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THE	CANADIAN JOURNAL O	F COMMERCE.
•	The Chartered Bank	s.   Tł

## The Chartered Banks. The Bank of Montreal.

1378

Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.
 H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal.

## F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal. F. J. Hunter, Assistant Inspector, Winnipeg.

- BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, C. W. Dean, Assist. Manager. Papineau Ave. Point St. Charles Branch. Seigneurs St. Branch. West End Branch. Westmount. Almonte. Out Pactagora Ont Portage la
- Point St. Charles Branch.
  West End Branch.
  West Fnd Branch.
  Brantford, "Sarnia, "Prairie, Man Brantford, "Sarnia, "Unipieg, Man. Brockville, "Stratford, "Calgary, Alta.
  Chatham, "St. Mary's, "Edmonton, Alta Collingwood "Toronto, "Indian H'd, Assa Cornwall, "'Yonge st. br. Letbibridge, Alt. Deseronto, "Wallaceb'rg, "Raymond, Alta.
  Coderich, "Quebec, "Armstrong, B.C.
  Guelph, "Chatham, N.B. Greenwood, B C Hamilton, "Freder'cton, "Kelow na, B.C.
  Bherman Av. St. John, "New Denver, B.C.
  Mindsay, "Glace Bay, "Ster, B.C.
  Indiasy, "Glace Bay, "Ster, B.C.
  Condon, "Sydney, "Vancouver, B.C.
  Paris, "Erandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.
  Perth, "Gretna, Man.
  NEWFOUNDLAND.
  St. John's, Bank of Montreal.
  Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
  Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
  IN THE UNITED STATES:
  New York—R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 50 Wall Street.
  Chicago-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane. E.C. Chicago-Bank of Montreal.
  BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
  London -The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
  Scotland—The Bank of Normereal.
  BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
  New York—R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 50 Wall Street.
  Chicago-Bank of Montreal, Scotland, Manger.
  Spokane, Wash.-Bank of Montreal.
  The Antional Provincial Bank of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
  "The National Provincial Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
  Scotland—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
  "J. B. Moors & Co.
  Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Suffalo.
  San Francisco—The First National Bank.
  "The Anglo Californian Itk, Ltd

Montreal, October 31, 1904.

## The Bank of Toronto.

#### DIVIDEND No. 97.

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

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

D. COULSON

General Manager.

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

## The Bank of British North America. Reserve Fund .....£400,000 stg. Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C. A. G. Wallis, Secretary. Manager. COURT OF DIRECTORS:

COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, R. H. Glyn, J. J. Cater, E. A. Hoare, H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall, M. G. C. Glyn, F. Lubbock, George D. Whatman. Head Office in Canada, St. James street, Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches. H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. London, Ont. Campbellford, Dawson, Y.T.

A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. London, Ont. Campbellford, Dawson, Y.T. London, Kingston, Ont. Restcu, Man. Market sub or. Ottawa, Ont. Yorkton, N.W.T. Brantford, Ont. Montreal, P.º. Hamilton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T. Barton st. "St. Catherine Rosthern, N.W.T. Barton st. "St. Catherine Rosthern, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont. Quelec, Que. Ashcroft, B.C. "Junction, Levis (sub. br.) Greenwood, B.C.

Barton sa. Barton sa. Toronto, Ont. Quelec, Que. "Junction. Levis (sub. br.) Greenwood, "Stock Yards. Weston, St. John, N.B. Kaslo, B.C. sub. br. Widland, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C. Fenelon.Falls, Halifax, N.S. Bobcaygeon, Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C. WIED AT THE

Brandon, Man. Victorie, B.C. Brandon, Man. Victorie, B.C. Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C.
 DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
 AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C.
 Welsh, Agents.
 San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)-H. M. J.
 McMichael and A. S. Ireland (acting) Agent. Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited. and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches: National Bank of Australia, Ltd. Indie, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais.
 Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.
 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonia' Bank, London, and West Indies.

## Roval Bank of Canada

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

#### HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

Board of Directors: Hoard of Infectors: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-Presiden Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq. Hor David MacKeen.

Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q.

E. L. Pease, - General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector. Supt. of Branches. III, Inspector. Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa Bank St. Oxtord, N.S. Pembroke, Ont. Pictou, N.S. Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Rexton, N.B. Rossland, B.C. Sackville, N.B. St. John's, NId. St. John's, NId. Stubenacadie, N.S. Summerside, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B. Toronto, Truro, N.S. Vancouver, B.C., "East End. Victoria, B.C. Westmount, P.Q. Westmount, P.Q. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. C. E. Neil Amherst, N.S. Antigonish, N.S., Bathurst, N.B., Bridgewater, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Chilliwack, B.C., Cumberland, B.C. Chilliwack, B.C., Cumberland, B.C., Dalhousie, N.B. Dorchester, N.B. Edimundston, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Halifax, N.S. Ladner, B.C. Londonderry, N.S. Louisburg, C.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Montreal, Que., Montreal, Que., Montreal, Que., Neason, B.C. Newcastle, N.B. Agencies in Havana,

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Camaguey, Cuba; New York, N.Y.

#### CORRESPONDENTS:

Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank; Dree-dner Bank; Spain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Blair & Co.; Boston, National Shaw-mut Bank; Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; San Francisco, First National Bank.

The Charter	red Banks.
THE MOIS	ONS BANK
Incorporated by Act	t of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFICE	E: MONTREAL.
CAPITAL PAID-UP RESERVE FUND	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· 3,000,000
BOARD OF	DIRECTORS:
H. Markland Molson, 1 Wm. C. M JAMES ELLIOT, A. D. Durnford, Chief Branches; W. H. H. Lockwood, W. W. L tor	
	MANCHES:
ALBERTA. Calgary.	ONTARIO—Continued. Owen Sound.
Calgary.	Port Arthur.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Ridgetown.
Revelstoke, Vancouver.	Simcoe. Smith's Falls.
vancouver.	St. Marys.
MANITOBA.	St. Thomas.
Winnipeg.	Toronto.
ONTARIO.	Toronto Junction: Dundas Street.
Alvinston.	Stock Yards Branch
Amherstburgh,	Trenton.
Aylmer.	Wales. Waterloo.
Brockville. Chesterville.	Woodstock.
Clinton.	
Exeter.	QUEBEC. Acton Vale.
Frankford. Hamilton.	Acton Vale. Arthabaska.
James street.	Chicoutimi.
Market Branch.	Fraserville.
Hensall.	Knowlton.
Highgate.	Montreal.
Iroquois. Kingsville.	St. James Street. Market and
London.	Harbor Br.
Meaford.	St. Catherine St. Br.
Morrishurg	Ouebec

Meaford. Morrisburg. Norwich. Ottawa. St. Catherin Quebec. Sorel. Victoriaville. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES London, Liverpool—Parr's Bank, Ltd. Irela unster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia ww Zealand—The Union Bank to Australia, uth Africa — The Standard Bank of St and Ltd. Munster and New Zealand—The Union South Africa — The Standard Ba Africa, Ltd. FOREIGN AGENTS. Coperal. Germ

FOREIGN AGENTS. France-Societe General. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank-ing Corporation. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba. New York-Mechanics' National Bank. Boston-State National Bank. And agents in all the principal cities of the United States. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and parts of the world.

he Sov	erei	gn	Ba	nk	10	Canada
Head Office Executive O	ffice.	•	_ ·	·		Toronto. Montreal
33 Branci Savings B Collection Drafts issu General b	ank De	parti able bus	ment :	ttent parts trans STEV	Bran ion. s of t acted VARI	he world.

## THE ONTARIO BANK DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: George R. R. Cockburn, Esq., - President. Donald Mackay, Esq., - - Vice-President. R. D. Perry, Esq., R. Grass, Esq., Hon. R. Harcourt, T. Walmaley, Esq., John Flett, Esq. HEAD OFFICE ......TORONTO. CHARLES McGILL, General Manager. R. B. Caldwell, Inspector.

	BRANCHES:	
liston.	Fort William,	Ottawa,
rora.	Kingston.	Peterboro,
wmanville,	Lindsay,	Port Arthur,
ckingham, Q.	Montreal.	Sudbury,
rnwall.	Mount Forest,	Trenton,
llingwood,	Newmarket,	Tweed, Waterford,
	Scott and Well	lington Streets,
Toronto:	Queen and Por	tland "
	Yonge and Ric	hmond "
	Yonge and Car	lton "
	AGENTS:	
London, Eng	-Parr's Bank, I	

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rrance and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York - Fourth National Bank and The gents Bank of Montreal. Boston-Fliot National Bank

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been declare and that the Bank and i Thursday, th The trans 16th to 30th sive.

The annu shareholders banking-hou the 10th day will be take By order

Toronto. 1

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THE W

John Co Reuben S W. F. Cowan, F Robert McIntos Tl T. H.

BRANCHES New Hambu Pickering, Pla Tavistock, Ti Tavistock, Tri Drafts on N bought and so allowed. Collee Corresponden Merchants Ban Boyal Bank of

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Capital (au of Parlia apital Pai Reserve Fu

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Ailsa Craig, Bay Street, Toronto, Toronto, Beaverton, Blenheim, Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton,

> New York All bank

V. F. COWAN W. F. A R. Wood,

## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

#### The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 75 .

NOTICE is hereby given that a divilend of three and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year. and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 30th November, both days inclu-

sive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon.

#### By order of the Board, B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, 25th October, 1904.

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

 
 Capital Authorized
 \$\$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 500,000

 Capital Paid-up
 500,000

 Rest Account
 200,000
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Cowan, Esq. - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-Presiden W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - Cashier.

T. H. McMillan, - - Cashier. BRANCHES—Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Palsley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada— Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England— Noyal Bank of Scotland.

## THE STANDARD BANK

#### **OF CANADA**

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) ......\$2,000,000 

#### HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD, Vice-President.
 W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville,
 R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Francis.

	AGENCIES:	
Ailsa Craig, Bay Street, Toronto, Beaverton, Blenheim, Bowmanville, Fradford, Brantford, Brighton,	Brussels, Campbellford, Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harrison, Kingston,	Lucan, Markham, Orono. Parkdale, Parkhill Picton, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Wellington,

#### BANKERS:

New York — Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal—Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England—National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-spondence solicited.

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Union Bank of Canada Establish d 1865. Board of Directors:

BRANCI Alexandria, Ont. Alexandria, Ont. Altona, Man. (Sub to Gretna), Arcola, N.W.T. Baldur, Man. Barrie, Ont., Birtle, Man. Calgary, N.W.T. Carberry, Man. Carlyle, N.W.T. Cardston, N.W.T. Cardston, N.W.T. Cardston, N.W.T. Cardston, Place, Ont. Carlyle, N.W.T. Cardston, Place, Ont. Carlyle, N.W.T. Cardston, N.W.T. Carman, Man. Crystal City, Man. Crystal City, Man. Cryster, Ont. Crystal City, Man. Didsbury, N.W.T. Edmonton, N.W.T. Frank, N.W.T. Edmonton, N.W.T. Frank, N.W.T. Ein, Ont. Glenboro, Man. Gretna, Man. Hastings, Ont. Hastings, Ont. High River. N.W.T. Hillsburg, Ont. (sub. to Erin), Holland, Man. Indian Hd. N.W.T. Inmisfail, N.W.T. Jasrer, Ont. Killarney, Man. Killarney, Man. Killarney, Man. Killarney, Man. Killarney, Man. Maniton, Man. Medicine Hat, N.W.T. Merrickville, Ont.

# Gu'Appelle, (Station), N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Do. St. Louis St. Rapid City, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Russell, Man. Saskatchewan. N.W.T. Shelburne, Ont. Shelburne, Ont. Shintaluta, N.W.T. Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man. Sydenham. Ont. Toronto, Ont. Virden, Man. Warkworth, Ont. Warkworth, Ont. Warkworth, Ont. Wiarture, N.W.T. Warkworth, Ont. Wintinger, Ont. Wintinger, Ont. Wintinger, Ont. Wintinger, Ont. Wintinger, Ont. Wolselev, N.W.T. Vorkton, N.W.T. FOREIGN AGENTS:

London ..... Parr's Bank. Limited New York. .... Parr's Bank. Limited New York. .... National Bank of the Republic Minneapolis .... National Bank of the Republic Minneapolis .... National Bank Commerce St. Paul. St. Paul National Bank Great Falls, Mont. ... First National Bank Chicago, II. ... Corn Exchange National Bank Buffalo, N.Y. .... The Marine Bank Detroit, Mich. .... First National Bank Tonawanda, N.Y. .... First National Bank

Imperia	l Bank	of	Canada
Capital Pair	d-up		\$3,000,000 \$2,850,000
3	DIRECTOR	s:	
Wm. Rams Elias Roge James Kerr HE/ D. R. W E. HAY W	RRITT, LKIE, say, Rol rs, Wn r Osborne, Ch AD OFFICE, To VILKIE, Genera , Assistant Ge MOFFAT, Chie	ORONI arles ORONI al Mana neral l f Inspe	nnay, drie, Cockshutt. 'O. ager. Manager. Sctor.
BRANCHES Bolton, Essex, Fergus, Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll,	IN PROVINC Listowel, Niagara Fall North Bay, Ottawa, Port Colborn Rat Portage,	CE OF Sils, Si Si Ne, W	ONTARIO. t. Catharines, ault Ste. Marie, t. Thomas, oronto, Yelland, Yoodstock,
BRANCH IN	PROVINCE OF THES IN NORT	QUEB	EO-montreat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.	Revelstoke, B.C. Rosthern, Sask. Strathcona, Alta.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Trout Lake, B.C.
Edmonton, Alta,	Vancouver, B.C.
Golden, B.C. Nelson, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Portage La Prairie, Man.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.
Regina, Assa.	and the state of the second
Amentes-London Eng.	Lloyds Bank Limit

Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-hattan 'Co., Bank of America. hattan 'Co., Bank of America. Storling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Gredit, issued available in any part of the world.

#### The Chartered Banks.

## THE BANK of OTTAWA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: GEORGE HAY, . . . . . . President. DAVID MACLAREN, . . Vice-President. Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mgr. and Ottawa Mgr.-L. C. Owen, Inspector. Branches: Man., Ontario, and Quebec-Alex-andria. Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Buck-ingham, Carp, Carleton Place, Cobden, Bauphin, Emerson, Fort Coulonge, Granby, Hawkesbury, Hull, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lachute, Lanart, Matawa.-Bank street, Rideau street, Som-erset street. Parry Sound, Pembroke, Portage la Frairie, Prince Alebrt, Rat Portage, Regina, Renfrew, Russell, Shawinigan Falls, Smith<sup>\*</sup> Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Virden, Wincher-ter, Winnipeg.

ter, Winnipeg. AGENTS IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal. FOREIGN AGENTS:-New York, The Agents Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National Bank. Boston: National Bank of the Republic, Colonial National Bank, Massa-chusetts National Bank. Chicago: Bank of Mont-real. St. Paul: Merchants' National Bank. London: Part's Bank, Limited. France: Comp-toir National d'Escompte de Paris. India, Australia and Japan.

## Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1885.) BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. D. Warren, Esq., ..... President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, ....Vice-President, E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C. C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph. C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton. W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. S. STPATHY General Mana

H. S. STRATHY, ..... General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, .... Inspector.

	BRANCHES:	
Arthur,	Hamilton, Ea	stSault Ste. Mari
Aylmer,	Ingersoll,	Sarnia,
Ayton,	Kincardine,	Schomberg,
Beeton.	Lakefield,	Springfield,
Bridgeburg,	Leamington,	Stoney Creek,
Burlington.	Newcastle,	Stratford,
Cargill,	North Bay,	Strathroy,
Clifford,	Orillia,	Sturgeon Falls,
Drayton.	Otterville,	Sudbury,
Dutton,	Owen Sound,	Thamesford,
Elmira.	Port Hope,	Tilsonburg,
Elora,	Prescott,	Toronto,
Embro.	Ridgetown,	Tottenham,
Glencoe.	Ripley,	Windsor,
Grand Valley.	Rockwood,	Winona,
Guelph,	Rodney,	Woodstock,
Hamilton,	St. Mary's,	

BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

## The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December next, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY of JANU-

ARY Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on WED-NESDAY, 25th January Next, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

Toronto, 26th November, 1904.

1379





AT.

8:

President. President. Neghorn, C. Henshaw

and Supt. of pector. Asst. Inspec-

-Continued. bund. thur. vn. Falls. vs. nas.

