounds this year.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.


## FARM PRODUCTS-

Butter-
Choicest Creamery
Under Grades, Creamer
Oewnships Dairy
Western Dairy
ood to Choice

## Cheese-

nest Western, white
inest Eastern

## $\mathrm{Eggs}_{\mathrm{Eel}}$ <br> Best Selected <br> Straigh Eimed

Cold Storage

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

> Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars

Sales exceed "a million a month"

IF YOU SMOKE

## Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars

You will recommend them to your friends.

## H'stablished 1875 <br> E. SADLER \& SONS

LENA CAP .....<br>MANUFACTURER



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

34 $1 / 2$ Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special prices to Canadians under the New T'ariff.

## Special Announcement.

An invitation is extended to any white mer chant outside of New York city, or their representative, whose name appears in Bradstreet's or Dunn's Commercial Agercy Book, to accept the hospitality of our Hotel for three days without charge. Usual rates, apartment with private bath $\$ 300$ per day and up, without meals. Parlor, bedroom and private bath $\$ 35.00$ per week and up, with meals for tw ). New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and subscribers to this advertisement.
GALLATIN HOTEL
70 W. 46th St., New York City.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FARM PRODUCTS.-CON.-Sundries- | 8 e. |  |
| Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. <br> Honey, White Clover, comb <br> Honey, extracted | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 134 \\ 0 & 13 \end{array}$ |
| Beans- |  |  |
| Prime <br> Best hand-picked | 000 165 | $\begin{aligned} & 000= \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |
| GROCERIES- |  |  |
| Sugar- |  |  |
| Standard Granulated, bar |  |  |
|  |  | 595 4 4 40 |
| Ex Ground, in boxes. |  | 540 560 |
| Powdered, in barrels ... |  | 520 |
| Pawdered, in boxes |  | 540 |
| Paris Lumps, in half barreis |  | 5 55 |
| Branded Yellows .... |  |  |
| Molasses (Barbadoes) new | ${ }_{0} 00$ |  |
| Molasses (Barbadoes) old |  |  |
| Molasses, in barrels .... |  |  |
| Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples | 000 | 0404 007 |
| Raisins- |  |  |
| Sultanas |  |  |
| Loose Musc., |  | 007 |
| Layers, London | 175 | ${ }^{2} 000$ |
| Extra Dessert | 250 | 300 250 |
| Royal Buckingham |  | 225 |
| Valencia | 004 |  |
| Valencia, ${ }^{\text {Valencia, }}$ Lelected |  |  |
| Currants, Provinciali |  | O 07 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Postizzas }}$ Prunes, Caliiornia |  | $0{ }^{004}$ |
| Prunes, French | 004 | ${ }^{0} 07$ |
| Figs, in bags | 000 | 00 |
| Figs, new layers .... | 009 | 012 |

Rice-
2 285
295
380
350 ..... 295
305
450
475
Patna, per 100 lbs ..... 57
 ..... 003
0
03
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 00 & 182 \\ 1 & 274 \\ 1 & 1 & 30 \\ & & 30 \\ & & 85\end{array}$

## HARDWARE-




Cut Nail Schedule -


## Galvanized Staples-

100 lb . box, $\mathrm{lz} / 2$ to $1 \%$
Galvanized Iron-
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28
do., 20 gaug
$\begin{array}{llll}4 & 00 & 4 \\ 8 & 75 & 400\end{array}$
Iron Horse Shoes-
No. 2 and larger
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.
Car lots
Am. Sheet Steel, $6 \mathrm{ft} . x 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 18
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft . $x 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 20
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft . $x 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 22.
Am . Sheet Steel, $8 \mathrm{ft}, \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., 24.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.


ESTABLISHED 1858.
E- N N O WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF

## Kitchen Fenders \& Fire Irons, <br> 

IO5 Upper Trinity Street, BIRMINGHAM, Eng

## Herbert Okey



Manufacturer of Electru-Plated Wares. Cruets, Toast Racks Egg-Frames, Fruit Bowls, Augar Baskets, Salts, Cake-Baskiets. Jellies, Butters, Biscuits,Tea Sets, Waitert. etc.
pecial prices to Canadians under new tarif?
Prices will be quoted in dollars and cents on application.

## $611 / 2$ Keriyon Street

 BIRMINGHAM. ENG
## SALMON FISHING.