Junction: <sup>3</sup> Street. Yards Branch

lale. ska. mi. lle. n. mes Street.

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t and bor Br. therine St. Br.

ville.

COLONIES Ltd. Ireland— Australia and Australia, Ltd. Bank of South

. many—Deutsche nque d'Anvers. Shanghai Bank-cional de Cuba. Bank. Boston— a.—Philadelphia Il the principal

f the Dominion lowest rates of of Credit and available in all

of Canada

Toronto. Montreal. io and Quebec Branches. on. s of the world. acted.

## VART, ieral Manager.

## BANK \$1,500,000 600,000

President. Vice-President. , Esq., 1sley, Esq.,

TORONTO.

| Manager. ctor.

Ottawa, Peterboro, Port Arthi Sudbury, Irenton, Fweed, Waterford igton Stree

ited

Bank and The

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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-

#### The Chartered Banks.

#### **BANK OF HAMILTON**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ending November 30 (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum), on the paid up capital stock of the bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after December 1 next.

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

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office, Hamilton, on Monday, January 16, 1905. at noon.

By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL. General Manager.

## The Quebec Bank

HEAD OFFICE ..... QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. DIRECTORS:

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont. Do. Upper Town, Three Rivers, Que. Do. St. Roch, Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Do. St. Catherine St E Sturgeon Falls, Unt. Ottawa, Ont. St. George. Beauce, Q. St. Romuald, Q. St. Henry, Que. Phetford Mines, Que. Yetoriaville, Que. Pembroke, Ont. AGENTS:

AGENTS: London, Eng.—Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Bank of the Republic. New York, U.S.A.—Agents Bank of British North America; Hanover National Bank.

#### Eastern Townships Bank

#### DIVIDEND No. 90.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank (but on new stock to apply from date of payment only) and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and branches, on and after Tuesday, 3rd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JAMES MACKINNON,

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 6th Dec. 1904.

#### The Chartered Banks.

#### Provincial Bank of Canada BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

## BRANCHES: Pt. St. Chas., Montreal.

Joliette, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, Quebec, St. Roch's, Ste. Martine, P.Q., Steine, P.Q., Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q. Vankleek Hill, Ont. St. Jerome, P.Q.

1303 St. Catherine,
1756 St. Catherine,
2217 Notre Dame,
Hochelaga,
St. Henry,
Three Rivers, P.Q.
St. Boniface, Man.
Winnipeg, Man.
,

Vankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
St. Jerome, P.Q.
CORRESPONDENTS—National Park Bank, National Bank of N. America, National City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchts.' National Bank, Mchts.' National Bank, Mchts.' National Bank, Mchts.' National Bank, Mchelelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mk. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Mational Bank, of Redemption, National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, National Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Gredit Lyonmais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgium. Deutcshe Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, Vienna, Austria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Holland. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

## La Banque Nationale

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

#### DIRECTORS:

R. AUDETTE, President. A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President Hon. Judge A. Chauveau. N. Rioux, Naz. Fortier, V. Chateauvert, J. B. Laliberte,

P. Lafrance, Manager. N. Lavoie, Inspector. BRANCHES:

BR Quebec, Do. (St-Roch), Do. (St-John st.) Montreal, St-James st. St-James st. St-James st. Ottawa, Ont. Sherbrooke, Que. St-Francois, Beauce. St-Francois, Beauce. St-Francois, Gue. Chicoutimi, Que. Deschaillons, Que. Baie St-Paul, Que. Baie St-Paul, Que.

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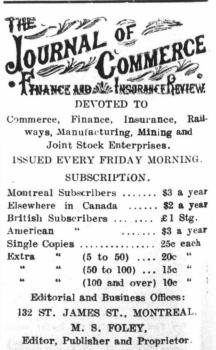
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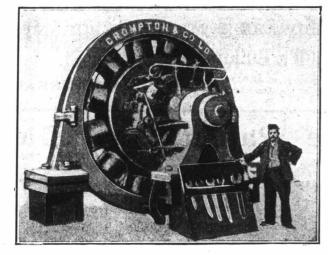
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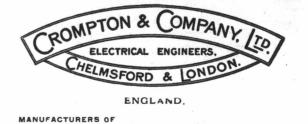
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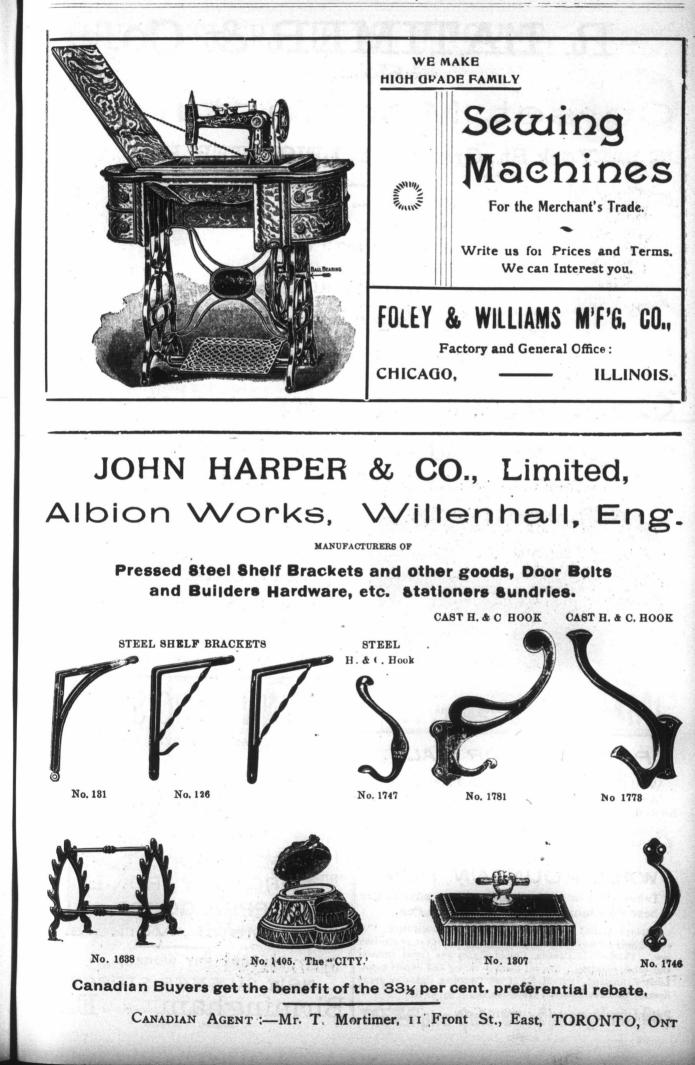
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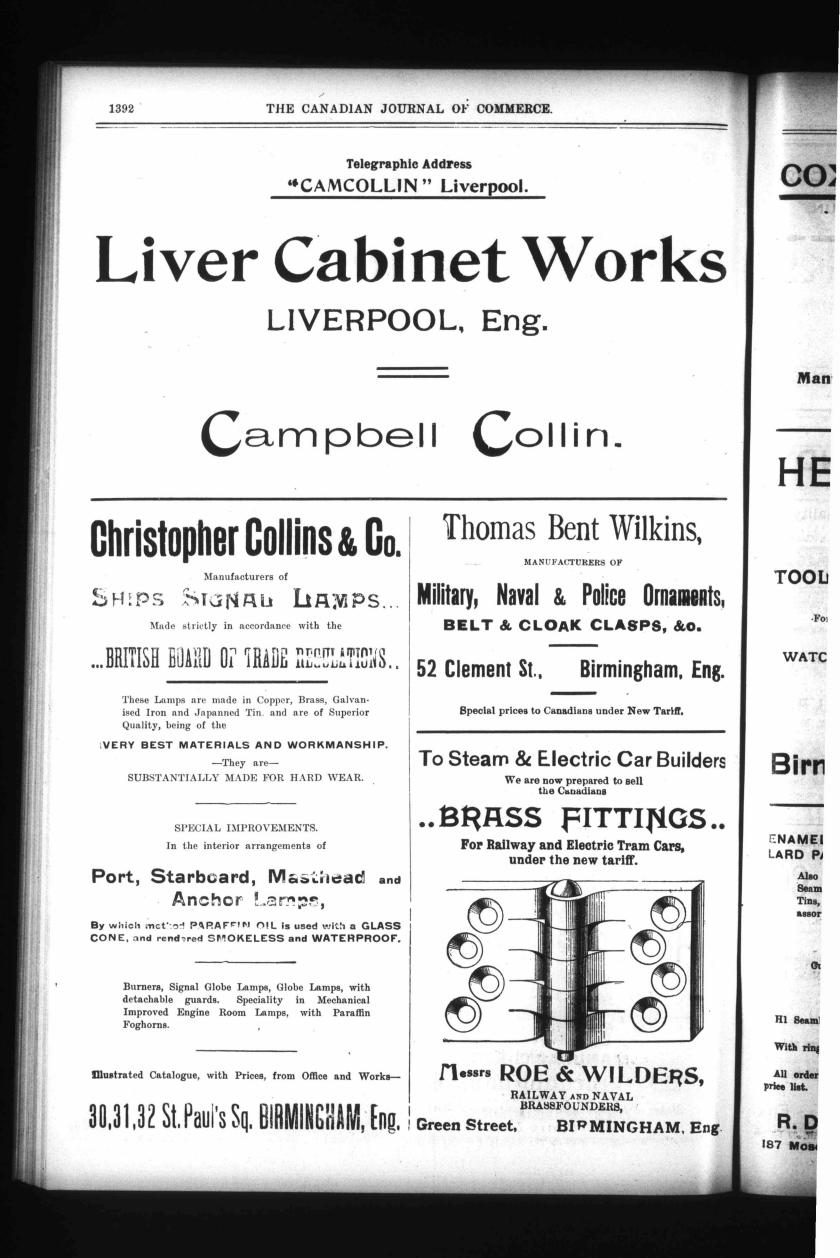
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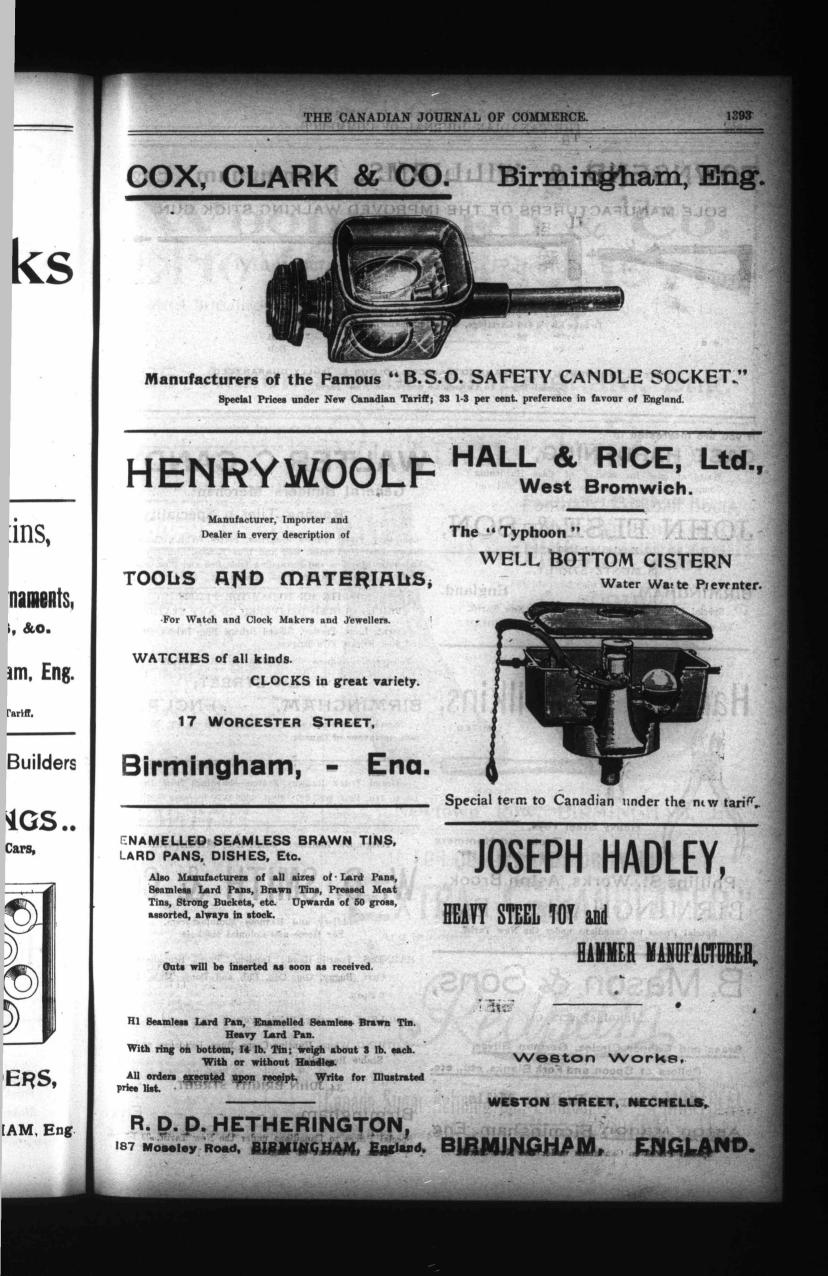
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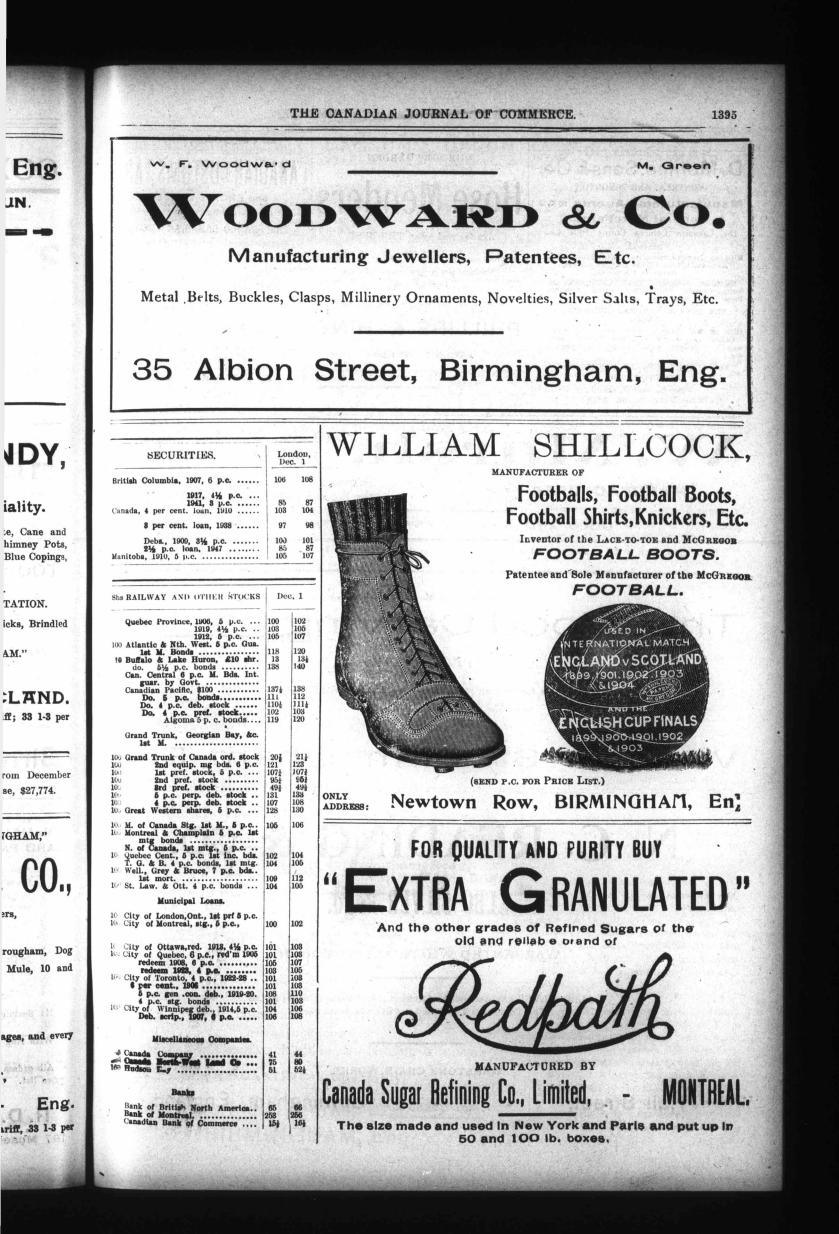
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-We learn from ters have decided the northwest sect cording to the mei lowered from 75 c middle of the mont

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-The total num district of the Nor 140. In the York 1898 for the same 180,000 have been now being thrown sons who may des

Absolutely THE BEST 60 cts. BLACK. Testimonials from all who have used it.

Tower Works, Aston, Birmingham.,

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12 Crane Court, Fleet St. LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Canadians supplied  $33^{1}_{3}$  per cent. less than other countries.

London Clearing House—Total clearings for week ending December 8, 1904, \$1,200,926.

- Ottawa Clearing House—Total clearings for week ending December 8, 1904, \$2,786,900.30; corresponding week last year, \$2,191,802.89.

 $-\Lambda$  full cargo of 3,000 tons of Cape Breton coal has gone to South Africa on the steamer Melville. This shipment is the first of its kind, and is going to Cape Town and East London.

-The Frontenac, Ont., County Council is to abolish tolls on roads. It is one of the last of the Ontario counties to retain the custom.

-Parliament will be asked to incorporate the Canada Middlesex Railway with power to construct a railway from a point on the Niagara River to the city of London.

-D. F. Burrell & Co., manufacturers of dairy supplies, etc., Little Falls, N.Y., presented a communication to the Brockville, Ont., Council saying that if granted a free site and exemption from taxation for ten years they would locate there.

-The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company announce that telegraph offices have been opened in New Ontario, at the following stations: New Liskeard, Haileybury and Temagami. The rate is 25 cents from North Bay.

-Navigation through the St. Lawrence Canal closed on the 11th. During the season 1,580 vessels passed through, against 1,700 last season. The vessels this year average larger and brought the total tonnage up to about last year's figures. -The Woodstock, Ont., City Council, decided to submit the Eureka Planter by-law to the ratepayers on January 2. It provides for the granting of a loan of \$12,000 to this concern, which is now doing business in Windsor.

-The Crown Timber agent of Rat Portage, Ont., says that if the weather is favourable the timber output in his district will be much larger than last year. A good deal of the cut will be used for G.T.R. ties.

-The advent of winter does not appear to hamper the seeker for Canadian land. During the month of November 2,654 homestead entries were granted as against 2,419 for the same month of 1903.

-A Toronto packing company, are about to begin business in Montreal. The firm have made arrangements, it is said, for \* site covering about three and a half to four acres, on which a packing house will be erected. The firm will open numerous branch establishments in Montreal and suburbs.

-Recent advices from Schnectady, N.Y., state that although the tracks of the six-mile test course of the New York Central were covered with snow, the big electrical locomotive made 60 miles an hour with eight cars loaded with sand. A party of visiting engineers rode in the cab.

-The reduced postal rates between Mexico and Canada, agreed upon by both Governments is likely to go into effect soon. The rate from Canada will be two cents and from Mexico five cents silver, as is now the rate to the United States. The amount of correspondence between Mexico and Canada is steadily growing.

#### 1398

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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This new Preparation combines the essential properties of Boot Cream and Blacking, and may be used for every description of Black Leather Boots and Shoes-including Box Calf, Glace Kid, Patent Leather, &c., with great advantage.

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It dries quickly—produces a brilliant jet black—does not clog or crack in use—renders the leather soft and elastic—is not affected by rain or damp—does not rub off or soil the dress—and is more cleanly, convenient and economical than any other kind of Blacking.

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By using this Dressing ordinary Calf Leather Boots become nearly as bright and smooth as Patent Leather in a short time.

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-Halifax proposes to make a heavy increase in the expenditure on, its fire department this year. The committee, at a late meeting, agreed to ask for \$55,000. Last year it was \$29,000. Of the amount to be raised \$23,000 will be on capital account, and \$32,000 on maintenance. This is a result of grumbling by the fire underwriters.

We learn from Toronto that the Board of Fire Underwriters have decided to reduce the insurance rate prevailing in the northwest section of the city. The district is rated according to the mercantile schedule, and the key rate will be lowered from 75 cents to 40 cents, to take effect about the middle of the month.

-The following sums were paid in bounties during the last fiscal year ending June 30th:-Pig iron, puddled bars and steel ingots, \$893,641; wire rods, steel angles, etc., \$15,320; binder twine, \$25,452; lead, \$182,229. The bounty on wire rods is \$6 a ton, on structural steel \$3 a ton, on rolled plates \$3 a ton, and on lead refined in Canada \$15 a ton.

-Although it is announced that there are to be no tariff changes at the coming session of Parliament, there is to be no essation on the part of the British Columbia lumbermen from the agitation to secure a duty upon American lumber coming into Canada. The lumber interests of the Pacific Coast are aroused on this question, and they have decided to send delegates to Ottawa.

-St. John's, Nfld., advices report that a severe gale swept that island on the night of the 12th instant. The barque Fanny and the schooners Hibernia, Tidal Wave and Harold Parks, were driven ashore, and totally wrecked. Many other vessels were damaged. A number of ships including the steamers Sicily, Neptune. Algerine and Damara, and several sailing craft have been delayed.

-The total number of acres reserved in the Prince Albert district of the Northwest for the Doukhobor colonies was 141,-140. In the Yorkton district 281,660 acres were reserved in 1898 for the same people. Of the total of 422,700 acres, about 180,000 have been taken up, the balance, about 243,000 acres, now being thrown open for general homestead entry by per sons who may desire to secure them.

-Fire damaged the dry goods stock of Willinsky & King, Queen street west, Toronto to the extent of \$2,000. The ori-Insurance amountgin was attributed to a defective furnace. ing to \$12,000 is carried on the stock in the Royal and other companies. John Macdonald & Co. own the building, which was damaged to the extent of about \$250,, covered by insurance.

-The incorporation of the T. C. Milloy Company, Limited. of Owen Sound, with a capital of \$40,000, is officially announced, the provisional directors to be John Parsons, George Parsons, Harry Parsons, and Thomas Christopher Milloy. Also the incorporation of the Empire Cream Separator Company, of Canada, Limited, of Hamilton, with a capital of \$40,000, and Herbert C. Sparling, William R. Pringle and Henry D. Petrie, as directors.

-Many of Montreal's older citizens-as knowing him besthave heard with regret of the demise of Mr. J. Duncan Davison, commissioner of affidavits, &c., which took place in this city on the 8th instant, in his 59th year. The deceased had formerly been, for upwards of 20 years manager of the collection department of R. G. Dun & Co. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, many of them his former fellow-workers.

--Among those who have passed over to the great majority this week is Mr. Alexander Macpherson, who died at his residence in this city on Sunday last at the age of 74. The deceased gentleman began business in 1868 as partner in the wholesale hardware firm of Benny, Macpherson & Co. Since



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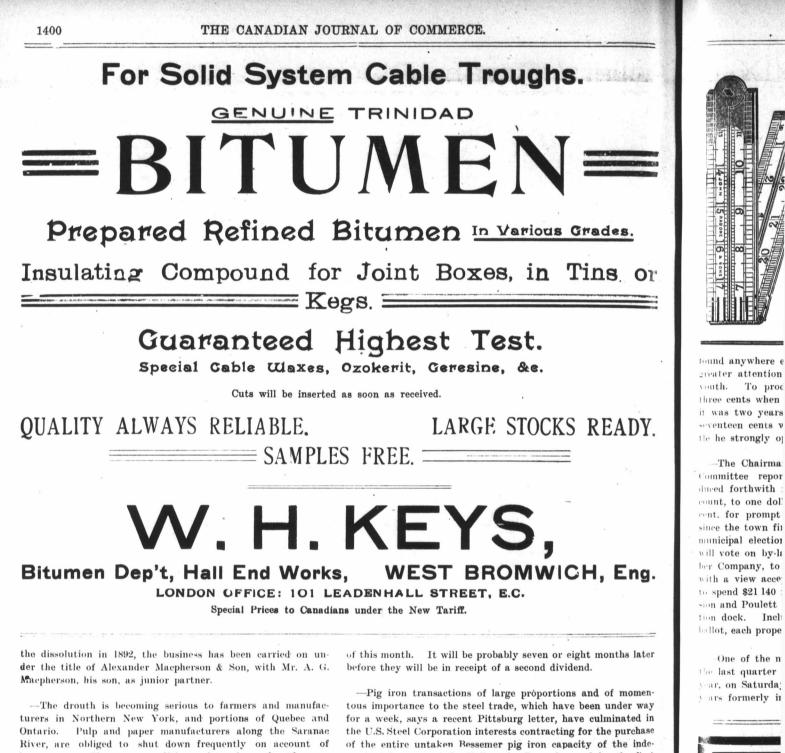
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The same condition exists along the Chateaulow water. guay, Salmon, Grasse, Rocket, Black and Mohawk Rivers. A prominent pulp and paper manufacturer said that his advices indicate that the drouth prevails from Maine to Wisconsin, and that there was danger of a pulp and paper famine.

-The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company and the city's percentage last month and the corresponding months in the past five years are as follows:

			Receipts.	Percentages.
November,	1904	 	 \$198,485.00	\$15,878.80
			172,369.55	
			152,271.75	
			131,486.75	10,518.94
			128,132.13	10,250.57
			102,535.38	

-The agreement between the currency debenture holders and the liquidators of the Atlas Loan was formally signed by the Master-in-Ordinary at Toronto. There are several days in which any parties objecting to the payment of 37 cents in the dollar can appeal. If no appeal is made cheques for the first dividend of twenty cents to the creditors of the Atlas Loan will be sent out by the National Trust about the 22nd pendent furnaces of the Valleys for December and for the first quarter of the coming year. The amount of iron involved is upwards of 40,000 tons. The price is \$15.50 to \$15.65 at the

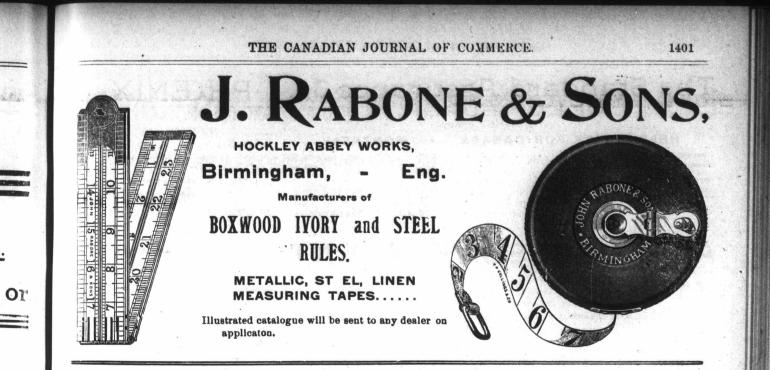
furnaces, which is equivalent to \$16.25 to \$16.50 Pittsburg. The

total money value is something over \$650,000.

-At the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, Ont., a Toronto pork packer estimated Canada's share of the British import trade in Bacon as one-fifth of the whole, which had not increased in like proportions with that of Denmark, for the reason that only 60 per cent. of our exports were sizeable hogs. He advised the farmers to market hogs at about 185 pounds. In reply to a question as to why packers pay a flat rate for hogs, he said it made a difference of twenty-five cents on a hundred where there was any large quantity of undesirable stock. He estimated the total loss to the Canadian farmer because of the low average at \$500,000 a year.

At the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph Ont., recently closed, an Ohio man, who was, as he said, "raised in the shadow of a beef steer," gave to the five hundred stock raisers assembled at the conference on "beef cattle," some pointers on the raising of "baby beef." Incidentally he noted that the stock raisers of Ontario raised cattle of finer quality than could be





tound anywhere else in America. He advocated the paying of preater attention to the feeding of live stock in their early youth. To produce every additional pound of beef it cost three cents when the steer was one year old, seven cents when it was two years old, eleven cents when three years old, and seventeen cents when four years old. The dehorning of cattle he strongly opposed, as being cruel and unnecessary.

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-The Chairman of the Owen Sound, Ont., Fire and Light Committee reported that the price of gas would be reduced forthwith from two dollars, less twenty per cent. discount, to one dollar and fifty cents per thousand, less ten per cent. for prompt payment. This is the first reduction made since the town first acquired the plant two years ago.—At the municipal election in January the ratepayers of Owen Sound will vote on by-laws to grant exemptions to the Carney Lumher Company, to change the Public Library to a free library with a view accepting Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$17,500, to spend \$21 140 for two new steel and concrete bridges at Division and Poulett street crossings, to spend \$2,000 on a corporation dock. Including the Mayor, Council and school trustee bellot, each property owner will have seven ballots handed him.

-One of the most active of Montreal's business men during the last quarter of the 19th century passed away, in his 69th year, on Saturday last in the person of John W. Mackedie, for y ars formerly in the wholesale clothing manufacturing business in this city. He had in his early career been associated with the late J.S. Sheaer, the firm being known as Shearer, Mackedie & Co. Some eight years ago Mr. Mackedie availed himself of an opportunity to sell out to the then firm of E. A. Small & Co.; the amount of the cash purchase was understood to be about \$50 000. Those who had met Mr. Mackedie occasionally during his latter years of retirement believed him with his abstemious habits, likely to live to a round old age. His family and relatives have the sympathies of the whole community in their bereavement.

-Figures recently compiled show that November was another record-breaker in regard to tonnage coming through the Soo canals, but the total for the season to December 8 was not as great as to the same date last year. The tonnage for November was 4,911,668 tons, as against 2'807,454 tons for the same month last year. The total for the season to date is 30,575,200 For the same period last year the total was 34,177.239 tons. tons, a decrease for this year of 3.602.030 tons. It is believed the tonnage for the present month will be in the neighborhood of half a million, which will make the traffic for the year about 31,000,000 tons, or 3,500,000 tons less than last year The Canadian canal handled over twice as much wheat last month as the Michigan canal, over eight million bushels being carried through the Canadian locks. The total amount of coal carried was 684.323 tons 531.096 tons of which was soft coal. The tonnage of iron ore was 3,137,759, general merchandise, 144,-545, wheat 12,433,863 bushels, other grain 7,867,604 bushels, There were 2,376 veslumber 124,958 M feet, board measure. The eastbound tonnage was 4,063,727; westsel passages. bound 847,941.



GIODE BIUE RED & Brickworks, OLDBURY, Nr. BIRMINGHAM, - - ENGLAND. Manufacturers of Blue, Brindled, Brown and Red Bricks, Pavings, Copings and Red Guarries. Speciality: 2in. RED FACING BRICKS.

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BRICKS.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



overdue real estate taxes and \$31,537,251 for overdue

personal taxes. The former sum is regarded as a good

asset, as those arrears can be collected, whereas the lat-

ter, the personal tax arrears, are declared to be, "in the

main uncollectable," This means that the amount will

have to be paid by those ratepayers who have already

paid their taxes as assessed.

The Comptroller of New York city speaks of the great bulk of the arrears of personal taxes as likely to be covered by an issue of corporate stock, that is, the money will be borrowed to make up for the deficiency caused by non-payment of personal taxes.

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The city of New York is no exception to the rule in this respect, for, wherever a tax is imposed on personal property there are heavy arrears; and evasions on a large scale. The honest, scrupulous citizen is levied upon to the limit of the law, whereas those who are less scrupu-

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THE CANADIAN JO	JRNAL OF	COMMERCE.
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FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Mutual Old-Line Life Assurance Corporation

\$120,000,000 Assurance in Force, Pald Policyholders In 23 years, 58,000,000

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS AND EUROPE OF FER RELIABLE MEN EXCEPTIONAL CONTRACTS.

#### Address: AGENCY DEPARTMENT

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 304, 309, Broadway, New York.

lous, who consider it justifiable to evade an unjust tax, are able to escape paying more than a quarter or half of what is their share. Indeed, the taxing of personal property is an illustration of a system of taxation which operates in the very reverse way to one based on equitable principles. No tax is just which discriminates in favour of the rich, which discourages thrift, which penalizes a love of home comforts. But personal taxes fall heavily upon the incomes of widows, orphans and others in a state of dependency on inherited properties. - Such possessions are taxed up to the last notch, while wealthy persons who are able to conceal their properties from the assessors, or deceive them as to their value, can regulate on what amount this tax shall be levied. A millionaire may have bonds in his vault from which he derives, say, in income of \$100,000 per annum, which property and income escape taxation, while another citizen, whose property is open to public view, whose income is ascertainable, which is not a fortieth part of the millionaire's, is taxed to the full.