All along the lower reaches of the Fraser from New Westminster to Steveston and on adjacent shores of the Gulf of Georgia, wherever an inlet gives a cannery shelter, there is now, says a Vancouver writor in the G!obe, a busy stir of life and movement. The sockeye season is now open. Moreoven this is the year of the big run, when everybody from the greenest boatman to the head of the company operating a dozen canneries expects to make good the shortcomings and losses of previous lean sea-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
Name of Article. Wholesale.
LEATHER-

No. 1, B. A. Sole
No. 2, B. A. Sole
No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole
Slaughter, No. 1 ...........

Harness $\begin{aligned} & \text { Upper, heavy } \\ & \text { Upper, light }\end{aligned} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Upper, light
Grained Upper
Scotch Grain
Kip Skin
Canada Kip
Calif
Hemlock Light
French Calf
Splits, light and mediun
Splits,
Splits,
small
Splits, small Board, Canada
Finameled Cow,
Pebble Grain
Glove Grain
B. Calf ......
B. Calf (Cow) Kid

Buff $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Russetts,
Russetts, heavy
Russetts, heavy
Russetts, No. 2

English Oak, lb.
Dongola, extra
Dongola, No. 1
Dongola, ordinary
Colored Pebbles
.
Colored
Colored Calf


OILS-
Cod Oil $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Cod Liver Oil, Nfld., Norway Procesa Cod Liver Uil, Norwegian
Castor Oil
Castor Oil, barrels
Lard Oil, extra
Lard Uil ...........
Linseed, boiled, nett
Olive, pure .................
Olive, extra, qt., per case. ...............
Turpentine, nett
Petroleum:
Benzine....................................................$~$
0
Gasoline
$21 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$
0 $0 \frac{26}{28}$

## GLASS-

First break, 50 feet
Second Break, 50 feet
First Break, 100 feet

Third Break
PAINTS, \&c.



## WOOL-

Canadian Washed
North-West
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 24 & 0 & 251 \\ 0 & 00 & 0\end{array}$
Buenos Ayres
Natal, greasy
Australian, greasy
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & : 0 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 00 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 181 & 0\end{array}$
0181022

I. \& R. OLDFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OT-
Ship, Railway and Hand Lanterns.

Speciality :
OPTICAL and PHOTOGRAPHIC I AMPS.

> Warwick St., Bordesley, BIRMINGHAM, England.


Established Half a Century.
JOHI GARDNER \& SOIS,
Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the
Si iplex' Silen Sarnagellachine


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 خausage Machine in existence.
The "Simplex" Silent Machine \& Pie Meat Cutter.
प्रT ${ }^{-1}$ - WITH ENGINE COMBINED.
Maunfarturers of Fivery llescription of
Pork Butchers' Machinery,
On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.
Registered Telegraphic Address: "SIMPIEF. BIRMINGHAM."
Illustrated Price List \& Full Particulars on application.

## SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, - ENG

[^2]
# A. E. FINLEY, <br> Cat Glass.... Manufactarer <br>  <br> <br> 10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ., <br> <br> 10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ., BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, Enaland. 

 Enaland.}

Special Prices to Canadians under New
beginning. The millions of fish which left the Fraser River four yearis ago, obey'ng the mysterious instinct which calls them back to the waters in wilich they were hatched, are heading in from those unknown parts of the ocean in which they have been lost for the intervening period. Where they went when as tiny fish, they swam hundreds of miles down the river and out to sea; how they know to a month the time of their return after four years and the place; what their life history is during their absence are questions which students of the sockeye have attempted to answen but in vain.
As remarked before, it is the year of the b'g run. Time was when there was a big run every year, but every fourth year the run was bigger than ever. Over fishing has reduced the numbers of the fish so greatly, however, that the run is now a mene dribble in the "off" years, and so small will the next three runs be that many of the canneries, when they close down at the end of this season: will remain shat for near!y four years.