It is certain to lead to discriminations when a tax is aid upon what is visible, what cannot be concealed, the d'ue of which is well known, while owners of other lasses of property which can be concealed, the existence f which is unknown to the assessors, are allowed to go seot free.

#### U. S. MERCANTILE MARINE.

People begin to admit; the world over, that whatever the Americans touch latterly turns into gold. The apid advance in the shares of the Interational Mercanile Marine Co., following upon the election of President. Roosevelt, is given as the latest example. The termination, of course, of the great ocean passenger war, had its effect, but what was still more influential is the Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate and report to Congress on the first day of next Session what legislation is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and commerce, and also what change or changes, if any, should be made in existing laws relating to the treatment, comfort, and safety of seamen in order to make more effective the seafaring calling in the American merchant marine has been a much more potent influence in the matter.

Americans have long viewed with concern the backward condition of their shipping industry. It is, indeed, the only form of commercial activity which has not developed with the growth of the trade and commerce of the country.

Foreign vessels are already excluded from the American coastal trade, and in well-informed quarters it is believed that the recommendations of the Congressional Commission will include a suggestion of discrimination in favour of American ships carrying on trade between American ports and foreign countries, such discrimination to take the form of a 1 per cent. duty upon goods carried by a foreign vessel when the goods are not the product of the country on whose register such foreign vessel is placed.

Such a policy would, of course, inflict a great blow on United Kingdom shipping industry, and would infringe existing treaty rights, although these are subject to termination at short notice. But it is doubtless if such a policy of discrimination would be acceptable to the American people generally. There are many divergent interests concerned. In the first place, there is the American shipbuilding industry, which will, of course, strive to restrict any benefits to American-built ships. Of the great fleet of 137 ships owned by the combine only a very small number are American-built vessels, and the remainder are upon British or foreign registers, though their transfer to the American register would not, in spite of the company's agreement with the British Gov-Then there ernment, present insuperable difficulties. is the American exporter to be considered, who may naturally be expected to oppose any policy that would tend to increase ocean freights-which would be the inevitable result of the withdrawal of a large proportion of the British tonnage at present employed in the North Atlantic trade.

The capital issued and outstanding of the combine and its subsidiaries is as follows:

Common Stock	\$49,933,000	
6 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock	52,366,100	
International Mercantile Marine 41/2 per cent. Col-		
lateral Trust Debentures	50,000,000	
International Navigation Company First Mortgage		
5 per cent. Bonds	20,000,000	
Frederick Leyland and Co. 4 per cent. Debentures		
(outstanding)	£ 332,200	
Dominion Line Debentures (outstanding)	298,306	
Frederick Leyland and Co. Preference Shares (out-		
standing)	827,970	

The combine also holds a majority of the voting power of the National Line. The total nominal capital represented by the combine and its subsidiary companies is about \$180,000,000, the present market valuation of which is approximately \$81,500,000, showing even at the present enhanced prices a depreciation of about \$100.000.000.

More than one-half of the total share capital of the undertaking was issued to the British shareholders of the shipping companies taken over, in part payment of the purchase prices. New York has, however, been a steady buyer of both the common and preferred shares for many months past, and we doubt if even a quarter of the share capital of the undertaking is now held in this country. It is somewhat surprising to find that Amsterdam and Rotterdam have been large purchasers, but possibly this is merely a roundabout way to New

York. The first year's trading resulted in a nominal profit of about \$350,000, which would have been turned into a loss of \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000 had a sufficient sum had been charged for depreciation. No dividend was, therefore, paid on the preferred stock, which now carries practically two years' arrears of dividend.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

Recent heavy fire losses in the business districts of Canadian cities have caused more general discussion on the subject of insurance than had hitherto prevailed. Companies, like individuals, are brought into public notice through their becoming identified with something of unusual importance; so that when a number of representative fire insurance companies recently turned over sums aggregating over eight millions of dollars, to reimburse those burned out at the Toronto fire, it was but natural that attention should be pretty generally bestowed for the time on a transaction of such proportions, and that those directly interested in building trades, as well as the insuring public, should become more deeply interested in the cause and possible remedy for such losses.

It is told that at the time electricity was first adopted as a means of light, that the rats of the continent called a general meeting, and, after due deliberation, tendered a profound vote of thanks to the originators of this new source of illumination, for it at once lifted from their very innoconet but heavily burdened shoulders the responsibility for most of the large fires occurring in business quarters. The rodents disbanded feeling they could henceforth ply their natural vocations undisturbed by blame for having fired the immediate premises, now that a source fully as persuasive and convincing could be laid at the bottom of mysterious conflagrations.

Among a group of men who had gathered at a social table the other evening were two or three whose interests were more or less allied to the building trade, and the subject turning to fire hazards, one of the party gave it as his opinion that a man's past record should largely govern in placing insurance upon his building, stock, etc. He held that a man who after large experience had never failed in business or in whose premises a fire had never originated should be given insurance at a much lower rate than to the man who could not show such a record. Against this it was contended without opposition, that circumstances play a large part in keeping many men honest, and that the good man of to-day may be a very bad man tomorrow; therefore it would be impossible to correctly grade all applicants for fire insurance.

A third, taking a broad view of the situation, swept the continent at a glance and stated that the growing concentration of fire risks in the principal cities would no longer admit of fire companies making any profit whatever in their present mode of issuing policies. He claimed it would not only be better for the companies. but equally beneficial to the wholesale firms, manufacturers and banks, if applicants were prevented from carrying insurance for more than fifty per cent. of the average amount of stock, buildings, or fixtures: This amount should be regulated through best available channels, such as invoices, bills, inventory, etc., or, should

these not be considered sufficiently effective, disinterested valuators should be sought.

This party was emphatic in the declaration that, if every man who carried fire insurance was made equally responsible with the companies, by being given insurance for but one-half the real worth of his holdings, and be allowed but one-half the adjusted amount in case of partial loss, there would be far less losses to adjust; that the firemen would have far less to do, that the insurance companies would make more money, and that there would be, in like manner, less failures in business, because the wholesale firms, manufacturers, or banks would not run such large risks in the way of credits, discounts or loans.

#### THE BANK OF COMMERCE STATEMENT.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce may fairly claim to have made greater progress in the last decade than any of the other banks of Canada. Its time for expansion is not over, for, next year, 1905, will see \$1,300,000 added to the paid up capital by which it will be raised to \$10,000,000, and the reserve fund to \$4,000,000.

The successive stages of this bank's enlargement are shown by the following figures:

Capital paid-up Reserve Fund		1900. \$6,000,000 1,250,000	1895. \$6,000,000 1,200,000	
Depts not bearing interest.		5,486,925 24,193,343	<b>2,869</b> 280 <b>14,767,</b> 209	
Total deposits\$	\$7,0,459,351	\$29,680,268	\$17,636,489	
	10,460,092	<b>4,191,693</b> 3,286,196	2,280,880 2,088,496	
Current loans and di counts		24,437,142 \$42,822,799	<b>16,317,</b> 833 <b>\$28,408</b> ,274	

In ten years the paid-up capital has been increased \$2,700,000, the reserve fund, \$2,300,000, an increase of nearly three times, the deposits have gone up by \$52,-822,862, which equals over 290 per cent., the circulation has enlarged by \$5,400,067, an increase of 242 per cent., the discounts have been increased by \$35,140,330, which equals 215 per cent., and the total assets have grown from \$28,408,272 to \$91,055,793, an increase of 220 per cent.

The contrast between the extent of the business of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and of the other banks is shown by its assets exceeding the aggregate of any two of the other banks, leaving out the Bank of Montreal. Its assets constitute  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total, including its own, and excluding its own, its assets amount to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total of all the other banks.

The "Commerce" is indeed progressing so rapidly as to bid fair to attain a position alongside the premier bank of Canada. Its Winnipeg business is especially developing, as is also that of the branch in this city under Mr. Mathewson's popular and sagacious management,

The enterprising spirit of the President, the Honble. Senator Cox, is shown in the policy of taking over other banks, but the success and expansion of the business are mainly attributable to the energy, the skill, the sound judgment of Mr. B. E. Walker, General Manager. The annual meeting of the Bank will be held on the 10th January, 1905.

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No better time of the year is available for closing out ends of stock and otherwise slow selling goods than the weeks preceding the New Year. A storekeeper may be ever so careful in buying and have good judgment in the selection of his goods, yet some will, invariably, be found to linger and subsequently be classed among the stock which the up-to-date merchant perceives must be reduced in price in order to move.

The approach of the holidays brings people to the stores in larger numbers and consequently whatever goods are placed out as bargains are seen by a greater number. The general storekeeper who does not permit any dead stock to lay on his shelves and who does not buy in such way as to be compelled to carry over large quantities of out-of-season goods may wonder where the merchant can be found whose stock is largely composed of old goods; but an interview on the question with a commercial traveller for any of the large dry goods houses would cause him to feel he was taking more than ordinary precautions in the care of his store.

A general store stock sent to Montreal from the country some weeks ago, for sale at auction, disclosed an amount of attention on the part of the insolvent owner that would do justice to a merchant who was on a wager to see how speedily he could arrive at the stage where the assignee takes temporary charge. Goods which should, and could, have been turned into money five years ago were largely in evidence, and silently told the story of the man whose determination would not allow him to get what percentage of cost he could out of goods that were bought "not wisely but too well." Here was capital tied up for over five years and unavailable for paying any debt; tied up as firmly as though locked in a safe, the only difference being that every year the goods depreciated in value.

The impression is too often created that a stock of m rehandise is worth what has been paid for it. Once a stock of dry goods, clothing, millinery, notions, etc., is purchased in the regular wholesale way and opened up in a retail store it is worth exactly what can he realized on it at forced sale. It depends on the abiliof the owner to make it worth more. True, anor er dealer may accept it from him at the full invoice e, with cost of carriage, but it is only under such a umstance that its full value is shown to exist without ort, and such a circumstance would be very rare. refore, while it is naturally expected in the case of ry purchase at wholesale that profit will be returned m the handling, it is too often left to the goods to rourn the profit, the owner feeling that in their purse he has distinguished himself sufficiently and that on his shelves the public will swarm in and accept price. If he waits patiently this will be seen to some extent; if he arranges his stock neatly and draws attention of callers to their merits they will move a little faster. If he sends samples with prices attached around to such of his customers as are likely to be attracted elsewhere and announce by posters occasionally that certain of his goods must be cleared out at any cost and have such plainly ticketed in his store he will find that not only the goods he is forcing out are giving way to his efforts, but that increased custom is adding largely to the sale of his regular goods.

Whatever is announced or advertised should be shown to exist in reality. To hold the confidence of the public is something to be highly prized in business; it is the reputation that sustains the store.

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#### CIVIC TAXES.

Our indefatigable city aldermen are again evidently struggling with the serious problem of how to raise more money to spend and with the necessity for going to the Quebec Legislature for further powers to help them in the matter; also to obtain relief in some way from the heavy outlay tolerated by the act provided for the city by the Quebec Legislature at a recent session, in regard to the widening of St. Lambert street, to which the City Council was opposed from the outset of that movement.

Unless the late elections have largely changed the character of the Legislature-of which there is no immediate evidence-it would appear to be almost hopeless to appeal for relief in that quarter, and by going there at all the likelihood is that some other injustice and indignity to Montreal will again be perpetrated. A few members, however energetic, can avail but little. It will be the part of wisdom to keep away from Quebec until a change in the ruling influences there are eliminated, of which there is not much evidence in sight, notwithstanding the few changes that have occurred. With regard to the means for raising more money it is to be regretted that some of the aldermen are agitating to borrow from one to several millions of dollars, for socalled permanent improvements to the roads, and other things, and so add to the city debt already sufficiently large. The interest of that borrowed money would be a permanent burden, but the work on the so-called permanent roads will not be lasting. This is a sorry fact, as we all know by experience. These works in Montreal as well as elsewhere have to be renewed every few years. The only fair way to deal with it is to "pay as you go," and not pile up a debt beyond the line of safety.

It is the opinion of many citizens that there is no necessity for new loans for such purposes. With a readjustment of the present incidence of taxation this could easily be obviated. As shown by the last financial report the city's finances are now on a substantial basis, and with persistent economy it would be easy to so arrange matters that loans should be unnecessary for ordinary purposes, such as roadmaking, etc.

The water rates are complained of as being excessive and yielding a profit to the city. That is a matter for fair discussion, and much can be said on both sides of the question. One important fact in connection with it is that a very large proportion of the rates under the present system, is uncollectable, and lost. That loss could be saved and a considerable reduction of the water rates could be made by the simple method of making the rates a charge on the property and let the landlords collect them from the tenants, as is now done with the general assessments on real estate. This is not a new proposition but has come up from time to time, and it is surprising that now, when the matter of reduction is being agitated afresh, this view of the question is not made more prominent.

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It should not be lost sight of by proprietors that they have a direct benefit from the water works, independent of the tenant. Without those works their insurance against fire would be very much higher than they now are, and, moreover, without a water supply to the houses it would be, perhaps, difficult to find tenants for them. It may, therefore, well appear to be only reasonable that proprietors should be expected to assume the collection of the water rates in order to avoid the annual loss in collections that under the present system appears, from experience, to be inevitable.

An increase in the discount for prompt payment of the rates, as has been suggested, would no doubt be acceptable to all those able and willing to pay up promptly, but it would make it appear all the harder to the many who are unable, however willing, to lay by out of their daily earnings the necessary sum for the day fixed, and those who never intend to pay will not care how large the cash discount offered may be.

One principal relief, however, and one so easily and justly effected would be to make the charge for the cost of all permanent roadways and sidewalks a property frontage tax on each separate street Montreal is perhaps the only city, or town, in which this principle does not prevail. It is a perfectly fair principle, and if universally applied all would be treated alike, leaving each street to decide the kind of material to be used. There could not be a better time than this to begin, when, as we are told, all the roadways are alike bad throughout the city.

With these changes, the city could doubtless get along without resorting to the old, bad habit of borrowing, which proved so disastrous, only a few years ago, and from the effects of which it is only now recovering.

#### TRADE WITH MEXICO.

It is fortunate for the Republic of Mexico, with its 750,000 square miles of territory and population nearing that of its mother country, old Spain, that it has for next door neighbour a country continually setting its people great examples in industry, enterprise and prosperity. Such examples were long thrown away among the more or less mixed populations of the ancient empire of the Aztecs, which certainly since the country was formed into a modern empire in 1822 could boast of a greater number of revolutions than even any of the South American republics. The number of these internecine disturbances in Mexico since that year is set down at 260. But there has arisen a new era for its people at last. It has doubtless sown its wild oats, and is settling down to a more peaceful life, as is evinced by new developments in suchwise "as may well make the patriot sigh over the time wasted in the past over rebellion and unrest. The country's railways are among the first undertakings to share in the benefits conferred by the new order of things, and the remarkably successful half-year recently enjoyed by the Mexican Railway Company has caused a swift spurt in the stocks of that concern. The Mexican Central Securities' issues have also risen very sharply, and, despite the shiver which ran through the market in Mexican Railway descriptions at the bare suggestion of the pooling arrangement being discontinued, it has occurred to some that this need not

be a reason for selling stocks in any of the companies of buiter, valued concerned. Of course, most people immediately draw at \$1 the conclusion that a rate war is imminent whenever a pooling scheme runs out by effluxion of time, but, on the other hand, if the companies consider that they can incr work their lines to advantage independently the break. In ] up of a pool need not spell ruinous competition. That ada such a contingency as a possible rate war exists only the dut most irrepressible optimist would deny, but, since the will gradual return of prosperity in Mexico is increasingly apit v parent, it seems at least probable that the railroads will erea-us strain every nerve to avert such a catastrophe for the stockholders as would result from such cut-throat competition. Advices from all sources go to prove the enterprising exploitation of Mexico by the acute gentlemen over the border: the United States is taking up one industry after another in the country, which may be a bad thing for the nonchalant individual Mexican, but which ed 30th N can do the Republic only good. And since the transathighly lantic bondholder cares little, from the purely financial statement point of view, whether the country's prosperity is proequal to 1 moted by members of one nationality or another, he balance 1 views with comfortable satisfaction this increasing tide ium recei of United States money turning in the direction of gregate Mexico, where a more enlightened Government, free from Two 5 per perpetual apprehension of revolt, is steadily pressing added to towards a revolution of a kind entirely opposed to those premises. which the country has hither to been accustomed to. It and \$4,92 is announced that the Mexican Government have finally These sun determined upon a scheme of monetary reform which will establish the currency on a gold basis and maintain the silver currency at a fixed value. Should it prove to be a sound acceptable measure of reform, the credit of Mexico will be receive a substantial increment; the purchasing power of the railways and other companies operdiscounted ating in the country will be increased, and they will further benefit by the establishment of a fixed exchange in place of the present fluctuating one. There are manifestly a vast number of difficulties to be surmounted, of interests to be reconciled, of problems to be solved, before such a change can be introduced into the country, but by quiet degrees the reformers' work is going forward. It is significant that the Mexico 3 per cent. internal bonds, the interest upon which is payable in silver, has risen considerably recently, the movement being based upon speculation as to the adoption of a gold standard." There are thus grounds for believing that Mexico is into a vigorous stride of prosperity which bids fair to outstrip all former efforts that the country has experienced. It behooves us therefore in Canada to see that the rather trifling business heretofore going on between the two countries is not allowed to slacken. There is considerable business to be done by Caanada with Mexico. A glance at the international exports and imports shows the result of our efforts during the last fiscal year as placed before Parliament.

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Of green coffee we imported 77,904 pounds in 1903, valued at \$10,013, an average of about 12.85 cents per pound. This extremely strong grade of coffee is used largely in mixtures. The coffees from Brazil (Rio) whence we receive the bulk of our imports of the berry are entered at about 6.6 cents per pound. Our total imports from Mexico in 1903 were of the value of \$37,-257 dutiable, and \$88,318 free goods. The exports from Canada to Mexico in the same fiscal year amounted to \$137,034, of which \$31,669 worth were not the produce of this country. The former exports include 29,608 lbs.

of butter, valued at \$4,685; cotton fabrics, 64,273 yards, valued at \$16,887; and 5,454 gallons of whiskey, valued at \$16,814.

W ile our total trade with Mexico is unimportant the increase during the last 20 years is not disheartening. In 1-83 the total of imports from that country to Canada was only \$15,072, of which \$5,426 were free of dut : the exports in the same year were \$34,269. It will be seen that we have plenty of room to grow, and it will be our own fault if we do not make rapid increates are long—eliminating that malodorous rubber scheme, still fresh in some people's minds.

# BANK OF TORONTO.

The statement of the Bank of Toronto for year ended 30th November last is fully up to the record of this highly prosperous and substantial institution. The statement gives the net profits as \$445,425, which is equal to 14.90 per cent. on the paid up capital. The balance brought from 1903 was, \$103,193, and premium received on new stock \$45,570. These items aggregate \$594,189, which was distributed as follows: Two 5 per cent. dividends took \$297,422; \$165,570 was added to reserve fund, \$25,492 was written off bank premises, \$7,500 transferred to officers' Pension Fund and \$4,920 paid in taxes to the Ontario Government. These sums amounted to \$480,905, leaving \$113,284 to be carried to next year. The reserve fund now amounts to \$3.300,000, which exceeds the paid-up capital by \$300.000

The deposits aggregate \$17,044,603, equal to \$5.68 for each \$1 of paid up capital. The loans and bills discounted are \$17,030,411, which is only \$14,192 less than the deposits. These are profit making conditions, when combined with conservative and sagacious management, which has ever characterized the Bank of Toronto.

The annual meeting will be held on 11th January, 1905.

#### BANK OF OTTAWA.

The growth of the Bank of Ottawa under the management of Mr. George Burn has been very great, more especially in recent years, in which it has kept pace with the general development of the country. It has now an extensive and profitable business at Winnipeg and other places in the Northwe-t, where banking is very active though only established 1 few years. The new transcontinental railway is exciting most sanguine hopes in Winnipeg and all through that region,

1903, mirements of the situation and get its share of the profits of mireged business.

The net profits last year are stated to be \$350,696, which, hith \$66,343 brought from last year; made \$424.028 for dishibution, as follows: Two dividends of 4½ per cent. each bock \$224,407, \$36,289 was applied in reduction of bank premtes' account, \$85,000 was added to reserve fund, \$5,000 transkred to Officers' Pension Fund, and \$73 332 carried forward b next year.

duce The reserve fund now stands at \$2,500,000, which equals the paid-up capital, an achievement on which the directors,

manager, shareholders, and all interested in the Bank of Ottawa, are to be congratulated.

The circulation rose in November up to the legal limit, showing how active was the business. The Bank ,indeed, had to utilise its neighbours' bills during the October pressure. The statement in full appears on a later page, but we may point out a few other salient features. The deposits last year rose from \$13,926,367 to \$15,126,229 the current loans and discounts from \$13,759,803 to \$15,750,221, the overdue debts of \$59,909 were brought down to \$42,522, and total assets raised from \$21,458,770 to \$23,077,084.

The President, Mr. George Hay made an excellent address at the annual meeting in which he intimated the desirability of using "wise caution" in combination with the "aggressiveness" of the bank's motto, "Advance," which had been so conspicuous a feature in its record.

The new offices of the bank in this city will be opened for business in a few weeks. The building is handsome and substantial, and we trust will not only afford commodious quarters for the business but be a remunerative investment. All round congratulations are in order on the splendid statement of the Bank of Ottawa.

#### A TALE OF WOES,

Herr Woes, who has been travelling in the far East, delivered a lecture lately in Berlin on the outlook. He sees in Japanese victories a yellow peril for the commerce of Germany. The Japanese, he said, had a "ubiquitous activity." They penetrated into every part of China, even into Gernany's Shantung, and as they sold shoddy goods and employed no middlemen—thereby learning precisely what their customers wanted—they undersold all German rivals. The war with Russia, he said, was originally a trading speculation; and the Japanese hated the Germans more than any other people, not on account of their interference after the Chinese war, but as trade rivals. The rivalry required the closer watching because the Chinese greatly preferred the Japanese, and threw every obstacle in Germany's way, so that sooner or later she might lose even her commerce in Shantung.

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#### HARBOUR HAIR-SPLITTING.

The condition of matters in the bear garden on our harbour front does not seem to be ameliorating. Indeed, the Minister, who must have been wondering how much rope some peoplé require to hang themselves, would seem to have sufficient warrant for what is understood to be on the tapis—resolved upon - for some weeks if not months past, need not much fear that the country, to say nothing of the party. could suffer by the "debacle." Why does not some one prepare figures showing what we pay for eloquence by the hour. The meetings for practice are being held rather too often of late.

#### TOO MUCH BAIT.

The stock-in-trade of Wm. H. Steele, fish dealer, Montreal, was sold at auction a few days ago, and the amount received will be swallowed up by preferred claims, rent and costs. The general creditors will fare badly, but the total liabilities do not exceed \$3,500; the assets being scheduled nominally at about one-half. Mr. Steele began business couple of years ago with some \$1,600 capital, and probably entertained too optimistic a view of the fact that, with the exception of certain periods, the day set apart for fish comes but once in seven, while we hear occasionally of the butcher, who is more favored in this regard; being compelled to lay down the saw and cleaver.

Handicapped in competition by limited means Mr. Steele was forced to offer too much for the money.

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#### DUFFERIN COUNTY NOTES.

An occasional correspondent in Dufferin County writes concerning affairs in that portion of Ontario. His blending of pleasantry with business indicates a degree of prosperity not always admitted by residents in our agricultural districts:

On the height of land between Lakes Ontario and Georgian Bay the County of Dufferin stands serene and happy, looking down upon the the outside world. There is something in ocsupying a commanding situation, and Dufferin enjoys that enviable position. Not only is this geographically so, but intellectually. Dufferinites are not to be sneezed at. They have an excellent variety of "swelled head," for besides being endowed with at least the average of brains, the organs of inventiveness stick out almost like horns upon some of their heads.

Dufferin gave the Rotary Snow Plough to the world, and the world owes to it the very best Cornice brake extant, and a waterwheel excelled by none, besides various other inventions of great public utility. Needless to say that like the old lady's smart son, who, she proudly asserted, had done a lot of awfully smart things, the last being that he "had made a fiddle out of his own head, and had wood enough left for another," we think we have still "wood" enough in our heads to make several of the smart men—or rather some who pose as such.

This preliminary will let you know that Dufferin is very much alive. It started many years ago on a career of prosperity that seems to have no "let up." The key to all this is the fact, that crops don't fail in Dufferin. Year in and year out, the seasons come and go with a residuum of "the stuff" the result of good farming, excellent yields of everything that the farmer has found suitable to the situation and climate of Dufferin. The result is as "plain as way to parish church," farmers everywhere exhibit unmistakable signs of well doing. Nothing but the very best will do, so fine bank-barns, windmills, fine horses, and "rigs," buggies, cutters, "Dimmycrats," sleighs, and agricultural implements galore, are the order of the day, while the farmers themselves and, their wives and daughters, especially, are "togged out to kill." This is the happy hunting ground of the agricultural implement agent, for in Dufferin he not only sells any amount of implements but the pay is sure. A land "flowing with milk and honey" assures that. The words "milk and honey" represent a literal fact, for Dufferin is noted not only for grain, and flocks and herds, and hogs, but also for raising large quantities of the finest Last winter was somewhat of a killer on the hives honey. but even at that a large amount was produced.

Another line has fast jumped into prominence, which is the raising of cloverseed, red, and alsike. One buyer in Shelburne bought and exported last year over thirty thousand dollars worth. It goes to almost all parts of the world. A good deal went to Australia, South Africa, and Germany, 'ur more to Yankeeland.

The Union Bank of Canada opened an office here a few years ago, and is doing an extensive business. Deposits, I learn. are sweeping up into majestic figures for a country village, as might be expected from the very prosperous times the furmers have had for a good many years. When good crops and good prices synchronize year after year, the outcome cannot but be fat bank accounts. Farmers like good interest, but it is convenient to have the cash handy, so it is put out on deposit If you examine where it is available at a moment's notice. the official reports you will learn that "Dufferin Farmers' Institute" is one of the most prosperous in Ontario. This fact alone predicates intelligence and will relieve your correspondent from the danger of being dubbed a Munchausen by readers who con his opening exordium on the intellectual status of the inhabitants of Dufferin.

-We are favored by Mr. D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank, with a booklet of some fifty pages comprising a series of lectures delivered by him at intervals during the last year. Although several of these interesting papers were reviewed at the time, the subjects are never stale, and we shall probably advert to them again.

#### NEW CANADIAN VESSELS.

The annual report of the Marine Department shows that Great Britain and her colonies headed the maritime States of the world with a total tonnage of 11,014,790 on the first day of the present year, or a little more than four times that of the United States, which stands second on the list. Canadris tonnage was 683,147, which places it eighth on the list, or immediately behind Russia and ahead of Sweden and Spain. The tonnage of Canada is growing. During the past year 184 new vessels were added to the list. This increased the tonnage by 30,534 tons. At the beginning of the present year the total number of vessels on the register books of the Do-/ minion was 7,020, measuring 683,147 tons register tonnage. The number of steamers was 2,419, with a gross tonnage of 338,251 Assuming the average value to be \$30 per ton, the tons. value of the registered tonnage of Canada would be \$20,494,410. The number of new vessels built during the year was 328, measuring 30,323 tons, which at a value of \$45 per ton would be \$1,364,535 tons. By provinces the Canadian tonnage is as follows:

Net Tonnage.	
New Brunswick	
Nova Scotia	
Quebec	
Ontario	
Prince Edward Island 13.739	
British Columbia 76,215	
Manitoba	
Yukon District	

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the month of November are, according to Dun's, \$53,-141,436, a gain of 9.2 per cent. compared with last year. A number of leading systems in all sections of the country are, now included in this report and earnings still show a slightly larger traffic than last year, but the increase is mainly in one or two special classes of freights or on roads where traffic has been greatly increased by the heavy passenger traffic movement to the World's Fair at St. Louis. Complete reports for the month will probably more clearly indicate this, October figures plainly showing that in that month the gain was mainly on the Anthracite Coal and allied lines, Southern roads, where the cotton movement has been heavy and Western roads, which have profited mainly by the passenger traffic to St. Louis. December reports are not yet available, and as there has been some recent revival in important lines of trade a larger freight traffic may be expected, but it will hardly be reflected to any considerable extent in railroad earnings for some time to come. Earnings of roads reporting for November are compared below with last year and earnings of the same roads reporting for October; also earnings of leading systems reporting for October and the two preceding months:

			1		Per	
	•	1904.		la de la composition	Cent.	
	November month	\$53,141,436	Gain	\$4,485,66	1 9.2	
	October, month	59,931,385	Gain	2,170,304	4 3.8	
	October, month	140,063,258	Gain	3,717,443	7 2.7	
	September, month	132,324,102	Gain	3,111,200	6 2.4	
į	August, month	126,272,411	Loss	180 92	5 0.1	

The statement for October printed below embraces nearly all of the leading systems in the country reporting monthly, and the total mileage included is 141,196 miles. The increase in earnings during the month was mainly in the South and Central Wes of roads sho month is pri

October. Trunk East Trunk, Wes Anthracite Other Easte Central Wes Granger ... Southern ... South West Pacific ...

U.S. Roads. Canadian ... Mexican ...

Total

The Germa termine 'its The a trv. the 17th of gard to good september. German sale In dutiable \$5,394,946, 1 tiscal year 1 goods were 225 405, or a ing Septemb of 1903 it 1 \$831,359.

In 1903 Ca

beet sugar t \$2,935,716. \$456.528. \$ raw has bee Britain chief sion is show tions of raw 8,000,000 p amounted to o refined s Britain in 1 .445,912 pot letely wipe he latter C as also bee f brushes on and ste ass and ch he growth, ] the chief va hey may h buring the f ain was ent

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Central West and on the Anthracite Coal' roads. Other classes of roads show a small gain. The classified statement for the month is printed below:

1					Per
October.	1	904	- 11 	(	Cent.
Trunk Eastern		\$28,024,131	Gain	\$272,256	1.0
Trunk, Western		10,088,887	Gain	563,539	5.9
Anthracite Coal		8,312,801	Gain	821,884	11.6
Other Eastern		3,481,165	Gain	197,627	6.0
Central Western		9 493,341	Gain	519,517	5.8
Granger			Gain	43,448	0.3
Southern		17,857,420	Gain	888,297	5.2
South West		20,872,575	Gain	221,527	1.1
Pacific	.:	25,033,570	Gain	189,352	0.8
U.S. Roads	\$1	40,063,258	Gain	\$3,717,447	2.7
Canadian		4,725,000	Gain	250 000	5.6
Mexican		4,280,768	Gain	175,768	4.3
Total	\$1	49.069.026	Gain	\$4,143,215	2.9

#### GERMAN TRADE DECLINES.

The German surtax has been in force sufficiently long to determine its effect upon imports into Canada from that coun-The additional duty on German goods was adopted on try. the 17th of April 1903, but an exemption was allowed in regard to goods purchased before that date and imported before september, 1903. From that time to September, 1904, German sales to Canada declined from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In dutiable goods alone there was a decline from \$9,972,859 to \$5,394,946, which is equivalent to 46 per cent. Taking the fiscal year 1902-3, the importations from Germany of dutiable goods were \$10,444,848. For 1903-4 they amounted to \$6, 225 405, or a decrease of \$4,219,443. If the three months ending September 30th, 1904, are compared with the same period of 1903 it will be found that there has been a decrease of \$831.359.

In 1903 Canada imported for consumption from Germany raw beet sugar to the amount of 174,000,000 pounds of the value of \$2,935,716. Of refined sugar 13,286,374 pounds of the value of \$456,528. Since the surtax went into operation, the trade in caw has been diverted to the British West Indies, while Great Britain chiefly supplies the demand for refined. This diverion is shown by the following: In 1902-3 Canada's importations of raw sugar from the British West Indies amounted to 18,000,000 pounds, of the value of \$1,681,525 in 1903-4 they amounted to 279,000,000 pounds, of the value of \$3,350,745. As o refined sugar Canada took 4,097,077 pounds from Great Britain in 1902-3 an amount which last year increased to .445,912 pounds, Germany's trade with Canada has been comletely wiped out, not only in sugar, but in cement also. Of he latter Canada formerly took immense quantities. There as also been a great decrease in importations from Germany brushes buttons, collars, combs, cotton and woollen goods on and steel manufactures, fur skins, gloves and mitts, and ass and chinaware. The surtax not only applies to goods he growth, produce and manufacture of Germany, but to goods, the chief value of which was produced in Germany, although they may have been improved in value in another country. During the fiscal year 1903-4 \$683,000 of goods from Great Briain was entered under the surtax. The increase of duty uner the surtax in German goods for the last fiscal year amountd to \$381.761.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S APPLE CROP.