The tourist, therefore who wishes to see the Fraser River fisheries in full swing must come this year or postpone his visit until 1909.
About forty canneries will pack the Fraser River samon this season. These are distributed as fows:-British Columb'a Packers' Association, 16; AngloBritish Columbia Packing Co., 6; United Canneries, 3; Canadian Canning Co., 3; s. H. Todd and Sonsi 2; British Columbia Canning Co., Nat:onal Packing Co., Great Northern Cannery, Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., St. Mungo Canning Co., and C. S. Windsor, 1 each. All these are in the Fraser River Canners' Association. Outside that organizat'on are several more.
To catch the fish five or six thousand men will go out with nets daily except in the weekly close season of 36 hours, from the time the sun begins until it ends, a period which occupies most of July and August and may even extend into September. By agreement with the canners the men wil? receive twelve and one-haif cents a fish during July and ten cents a fish for the rest of the season. In the cannories the work is done for the most part by Indians and Chinese, just as the fishermen are principaliy Japanese. Already it is a most imposs ble to enyage a Chinamen for dom stic service, as the boys have $a \overline{-}$ gone to the canneries, where higher pay can be earned for a few weeks. Meanwhile, from every Indian village on the coast canoes are setting out for the fishing grounds where red men and women will find work eithor on the water or in the cannerips. The ha'cyon days of the salmon fi-hery. however have departed. Time was when a white fisherman could make enough during his six or eight weeks of toil-exhausting enough while it lasted-to supply all his wants for the rost of the year. The competition of the brown men and of the traps on the American side has brought down the prices paid by the cannerios for fish to such a figure that the fisherman is hucky now if he has enough to see him through the worst of the winter. Many, indeed, in bad sea-

# Marsha11 Brothers, 



Shoulder Chains, Chain Bit Burnishers, Regimental Swagger Canes, Harness Furniture, Close, Electro and Nickel Plating, Military and Masonic Jewellery.
E. A. Marsh

## MANLFACTURER OF ${ }^{1}$

Gold Rrooches, Necklets, Pendants, Rings. \&c
sons do not pay expenses, let along draw a balance when the accounts are settled.

Pensonal damage cases.
The surgeon of the Rapid Transit Company. New York, has completed the collection of data for a report on the abuse of the 'aw under which actions for damages as the result of personal injuries are brought against the surface and elevated railroads in that city. Some of the results of his research are here given:-
The cheertfil andulance chaser and his trade have been known for many years. It has remained for this doctor to obsorve and make note of the activities of the "accident broker," the "accident tout," and the "accident lighthouses" in the hospitals and among the police of the city.

The doctor was moved to tell some of the results of his research because both he and the company which he represents feel that if the general pub'ic as well as the medical men knew of the abuses committed in the name of the law those who are fortumate enough to sustain injuries for which the company may be held liable wou'd realize that they would
secure more cash for themse'ves and their families by dealing directly with their empoyers or through reputable 'awyers.
"After an examination of this question extend ng over a period of something like ten years, I have become convinced that the contingent fee system of Iitigation is largely responsible for the abuses that exist in the prosecution of damage suits for personal injuries. If some wise lawmaker of this State could examine the records of personal acident litigation as T have examined them, he would see the need of some legislation to ragu'ate all contingent fee litigation.
"When a lawyer takes a personal injury case on a contingent fee he is not nnly the attorney for the plaintiff, but he becomes a partner of the paintiff in the profits of the suit. This sort of partnership has led to abuses which cry for regulation.
"In this State 60 per cent. of all the business of our civil courts is damage suits for personal injuries and 75 per cent. of this number are actions started in bad faith and for the deliberate purpose of blackmailing the defendant companies. -
"The promoter-chief of this litigation is what is commonly called the shyster lawyer. We all know this kind of lawyer, but it may not be genera'ly known

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work started in this eity than the accident lawyer looks $t$ over. He takes in the character of the work, notes carefully where blasting and other hazardous work is to be done, and makes his plans.
"The job is policed by the lawyer's agent from one end to the other. In some cases special watchers for accidents. who do nothing else, are employed. In other cases, small shop keepers along the line of the work are approached and
told that if they will watch out for accidents and promptly report the name and address of anybody who may be injured. they will receive liberal commission from the lawyer out of whatever he may recover in a damage suit against the contractor.
"These agents are called accident touts. I heard of one the other day, a small merchant. who had made in the past year $\$ 12,000$ in commissions by informing
lawyers of injuries sustained by men employed by contractors and by the surface and elevated roads. I say lawyers. because these touts without any scruples whatever, engage their services to two or three lights at the same time.
"But besides the touts, there is another remarkably enterpr'sing set of men known as accident brokers. They work quite on their own hook. They do their own watching.