The apple crop of Great Britain for the season of 1904 proved to be the largest for some years, and prices of fruit have in consequence ruled lower in London, in fact so low that it scarcely paid to market transatlantic fruit and in some cases they did not realize freight and other necessary charges. The low prices obtained by the British farmer for his apples, is now engaging the attention of the press, and means are being discussed, and views of experts offered, to mitigate this condition in the future.

Most of the English apples, were harvested and sent to market early, and therefore have not clashed to any appreciable extent with Canadian fruit, and only the earliest shipments suffered in competition with them. Owing to the low prices the consumption has been very great, and the probability is, says a London letter, that there is not any larger quantity of apples remaining in the English districts than ordinarily at this time of the year.

#### BRITISH AND CANADIAN TRADE.

The November statement of the London Board of Trade shows increases of \$9,736,500 in imports and \$15,377,500 in exports. The increase in imports includes cotton \$2,798,805, and certain manufactured articles, over \$2,500 000. The increase in exports was mainly in cotton fabrics, \$7,525,855. The imports from Canada were:

Cattle	16,796	£ 284,296
Sheep and lambs	11,370	22,710
Wheat, cwt	408,200	151,853
Wheat, meal, etc	157,100	79,370
Peas, cwt	30,950	12 581
Bacon, cwt	80,749	182,890
Hams, cwt	17,103	40,758
Butter, cwt	21,023	97,617
Cheese, cwt	22,832	521,725
Eggs, great hundreds,		592,578

#### IMPROPER CHEESE BOXES.

Attention has recently been called to a complaint made by Manchester cheese importers arising from improper boxing of Canadian cheese, in placing cheese in boxes not sufficiently deep to permit of the cover meeting the edges of the top of the box, thus resting partly on the cheese and also that the cheese fitted so tight that they would not slip out, and boxes bad to be partially broken in order to weigh them. In a special report the Canadian commissioner at London called the attention of the cheese makers to this defect, and it was to be hoped they would have endeavoured to remedy it. It causes considerable dissatisfaction to English buyers, and is a defect that might easily be avoided. The weight of cheese, is also of interest. The trade prefers cheese weighing from 60 to 70 lbs.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES.

Miss J. L. Brennan, milliner, of Alvinston, Ont., is now, in business in Brandon, Man.-E. L. Wedge, confectioner, Blenheim, Ont., has sold out.—A. F. Darland, grocer, Peterboro', Ont.—An offer of 25c in the dollar, cash, is being made by W. ceeded to the general store business of R. H. Platt, Phelpston, Ont., has disposed of his business .- Coyle Bros., have suc-J. Steele, general store, Calumet, Ont.-At Deseronto, Ont., W. Woodcock, grocer, is succeeded in business by W. H. Scott .- D. Mendel, hats, etc. Montreal, has assigned .- Jas. Rae, shoes, Vancouver, has sold out.

#### CANADIAN TOBACCO. dusticiados add

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The commercial demand and consumption of domestic tobacco has resulted in a temporary scarcity of that article on the market. According to appearances consumers of Canadian tobacco must pay higher prices for some time. Present value is from 16 to 25 cents per lb. for leaf, which goes to prove that the Canadian grower of tobacco to-day is receiving more for his product than any grower in the world. Wholesale dealers are now asking 30c lb. for common twist tobacco, for which the grower receives from 14c to 17c per lb.

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t shows that ime States of the first day times that of ist. Canada's ie list, or imnd Spain. The ast year 184 ased the tonpresent year cs of the Do-/ tonnage. The age of 338,251 per ton, the e \$20,494,410. ear was 328, er ton would tonnage is as

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states report-) Dun's, \$53,ist year. A country are. ow a slightly nainly in one re traffic has traffic movee reports for this. October in was mainuthern roads, Vestern roads, traffic to St. and as there s of trade a hardly be reearnings for g for Novemrs of the same ading systems nths: Per ('ent. \$4,485,661 9.2

3,717,447 2.7 3,111,206 2.4 180 925 0.1 ces nearly all ing monthly, The increase he South and

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## Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

The 30th annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Bank of Ottawa was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, in their Banking House in the City of Ottawa. Among those present were: Messrs. J. Roberts Allan, H. N. Bate, Col. J. Lyons Biggar, Hon. Geo. Bryson, R. G. Cameron, J. F. Cunningham, J. C. Edwards, A. H. Edwards, H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, J. D. Fraser, W. H. A. Fraser, Rev. T. Garrett, Geo. Hay, Denis Murphy, M.L.A.; J. L. Murphy, David Maclaren, Albert Maclaren, J. B. Maclaren, Colin Rankin (Mattawa), C. E. Russell, J. G. Whyte.

The President, Mr. Geo. Hay, in the chair, the General Manager, Mr. George Burn, acting as Secretary. THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Share-bolders the Thirtieth Annual Report, showing the result of business for the year ended 30th November, 1904, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.

- The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account on the 30th November, 1903, was ... ... \$66,343.78 Net profits for the year ending 30th November
  - 1904, after deducting expenses of management, and making necessary provision for interest due
  - to depositors, uncarned interest on current dis-
  - counts, and for all bad and doubtful debts. 357,684.72

Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 55, 4½ per cent., paid 1st	
June, 1904	
Dividend No. 57, 4½ per cent., payable	
1st Dec., 1904 112,413.14	
Applied in reduction of Bank premises	
and furniture 36,289.02	
Carried to Rest Account 85,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund. 5,000.00	
Y . Jacob Marine Ma	350,696.24
Balance carried forward at credit of pro-	
fit and Loss Account	\$73 332.26
The Rest Account on 30th Nov., 1903, was\$2	2,389,179.00
To which has been added Premiums on New Stock	

issued					• · ·	 25,821.00
Transferred from	n Profit	and	Loss A	Account		 85,000.00
						F00 000 00

Making the present balance ... ... ... ... \$2,500,000.00

From the statements submitted it will be seen that the Bank has shared in the general prosperity which has been enjoyed by the country during the past year.

Since the last Annual Meeting branches of the Bank have been established at Morrisburg and Russell, Ontario, and Virden, Manitoba, with fair prospects of success.

The offices of the Bank have been duly inspected during the past year, and the Directors record with pleasure their appreciation of the manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### GEORGE HAY. President.

\$424,028.50

#### GENERAL STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS,

#### As on 30th November.

#### Liabilities.

		1903.		1904.		)
	Notes in circulation	\$2,416,731	00	\$2,374,017	00	
•	Deposits bearing interest	11 943,465	23	12,839,579	45	1.1
,	Deposits not bearing interest	1,982,902	27	2,286,650	41	12
•	Deposits made by, and balances					
	due to other Banks in Canada		72	3,048	69	

	314,689	
	314,689	97
	314,689	97
654 16		
55,543 38	\$17,817,985	52
2,471,310 00	2,500 000	00-
2,389,179 00	2,500,000	00
109,947 60	112,413	14
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88 848 FO	<b>79 000</b>	0.0
00,343 18	13,332	20
,458,770 98	\$23,077,084	9Z
\$628,753 16	\$517,942	
1,128,334 50	1,185,199	50
125,000 00	125,000	00
591,597 88	663,970	95
488 518 91	600 439	41
400,010 21	000 400	**
208,698 92	507,530	93
440,155 16		
452,117 97	545,981	83
,		
573,766 72	631.616	67
010,100 12	,	
E40 E00 07	500 527	22
348,963 87	520,557	00
001 100 01	100 00-	04
661,408 64	482 095	04
		e
,423,,037 00		
3,759,803 70	15,750,221	43
		10.0
59,909 97	42,522	11
4,872 05	12,749	59
,	,	
27,814 58	24,886	23
,	440,000	
300 419 56	110,000	
300,418 56		
	9.907	00
300,418 56	3,307	00
•••••		
•••••	\$23,077,084	92
1,458,770 98		92
	471,310       00         ,389,179       00         109,947       60         1,005       22         12,623       00         52,819       00         66,343       78         ,458,770       98         \$6628,753       16         ,128,334       50         125,000       00         591,597       88         488,518       21         208,698       92         440,155       16         452,117       97         573,766       72         548,563       87         661,408       64         ,423,,037       00         3,759,803       70         59,909       97	.471,310       00       2,500(000         .389,179       00       2,500,000         109,947       60       112,413         1,005       22

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The president, Mr. George Hay, then said: The report which we have the honor to submit shows a degree of expansion and success which will be made more manifest in its treatment by the General Manager, Mr. Burn, who is most conversant with its details. I may, however, refer to one item which made its first appearance in the second annual report, presented in 1876, when the sum of \$8,000 was carried to the Rest Account. The following year another equal amount of \$8,-

000 was adde ceptions, thi ceeded, until reached the paid-up Cap the institutio A consider

tial stagnati of which wa far-rea Its and ing of capital, political un presidential have had no trade, which couraging in

The produ have met w improvement to market in mand for bo Noty tion. eral result o buoyancy ma for which w stream of in in the North construction the extension the Canadia These great many millior bor and den ordinary circ rial interests The question quickly spen rope," who a wheat No. made last su breadth of ; since my las ed the white tle beyond s But with business" or combined wi

Before put the Presiden meeting.

The Generation

"Advance," h

Loss Statem \$22,044. Th a year ago creased depo spondents in covered, whil and the bal inited State The deman keted has b weeks we ha other banks. this time of bank bills, bi

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year by year particularly To turn to and balances States are \$4 held by way loans are les er by \$1.990

000 was added thereto, and so on year by year, with two exceptions, this interesting fund, by steady growth has proceeded, until now, in this thirtieth Annual Report it has reached the sum of \$2,500,000, being in amount equal to the paid-up Capital, and constituting one substantial factor in the institution's claims on public confidence.

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25.000 00

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00 439 41

07.530 93

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31.616 67

520,537 33

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A considerable part of the year has been marked by a partial stagnation in the great financial centres, the chief cause of which was the very serious war yet raging in the East. Its far-reaching possibilities have had a disturbing and depressing influence on the employment of capital, added to which may be noted the political uncertainties consequent on the then impending presidential election, both of which may well be supposed to have had no little effect on our local staple — the lumber trade, which has not been satisfactory in results, nor very encouraging in its prospects.

The products of the dairy, so important in this vicinity, have met with only a moderately good return, although the improvement in making, and the superior means for transport to market in prime condition have created an increasing demand for both butter and cheese of genuine Canadian produc-Notwithstanding some partial drawbacks, as a gention. eral result of the year's operations we can join in a certain buoyancy manifested in business circles, some of the causes for which we may notice, for instance, the continuance of a stream of immigrants of good class; the increased production in the Northwest, and not least, the now assured immediate construction of the Transcontinental Railway, together with the extension and improvement of the existing railroads, viz., the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern. These great undertakings necessitate the expenditure of many millions of money, creating a great employment of labor and demand for home products, all of which, under any ordinary circumstances, must give impetus to all the mate rial interests of the Dominion as a whole for years to come. The question arises who is to "pay the bill" of the millions so quickly spent? We may answer, "The millions of old Europe," who are so quickly cultivating a taste for Manitoba wheat No. 1 hard. I was interested during a short run made last summer in Great Britain in noticing the diminished breadth of grain cultivation in the few years (eight only) since my last visit, even the canny Scot having so far adopted the white loaf as that his total oat crop consists in but litthe beyond sufficient for his porridge meal. But with this "optimism" in the air, would it be "good

But with this "optimism" in the air, would it be "good business" or "good banking" to relax that wise caution which, combined with the aggressiveness expressed in our motto, "Advance," has thus far crowned our operations with success.

#### THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Before putting the motion for the adoption of the report the President asked the General Manager to address the meeting.

The General Manager said: The figures of the Profit and Loss Statement show an increase over last year's profits of S22.044. The total liabilities to the public are greater than a year ago by \$1,462,442, this amount being made up of increased deposits, \$1,199,862.36, and of balances due to correspondents in Great Britain, \$314.689.97 which have since been covered, while the Circulation is at the moment down \$42,714, and the balances due to other Banks in Canada and the United States are less by \$9,396,19.

The demand for cirulation since the crop began to be marketed has been very considerable, and during the past few weeks we have frequently been obliged to circulate the bills of other banks. Many of the banks in the Northwest do not at this time of year go to the trouble of "sorting" their "other" bank bills, but pay them out as they receive them.

In common with other banks, we have shared by the increased deposits, in the new wealth which is being created year by year in the Dominion, and to which I will refer more particularly later.

To turn to the assets side of the Balance sheet: The Cash and balances due from other Banks in Canada and the United States are \$429,180 greater than a year ago. The securities held by way of stocks, and bonds are less by \$91,626, and Call loans are less by \$399,953.12, and the current loans are greater by \$1,990 417, thus making a net increase in the loans of about \$1,590,000. The overdue debts are \$17,387 less than a year ago, and the Bank premises \$139,581 higher.

The balance of the Capital stock has been paid in during the year and the few fractional shares left over have been sold by the Directors making the paid up Capital \$2,500,000.

The number of shareholders has been increased by forty-three, there being now 464 in all. The stock is strongly held. Turning aside for a moment from the immediate object of the meeting which has brought us together to-day, I desire to touch on the progress of the country generally, as manifested by the increased volume of business done by the Chartered In ten years their circulation has increased (taking Banks. 31st October in each case) from \$34,516,651 to \$72,226,306, or an increase of 108 per cent. The total deposits have increased from \$184,500,382 to \$487,774, 815, or an increase of about \$303,000,000, being 164 per cent., while the loans have grown from \$202,000,000 to \$416,000,000, or an increase of 106 per cent. The amount paid out for Life Insurance premiums. which is another form of saving, has almost doubled in the ten years ending 1903 from \$9,600,00 to \$18,300,000. When we consider that these increases have gone on steadily for ten years, and that the deposits in the Chartered Banks, not including the Post Office and other Savings Banks or the Loan Companies, have grown during the past year at the rate of \$1,000,000 per week, or \$52,000,000 in all, the advance of the country in material wealth is abundantly manifested.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that in times of infation the foundation of bad debts is frequently laid, and caution is, if anything, more necessary in prosperity than even in adverse times.—The motion was then adopted.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected, and at a meeting of the newly-elected Directors, held subsequently, Mr. Geo. Hay was re-elected President, and Mr. David Maclaren, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

#### THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The man who must make each dollar go as far as it can these times will not always be willing to agree with the showing made by the subjoined figures, which, according to a simple method adopted some time ago by the London Economist, gives the collective prices of commodities for the month of October as very slightly less than those of the preceding month. Here in Canada prices of many staple comodities are very much advanced over recent months, some of the most staple having shown the heaviest advances. For instance, the person who is ordering the month's supply of sugar to day finds that it costs 20 to 25 per cent. more than it did a couple of months ago. Flour will also cost some 25 per cent. more than a few months back eggs and milk showing almost the same advance when reckoned together.

Ot course, when all commodities are included there are some which offset to some extent the heavy advances above mentioned; but the ordinary skilled mechanic is but very slightly interested in the cost of hardware, metals, cotton, etc. These are articles which, to him, can be generally picked up reasonably on "bargains days," in the "bargain" stores. Meat, however, is selling at more reasonable prices than have existed for some time; cured and fresh pork are lower, while the man at the chopping block is found of late to be more particular in serving customers even at a little reduction here and there from prices which were strictly adhered to before. Canned vegetables are considerably higher of late, while woollen goods are also advancing.

Referring to prices in the English markets, the above-mentioned journal says: Movements in prices during the past month have so nearly counterbalanced each other, that, as compared with the end of September, our Index Number shows a gain of merely one point. How the present average range of prices compares with the previous dates is shown in the following statement:---

#### Total Index

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End of	October, 1904	2149
"	September, 1904	2148
• 342	August 1904	2141
"	July, 1904	
, <b>6</b>	June, 1904	2130

"	May, 1904	2172
**	April, 1904	
46	March, 1904	2234
"	February, 1904	2212
••	January, 1904	2210
**	December, 1903	2197
"	September, 1903	2114
<b>66</b>	June, 1903	
"	March, 1903	2099
**	December, 1902	2003
**	September, 1902	2002
64	June, 1902	1995
**	March, 1902	1983
••	December, 1901	1948
**	December, 1900	2125

So far as the movements can be traced to their causes, they imply an improved condition of trade. The declines were nearly all in cotton and its products. and while declining prices are usually a symptom of slackened demand or overproduction, it is not so in this case, the fall being entirely due to the prospects of a greatly increased supply of the raw material owing to the big crop of American cotton now being harvested. The Lancashire mills are now fully employed on profitable business, as some descriptions of piece goods are actualy higher in price than last month. Advances have occurred in pig-iron, lead, tin, and copper, and though these may be partly due to speculative influences, the speculation could hardly be successful if it had no basis in an increased demand for the products. Hardly so satisfactory an explanation is available for higher prices of articles of domestic consumption, such as wheat, sugar, coffee, and butcher's meat.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

It was pretty generally believed by those who had taken a superficial glance, occasionally, at the business ventures of E. Lepage, departmental store manager, and owner Montreal, that his latest move would have been in the line of progress and profit. Not so, for E. Lepage & Co. has again assigned, (Dame J. Lepage, sole owner), with debts of \$5,500. Principal creditors are: Greenshields & Co., \$500; Kyle, Cheesebrough & Co., \$340; A. Racine & Co., \$193; A. Dalbec, \$700; Montreal Costume Co., \$180; Gowans, Kent & Co., Toronto, \$275; Bernard, Brodeur & Bernard, \$900; J. C. Proulx, \$500. E. Lepage has been in business many years, being identified with a heavy failure a few years ago. In July last, in partnership with O. Bastien, he arranged to buy out Jos. Marcotte but owing to litigation Bastien withdrew, Lepage subsequently choosing another location.

G. Hutchinson & Co., general merchandise, Alliston, Ont., business in assignce's hands. Hutchinson had long experience, first as partner with a brother. They became involved in 1893 and the present owner resumed in 1896 as one of the firm of Timmins & Hutchinson, representing his wife in the firm. In '98 they dissolved and Mrs. Hutchinson assumed control. In March, 1902, a new partnership was formed and in September, 1902, present owner got control. Meantime a branch had been opened at Bruce Mines, Ont., which was subsequently moved to Collingwood and sold in February last at 90c in the dollar cash realizing about \$9,000. A month ago an offer of 30c in the dollar was made, which was refused. Liabilities heavy.

Stephen Crawford, general dealer, Sowerby (Algoma), Ont., has assigned. Originally a farmer and lumber foreman, failing health caused him to seek easier duties, and with a farm worth \$1,200 and no mercantile experience he started business. Now he has the experience but the farm is badly tied up. Liabilities small.

Liabilities of some \$6,500 are shown against the estate of E. Senecal & Co., drugs, Montreal. Mrs. Senecal sole owner. Assets about \$2,000. The business has been established many years but location has been changed. Principal creditors are: Lyman Sons, \$1,030; Lyman, Knox & Co., \$625; F. Savaugeau, \$3,000; Cooper & Co., \$400; Archambault & Rainville, \$215. Meeting of creditors on 22nd.

At Baddeck N.S., A. I. Hart, general dealer, has assigned. Assets said to be about \$25,000 and liabilities about same including mortgage for \$8,500 to Acadia Fire Ins. Co., which covers all real estate except store. A branch store is located at Whitney Pier, Sydney.

J. W. Fletcher succeeded to the business of the Kennedy Shoe Co., Toronto, in May, 1900, paying \$300 cash on a stock of about \$2,500, with 10 months' time to pay balance. He had ample previous experience, but shortage of capital kept him more or less hard pressed

The clothing business should prosper in Winnipeg under good management and ample capital, but it seems the latter was lacking in the case of Alex. Cohen, who began there on his own account five years ago, being previously in partnership with his father, as Cohen & Son. In June, 1899, he claimed assets of \$2,550 and no liabilities. In July 1902, his statement showed assets \$7,400; liabilities, \$1,800; surplus, \$5.600. He bought heavily for present season's trade, but mild weather interfered with sales. Liabilities are supposed to be about \$20,000. A statement is being prepared.

At St. Therese, Que., T. Bastien, general dealer, has assigned. He was previously a blacksmith and also kept a restaurant. Capital at start was about \$500, but he lacked experience. He assigned in April last, owing \$1,383, and having assets of \$830. He then settled at 40c in the dollar, cash.

#### RAW SILK.

Raw silk prices again show advances, being brought about by the strengthening of all foreign markets, where the demand On the New keen and the supplies below the average. York market this week manufacturers are refraining from laying in stocks of raw material at current quotations, since it would not pay them to buy the primary material at present figures and sell the finished product at the rates now obtain-They will await the result of an effort to advance the ing price of silk goods before coming into the market for more raw silk, so that for the moment comparatively little business The inquiry is keen and any parcels offered below is passing. current values are promptly bought, but sellers are not anxicus to clear out their stocks on hand, so that the turnover has been less during the last week than it was a fortnight ago.

All foreign markets are firm. The excited trading at Yoko hama reported last week has not continued, buyers having refused to accept sellers' figures. Japan filatures and Japan rereels have advanced for almost all varieties, No. 1 filature being quoted as high as \$4.021/2; No. 1 to 11/2, \$3.971/2; No. 1 rereels, \$4.05 and No. 11/2. \$3.95. Italy quotes distinctly higher prices. Italian extra has gone up to \$4.271/2 and classical to 04.021/2, while Cevennes extra is quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.15 and classical \$3.871/2 to \$3.95. Similar advances are also quoted from Canton and Shanghai. Canton filatures are all five points higher than they were a week ago; Canton rereels No. are ten points up; best steam filatures fifteen points, tussah, best chops, 121/2 points and tsatlees from five to fifteen points. Local importers cannot predict what may happen during the next few weeks. If the manufacturers obtain satisfactory advances for their output then they may be expected to come into the market again and cover orders booked at the higher rates, but if the advance is not accepted by the trade-although this is regarded in the raw silk market as improbable-then manufacturers will not lay in stocks at the present prices.

A. STOKES & CO

Birmingham, England.

SPECIALITY : Brass Dish Bottom Cages to nest for export.

Brass, Enamelled & Wood Birdcages. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

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#### VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF SAWDUST.

-An Austrian chemist, who has been attending the St. Louis Fair, addressed the Chamber of Commerce recently on a new method of utilizing sawdust, which, he said, could be made the basis of a profitable industry at low cost. According to the process employed in Austria the sawdust is pressed into small bales, baked in large hermetically closed retorts. From the products of combustion are obtained spirits of turpentine, methylated spirits, tar, various acids, and finally an excellent fuel, which could be sold profitably in Canada. By this process about 33 per cent. of the sawdust is converted into coal, the exact proportion being three tons of sawdust for every ton of fuel. A larger quantity of chemicals can be obtained from the treatment of bituminous sawdust. The cost of the apparatus and the expense incurred in the preparation were insignificant compared with the profits realized. The Chamber decided to take the matter into consideration and a committee was appointed to make further study of the process suggested.

-The Imperial Steel and Wire Mills at Collingwood, Ont., have commenced operations.

-Mr. M. A. Finn, a prosperous merchant of St. John, N.B., died suddenly on the 12th instant, in the 59th year of his age. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

-The total duty collected at the port of Toronto for the month of November amounted to \$786,047.87, as compared with \$531,520.64, for the corresponding month last year, an increase of \$254,578.23.

-We are informed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce that a branch of that Bank has been opened at Claresholm, Alberta. The Bank's Rest has been increased \$500,000, making the amount now \$3,500,000.

-At the annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the Montreal Board of Trade on Wednesday last, Mr. George B. Fraser was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, A. Scott Robertson; treasurer, Robert Henderson; directors, Thos. Brophy, G. R. Martin, R. W. Macdougall, R. N. Smyth. Mr. Leslie H. Gault, who has represented the association for the past year, was unanimously chosen for nomination for re-election.

Gardner & Rubenovitch, newly-fledged Ottawa jewellers, are endeavoring to clear themselves from alleged wrong-doing, being out on bail this week, pending trial for having obtained goods under false pretences.—In the case of Sanft and Finkelstein, this city, against whom legal proceedings have been taken, thirteen cases of concealed goods have been recovered and the creditors are smiling in anticipation of at least getting back their goods, if not the equivalent in cash.

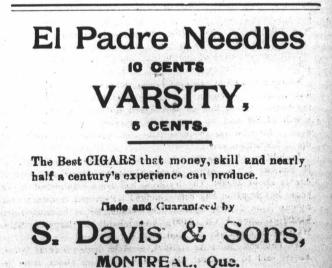
-Consequent on the changes made in the directorate of the Sovereign Bank, as referred to a few weeks ago, viz., the retirement of Mr. H. S. Holt from the presidency; Mr. Jas. Carruthers from the next seat on the Board, the succession of vice-president, Mr. Randolph Macdonald, to the former position, the appointment of Mr. A. A. Allan as vice-president— Mr. D. M. Stewart has been chosen to fill the position of second vice-president in addition to that of general manager. Mr. Chas. R. Cumberland, assistant manager in Toronto succeeds the late Mr. L. Bolster as local manager in that city.

-Fire in building occupied by Macdonald & Fleming, hardware merchants, Winnipeg, on 13th, almost completely destroyed building and stock. Adjoining business concerns also suffered. The losses and insurance are: Building, \$10,000; stock, Macdonald & Fleming, \$10,000; Berlin Portrait Co., \$2,-000.-Insurance, building, Nares, Robinson & Black, \$12,500; stock Macdonald & Fleming, National Fire, \$5,000; Hartford Fire, \$3,000; Phoenix, of Hartford, \$2,000; Phoenix of London, \$1,500; Ottawa Fire (non-board company), \$2,500; Queen, \$1,500; British America, \$1,200. Fixtures, Phoenix of Hartford, \$800.

-Following the assignment of the Montreal Instalment Company, to which reference was made in last week's issue, M. Sanft and B. Finkelstein, the partners, were arrested charged with concealing stock, etc. They were subsequently admitted to bail. The firm's liabilities amount to \$23,275.39, the principal items of which are: Benning & Barsalou, Montreal, \$168.50; Gross & Feldman, Montreal, \$691; H. H. Wolff & Co., Montreal, \$312.14; Empire Manufacturing Company, Montreal, \$477.29; A. Bradshaw & Son. Montreal, \$300.17; Standard Cloak Company \$132.52; J. Lariviere, \$362; Reina Skirt Company, \$584.66; Canadian Underskirt Company, Toronto, \$160.75; Wm. Blackley, Ltd., Toronto, \$310.40; Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, \$1 256.93; J. & J. Taylor, Toronto, \$142.50; A. J. Alexander, \$204.38; G. F. Campbell, \$438.03; Boston Fur Company, \$404.50; I. Brownstein, '\$462.75; C. Bessets, \$365.88; French Art Embroidery Company, Montreal, \$517.10; Holt Renfrew & Co., Quebec, \$492.25; B. Levin & Co., Montreal, \$534.50; Northwestern Fur Company, \$581.02; Schwerensky & Co., \$498.58; Universal Furniture Company, \$2,200; A. Sanft & Co., \$6,200.

-Under the heading Colonies and Navy, a London paper says that expensive squadrons were maintained in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, although they were of little or no strategic value. The existence, of these squadrons further entails, or is allowed to entail, heavy military expenditure on and defence in the harbours of Halifax and Esquimalt. The former costs the taxpayers of the United Kingdom £205,000 a year, to which Canada contributes nothing. The latter costs  $\pounds$  44,000, of which Canada refunds one-half. The one purpose of the Pacific squadron was the protection of fisheries. Last year the Shearwater was exclusively employed in seal fishery patrol from July 20 to September 21. The cost during that period was approximately £2,650, no part of which was re funded by the Canadian Government. Out of a total expenditure on the navy of over £42,000,000, the colonies pay £373,-000, of which Australia pays £245,000, and Canada nothing. The over sea trade of the United Kingdom was £949,000,000, and with British possessions £491,000,000.

Notice is being sent to postmasters throughout the country, directing them to see that all parcels for Great Britain or for any foreign country be accompanied by a customs declaration as to the contents and value of the parcel, and that the same be fully prepaid. The regulation has been in existence for many years past, in fact, as old as the parcel post convention and is enforced by foreign countries and not by the Canadian All foreign countries insist in their parcel post department. conventions, first, that parcels shall be fully prepaid before they are accepted by a post office, and second, that each parcel shall have affixed to it a customs declaration which will enable the customs authorities of the country to which it is addressed to settle the question as to whether it is dutiable or not, and what duty should be collected, thereby enabling them to deliver the parcel to the addressee without the loss of time which inquiry must necessarily incur. If either requirement is neglected the Postoffice Department of Canada has no choice but to send such a parcel to the dead letter office and open correspondence with the sender, if known, and, if not, with the addressee, which leads in many cases to delay.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Dec. 15
		\$					p.c.		Ask. Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships Hamilton	8,700,000 8,000,000 2,497,600	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,472,150 2,235,210	1,946,666 3,000,000 8,000,009 1,500,000 2,004,445	40.00 84.48 100.00 60.67 89.67	248 50 50 100 100	818.47 78 50 126	8 3½ 2¼* 4 5	April Oct. June Dec. Feb.May-Aug.Nov Jan. July. June Dec.	129 157 157 126
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.L. Merchants	. 8,000,000 . 1,500,000 . 843,976	2,000,000 8,000,000 1,500,000 343,976 6,000,000	$1,200,000 \\ 2,850,000 \\ 450,000 \\ 266,136 \\ 3,200,000$	60.00 95.00 80.00 77.87 53.33	100 100 30 82: 100	134.00  44 162.12	81/2 5 8 4 81/2	June Dec. June Dec. May Nov. Jan. July. June Dec.	136 134  165 162
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	. 8,000,000 . 14,000,000 . 500,000	$1,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 14,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 2,000,000$	1,000,000 8,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 8,100,000	100.00 71.42	100 50 100 100	200.00 109.00 252.00		April Oct. June Dec. Jan. July. Feb. Aug.	220 218 252
Ontario	2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,309$	600,000 2,415.000 440,000 170,000	96,60 44.00 94.44	100 100 20 150 100	11.00	8 4½ 8 4 1½	June Dec. June Dec. March Sept. Jan. July.	211
Quebec Royal	3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	$1,000,000\\8,000,000\\850,000\\1,000,000\\45,000$	100.00	100 100 100 50 100	127.50 205.00		June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. MayAug.Nov April Oct. April Oct.	130 1274 205 205
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union of Halifax Union Bank	2,984,000 2,448,800 1,336,150	829,515 2,984,000 2,385,400 1.333,150 2,500,000	75,000 8,184,000 700,000 931,405 1,000,000	106.70 29.34 69.70	100 100 100 50 100	240 135.00	31/2 31/2	Feb.Aug.JuneDec.JuneDec.Feb.Aug.Feb.Aug.	162 138 135
Western Yarmouth	500,000 300,000	500,000 300,000	217,500 50,000		100 75	:	8½ 2½	June Dec. Feb. Aug.	

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

#### BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Dec. 6, 1904.

Nov.	30					.,		•			•						•			•	•	•		,				•		12	9-16d
Dec.	1									0							•			•	•	•	•							12	9-16d
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For week ending Dec. 13, 1904.

Dec.	7												•	•		•	•	•		•						•		123⁄4d	
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#### FINANCIAL.

#### Montreal, Thursday, 15th Dec., 1904.

The New York stock market has been going through a series of acrobatic performances under the direction of one It does not strike us as very Lawson as stage manager. reditable that one schemer is able to manipulate such huge nterests as the New York Stock Exchange represents as hough it were his private affair. There is something rotten n the state of the New York market when one man can work it in his own interest. It is said that Lawson is a nere tool in the hands of large operators, who wish to stand n the background and watch the movements by which lambs tre drawn into the enclosure and then mercilessly clipped. The Amalgamated Copper scare is now known to have been a ake which ended in a slaughter. The very feverish activity of this man, his issuing tissues, telegrams, circulars, tips to newspapers, brokers, operators, anybody likely to be gulled ind gudgeons abound in the New York Exchange, were quite nough to prove that some trick was being worked. or tried, ut, though the snare was in full sight the trap was not seen by the sharp eyes in Wall Street. It is said that a million hares were drawn out by the Lawson conspiraty. Happily 'or our local operators prices here did not respond to the wild fluctuations in New York or we should have had a little panic in this city. It will be remembered that some time ago a similar dodge was tried to slump Pacific stock, which was declared to be only worth 90, when selling at 120. Thousands upon thousands of circulars were sent out to this effect, but the scheme failed. Boom and slump circulars are such transparent frauds it is amazing that any sane person heeds them. Even a school girl would know that a "tip" sent out broadcast was no "tip" at all. Only yesterday, Lawson had an advertisement in New York papers which read, "I amgoing to strike again suddenly, sharply to produce effects that must be terrible to Wall Street and nothing can avert it." Wall St. should bid him "strike" and then go and hanghimself, as only poltroons would fear such a braggart. Consols, 87%.