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"The broker makes a proposition to recover the damages for a contingent fee. Then the bargain made, he proceeds to open negotiations. If he fails altogether by aid of threats and promises, he goes to a lawyer and offers him the case on commiss'on.
"In wills last resort the broker works both ends against the middle, for he coulects his commission from the injured if the latter gets anything, and he collects from the lawyer.
"One of these brokers came to see me the other day on behalf of a client. He was an Italian of the narre of Colucca. He sent in his card which I have filed with the record of the case. Under the name was this legend:-'Dea'er in real estate, coal in small quantities and accidents.'
"To the tout aird the broker there must be added, I fear, though I regret to say it, some of the police and attendants in some of our hospitals. When a person had been injured on the elevated or surface roads or on public or private work there is usually a policeman around who is sure of two dollars for telephoning the facts to some aciedent lawyer.
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"Oif all the damage suits begun that 1 have observed, 75 per cent. have been started in hope of blackmailing the dedefendañt out of some of the damages c-aimed. I recall two cases in point.
"One was that of a woman, an expert stenographer, who stubbed her toe on a bridge along the line of the sub-way. The bridge had been erected according to law. The woman sued tor $\$ 30000$, setting up that she fell in stubbing her toe, broke her right arm, and had never recovered the use of it.
'A man sustained an injury somewhat simnar. He died. The lawyers employed by his estate offered tò settle a while ago for $\$ 1,200$. The contractor refused. A few days ago an offer was made to settle tor the funeral expenses, and this offer also was declined.
"In the case of the woman the facts are that she is as well as she ever was and is working at her calling every day. All offers to settle her case have been declined.
"Of course. the injured in employing agents, legal or otherwise, have to share whatever damages they may recover, usually one-half, with those agents. If they would deal directly with those from
whom they claim damages or through reputable attorneys they would realize much more and not make themselves the prey of men who have no more compunetion in dealing unfairly with clients than with those whom they bring suit."

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## PHREUMES

In the southern part of Franee, which borders on the Mediterranean and extends between the Alps and the Rhone, the culture of flowers has developed into a great industry for the manufacture of perfumes. "In the department of the Alpes-Maritimes the perfumery industry has probably made greater strides than in any other portion of France. Here are more than 60 factories the total product of which is valued at more than $\$ 4$,000000 per year and, over 1500 persons are constantly empoyed, without counting the multitude of harvest hands. The more important harvests are those of the rose, 4,0001000 pounds; the orange flower, $5,000,000$ pounds; the violet, 600 owo pounds; the jasmine, 1,200000 pounds; the tuberose, 300,000 pounds; the geranium, 70,000 pounds and the cassia 300,000 pounds. If we consider the fact that all of these flowers are weighed without their stems it is evident that the quantity is enormous, and this fact will be still better appreciated when we say that in order to obtain two pounds of rose leaves no less tian 1000 flowers are required, while 1000 bunches of violets, each with a diameter of more than a toot furnish oniy 40 pounds of Howers."

Flowers all go through a preliminary treatment of being placed in a cold room, and p'ants such as lavender, thyme. spike, mint, roots such as orris, fruits and woods. are passed through cutting and macerating machines. After this has been done the perfume is extracted, the principal methods being distillation, maceration enfleurage and by the use of dissolvents. Distillation is only employed when the perfume is not injured by heat or steam. In this case the flowers and water are put in a great alembic and heated. After the water begins to boii it disorganizes the vegetable cells containg the perfume, and it is merely necessary now to squarate the two. The process of distillation, how-

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Aston Brook Sireet, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.:

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ever, has the great disadvantage of frequently altering the perfumes obtained. and, therefore, when it is desired to obtain finer extracts recourse must be had to other methods.
,For maceration the flowers are thrown into a mass of fat melted and raised to a temperature of 65 degrees Centigrade and completely submerged after several hours the porfume being incorporated with the fat. The mass is then strained to get rid of the flowers, after which the latter are soaked in boiling water and compressed hydraulically. In this way all of the perfume is extracted. In the enfleurage method frames are used, the bottoms of which are glass. The frames are paced one above the other, small Epace being left hetween the glass plates. The fatty substance is spread on the glass and the flowers are placed in direct contact with the fat. At the end of a certain time. which varies with the flowers,
the perfume is absorbed by the fat, after which the flowers are renewed until the pomade is of the desired strength.
A third method is that of volatile dissolvents. In general the dissolvent employed is an ether of refined petroleum. The apparatus used are of different forms. but they must all contain an extractor, into which the flowers are placed cold with the dissolvent. a decanter where the water contained in the flowers is separted from the mixture, a distiliing alembic which forces the dissolvent back through the flowers, and a certain number of reservoirs in which the dissolvent is kept in a pure state or charged with perfume. The dissolvent after being charged with perfume evaporates and Ieaves behind the essential oil. This method is by far the best. In the single department of the Alpes-Maritimes the annual production is 800000 pounds of nomade and 4000000 quarts of extracts.

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