The frenzied screams heard about stocks lately have been enough to spoil business, for operators are a very nervous set. Canadian Pacific has run down several points this week, sales are being made of small lots at 129 to  $1291_2$ ; Twin City,  $1041_4$ ; Coal, pfd., 148 to  $1181_2$ ; Montreal Cotton, 104; Mont. St. Ry., 215; Richelieu, 62; Mont. Power,  $801_2$  to 81; N. S. Steel, 58; Iron, common,  $183_6$ ; pfd., 58. Banks: Montreal,  $2524_8$ ; Commerce,  $1671_2$ ; Merchants, 161; Hochelaga 133; Ontario. 1273\_4; Dominion, 2491\_8; Imperial, 2293\_4.

Paris, exchange on London, 25f.  $15\frac{1}{2}c.$ ; Berlin, 20m. 37pf. Sterling exchange, 60's, 9; demand, 9 9-16. The Winnipeg Electric Railway's bonds were largely over-subscribed yesterday. Locally call loan money is at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -to 5 per cent.; and trade paper. 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending December 15, 1904, is furnished by Chas. Meredith & Co. Stock Brokers:—

			Last
Stocks. Sal	es. High.	Low.	Year.
Banks.	a phila		
Montreal 7	5 2521/8	249%	245
Union		140	
Toronto		232	Sel Startes
Merchants	3 161	160	156
Quebec 2	4 128	128	2
Commerce 96	4 1671/2	163	150
Miscellaneous.	Station and		South and
Canadian Pacific	0 1313/4	1281/2	1181/2
Montreal Street Railway 69	3 216	2141/2	210
Canadian Pacific, new 5	8 126%	126	NUMPER AND A
Toronto Street Ry 22		105	100

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Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	Par value per share.	of one	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	cent.	es per on pr c, 15
				\$			p.c.	andre andre in an 1997 - Andreas Antonio	Ask.	Bid
Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	958,361	25.58	100		8.	Jan. Apl. July, Oct	1584	158
lan. Col. Cotton Co	2,700,000	2,700,000			100		1*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		30
lanadian General Electric		1,475,000	265,000		100		6	Jan. July.		
Canadian Pacific	84,500,000	84,500,000			10		8	April Oct.	1294	129
Commercial Cable	15,900,000	18,338,300	8,947,232	84.75	100		1%*&	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		
etroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	76.75	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	78	76
ominion Coal, pfd	3,000,000	8,000,000	592,844		100		4	Jan. July.	119	113
do common	15,000,000	15,000,000			100	00000	8	Jan. Apl. July. Oct.	631	62
ominion Cotton Co	8,033,600	8,033,600	********		100	63.75		Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	317	2.(
om. Iron & Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000			100	30.24			58	18
do pfd	5,000,000	5,000,000			100	18.175		April Oct.	18	57
uluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000			100					1.1.1.14
do pfd		10,000,000	********		100					
alifax Tramway Co	1,500,000	1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100	105.50	1%*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	107	105
amilton Electric Street, common		1,500.000			100	10 101				
do pfd	2,250,000	2,250,000	29,000		100	10.121	21/2	Jan. July.		
tercolonial Coal Co	500,000	500,000			100		7		100	78
do pfd	250,000	219,700	90,474	12.06	100		4	Jan.		
aurentide Pulp	1,600,000	1,600,000			100	100.00		Feb. Mar.		11.4
arconi Wireless Tel	5,000,000				5		2	•••••		•• •
erchanta Cot. Co	1,500,000	1,500,000			100	37 00	•••			87
ontmorency Cotton	750,000	750.000			100					
ontreal Cot. Co	2,500,000	2,500,000			100	100.00	21/4*	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	106	100
onteal Light, Heat & P. Co	17,000,000	17,000,000			100	80.25	1*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	82	80
ontreal Street Ry	6,000,000	6,000,000	798,927	13.81	50	107.00	21/2*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	214	214
fontreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000			40		2"	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	160	159
orth-West Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681			25	F8.80				
do pfd	5,642,925	5,642,925			50	39.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		
. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	8,090,000	8,090,000			100	£7.50		April Oct.	68	67
do pfd	1,080,000	1,030,000			100	109.00	2* 1	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	115	109
gilvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	1,250,000			100	200.00	1	Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	200	200
do pfd	2,000,000	2,000,000			100	132.00		Mar Jun. Sept. Dec.	185	130
ichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	2,505,600	2,505,600	181,550	5.22	100	60.00	8 1	May Nov.	62	60
. John Street Ry	500,000	500,000	39,642	7.98	100	111.00	8 1	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	115	111
oledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000,000	12,000,000			100	22.50			23	22
pronto Street Ry	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10	100		1%* .	an. Apl.July. Oct.	1034 .	102
win City Rapid Transit		15,010,000	2,163,507	14.41	100	103.75	11/4* 1	eb. May, Aug. Nov.	105	103
do pfd	8,000,000	3,000,000			100		1%* 1	Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.		100
indsor Hotel	600,000	600,000			100		8 1	lay Nov.		
innipeg Elec. St. Ry	1,250,000	992,300			100	195.00		pl.July,Oct.Jan.	200	195

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

\* Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per cent. \$ Annual

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 $105\frac{3}{4}$ 921/8 Twin City Elec. Ry. . . . . . . . . 846 1031/2 7977 671/4  $231/_{2}$ Toledo Electric Ry. .. .. .. .. 175 233/4  $22\frac{1}{2}$ Halifax Electric Ry. .. .. ... 135 107 105 881/4 Trinidad Ry. .. .. .. .. .. .. 530 80  $79\frac{3}{4}$ . . . 10 80 80 San Paulo . .... ... ... . . . 811/4 63 61 Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. ... ... 206 82 76 Mont. Light, H. & Power .. .. .. 568 801/4 Mackay, common .. .. .. .. .. .. 365 40 37 3/4 • • • 74% Do. pfd. ... ... ... ... ... 800 73 691/8 Nova Scotia Steel .. .. .. .. .. .. 787  $67\frac{1}{2}$ 7634 Intercolonial Coal, pfd. .. .. .. 432 100 100 • • • 8 Dom. Iron & Steel, common .. ...2217 171/2 19 551/2 60 25 Dominion Coal, common .. .. ... 300 641/2 623/4 75 Do. pfd. ... ... ... ... ... ... 17 1181/2 118 • • • Montreal Telegraph ... ... ... 201 160 160 149 Bell Telephone ... ... ... ... 59 159 159 1321/2 119 Ogilvie, pfd. ... 135 1321/2 49 49 Switch, common ... ... ... ... 5 . . . Do. pfd. ... 30 99 99 . . . Montreal Cotton ... ... ... ... ... 125 104 105 Dominion Cotton ... ... ... ... 221 321/2 331/2 40 Bonds. Laur Pulp. 1061/4 . . . Dominion Coal ... ... ... ... ... 500 110 110 571/2 Dom. Iron & Steel ... ... ... 272000 841/4 79% 104  $...103\frac{1}{2}$ Ogilvie Milling .. .. .. ... ... ... 1000 115 115 ... City, 4 per cents , ..... 14060 102 102 . . .

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 15, 1904. Many firms are preparing for annual inventory and look for quiet trade. Dairy products are in better demand.—Woollen manufacturers report very satisfactory orders coming in,which will result in good supplies of wool being needed when spindles are ready to revolve. Market very bare of Canadian wool. A U.S. buyer here a few days ago failed to secure any and went West. A 100,000 lot held in Toronto is about all that's available. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Cheese firmer under more business. Offers of  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c from exporters bring numerous transactions,but many hold finest at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.—The butter market is also firmer, under a good demand for both export and local trade. In the former some difficulty is being experienced in securing deired quantities of best quality, for which 21c is being paid and a fraction over is heard of occasionally. Inferior grades sell down to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ c to 20c and dairy at 15c to 19c, as to grade.

DRESSED POULTRY;-Turkeys scarce and dear. Demand good for all poultry. Turkeys, 15c to 161/2c lb.; chickens 81/2c to 11c lb.; ducks, 10c to 12c lb.; geese, 8c to 10c lb.

EGGS.—Good demand, as usual during Advent period. Prices continue high. Cold storage eggs are in most demand by jobbers who find the price more to their advantage. Selected sell at 24c to 26c; cold storage, 18c to 19c; Montreal limed, 20c.

FISH.-Good demand for all fresh frozen varieties. Tomcods are lower. Salt herrings are worth \$5 to \$5.50 brl., as to grade, and \$2.75 to \$3 for half-brls. Green cod, owing to the grade, is running as high as \$7 for No. 7; skinless, \$5 case. Other quotations are: - Fresh frozen, B.C. salmon, 9c to 10c per lb.; lake trout, 8c per lb.; halibut, 81/2c to 9c per lb.; express haddock, 41/2c to 5c per lb.; fresh steak cod, 51/2c lb.; fresh market cod, 4c; do. pike, 61/2c; frozen Gaspe salmon, 15c per lb.; dressed bull heads, 9c per lb.; tom cods, \$2.25 brl.; white fish ( 8c per lb.; fresh pickerel or dore, 6c to 7c-Salt-Loch Fyne herrings \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackere! in 20 lb. kits, \$2; salt herrings, Labrador, bbls. \$5.25; do. half bris., \$3; pails of 20 lbs., 80c each; green cod, No. 1, \$6.75; No. 2, \$5.75 per 200 lbs.; pickled sea trout, \$9.50; 1/2 brls., \$5.50. Smoked-Haddies 61/2c to 7c lb.; kippered herrings, \$1.00 per box; smoked herrings, in bundles, o 5 boxes, 13c per box; bloaters, \$1 to \$1.25 .- Prepared. Boneless cod. in bricks, 6c per lb.; boneless fish in bricks, 5½c; fish, loose, in 25 lb. boxes, 4½c; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per case.—Oysters—Standards are quoted at \$1.49: selects. \$1.60 .- Lobsters- Am., 22c lb .- Shell oysters, now arriving and have reauy sale at \$4 to \$5. ordinary grades,

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at: Date of Redemption.	Quotations, Dec. 15 Ask- Bid	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 6 6 5 5 5	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London 1 Jan., 2397 New York or London 1 Jan., 2397		
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	6 4½ 5 5	£ 808,200 \$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Mar., 1913 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Jan., 1916 Bank of N. Scotia, Halifar, or Montreal 1 Jan., 1916	110 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 82 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 112 Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest. Redeemable rt 105.
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 5 4 5	1,200,000 1,000,000 880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal 1 July, 1921 Bank of Montreal, London 1 Mar., 1908	109 102	
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	4½ 4½ 6	1,500,000 2,500,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London 1 Aug., 1922 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 May, 1922 Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto 1 July, 1931 Bank of Montreal, Monteal 1 Jun., 1932	104 108 107 115 112	Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5 41⁄2 5	£ 130,900 \$ 675,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or London Oct., 1914 Bk of Monteal, St. John, N. 1 May, 1925 Bank of Scotland, London 1 July, 1914		Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	41/2 41/2 5	840,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London 31 Aug., 1921 Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 	107 102	

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

FLOUR AND FEED.-A good local demand is reported by leading millers while prices show no inclination to swerve Quotations are given in Prices Current on aneither way. Baled hay is firmer under heavy demand pre other page. sent prices being: No. 1, \$9.25 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50; and pure clover \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in car lots .-- Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wheat in that market, were: No. 1 northern, 941/8c; No. 2, 911/8c ex store, Fort William, for December delivery-There was stronger feeling in the Winnipeg wheat option market Wednesday, and prices advanced 1/4c to 3/8c per bushel, closing at 941/sc December, 997/sc May, \$1.011/8 July.

1416

GREEN FRUITS .--- Holiday trade is seen in the more liberal purchases and greater variety. Prices hold very steady. We quote: Fancy winter Nellis pears, \$3.50 per box.-Lemons-Extra fancy, 300 size, \$2.85; fancy 300s, do., \$2.75; choice do., \$2.25; do. 300s, \$2.15. Bananas-Jamaicas, Apples- Handpicked Fameuse, \$3.50; Finest Spics, \$2.00 Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.25 to \$3.59: XX same, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes-Jerseys, double heads \$4.50; baskets, \$1.75. Oranges-Floridas, 150 to 176 size, \$4.25; California Washington navels, 96, 126, 150, 176 and 200 size, \$3.50; Mexican oranges,, fine quality, 150, 176, 200, 276, 230, and 288 size \$2.20; Valencia Jumbo, 420 size, (selected,), \$5.00; do. ordinary, 520 size do., \$4.15; do. large, 714 size, do., \$4.75. Grape Fruit-Fancy stock, 54 size, \$5.50; do. 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size, \$3.75. Pineapples-Floridas, 24's, \$4. Tangerines, 1/2 boxes, \$3.25. Inions-Cases 150 lbs., Spanish, \$3.25; red, 75 lb. bags \$1.50; yellow do., 80 lbs., \$1.60. Cranberries,-Finest late reds, \$8.50; early blacks, \$8.00; 25 quart box, \$2.25, 32 quart box, \$2.75. Dates-Fancy golden, 4c. Cal. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; do. pears, 25 lb. do., 121/2c; do, peaches, 25 lb., boxes, 11c; do, prunes, 40|50, 25 lb. boxes. 71/2c; do. prunes, 50|60, 25 lb. boxes, 63/4c. Nuts-Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Tarragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 11c; shelled walnuts. 19c; new Brazils, 14c; Jumbo pecans, 14c; large pecans, 12c; shelled almonds, 26c. Peanuts-Roasted. 7% c to 111/2c; Spanish shelled, 12c; Virginian brand, shelled. 11e New chestnuts, 10c per lb. New Figs-Six Crown, extra fancy. 40 lbs. boxes 13c; Five Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 10c; Four Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 9c; Glove boxes, fine quality, per box, 10c; Fancy Washed Figs, in baskets, per basket. 20c; Fancy Pulled Figs, in boxes, per box, 22c; Fancy Stuffed Figs, in boxes, per box, 28c.

GREEN HIDES .- Increased receipts shown for the week. Prices steady at \$1.10 for lambskins, as shown in our report of a week ago. Beef hides show no change.

GROCERIES .- Two advances in sugar during the week brought values up to \$5.35 for standard granulated, brls., bags seing 5c less. Yellows are now \$4.75 to \$5.25, as to grade. Market very firm at these prices. Molasses very firm at 2c advance, 30c in puncheons being present price. Refiners are now buying molasses freely for sugar purposes. No change in canned goods situation. Tomatoes are \$1.25; corn, \$1.20; beans and peas, 85c to 90c doz. Salmon, \$1 to \$1.65 doz. as to quality. No change in dried friut. There is talk of a firmer market for Valencia fruit. Prices rule at 5c to 7c lb. for rai-In new crop Cal. fruit, the season there has been very sins. poor, so that prices are purely nominal. The market, how-Seeded muscatels ever, is well supplied with last year's crop. are worth 71/2c lb.; 3 cr., loose, 7c; 2 cr. do., 61/2c. The situation is firmer for Japan and Ceylon green teas The market in Japan is closed and any teas there are in the hands of dealers who will look for some advance on their purchases.-Late reports on the broom market tell of a shortage in broom In some instances manufacturers have withdrawn the corn. cheaper lines usually costing below \$2 dozen. Range will now be \$2 and upward.

Market

LEATHER.-A good export trade continues, with prices firm in keeping with the strong market for hides. Locally there is little doing, manufacturers getting ready for stock-taking Jobbing leather continues in light supply.

OILS AND CHEMICALS .- Turpentine has advanced lc gallon, present price being 78c. Trade is very quiet, stock-taking now interesting most houses.

PROVISIONS .--- While local trade has given way to some extent before the demands of Advent, when fish and eggs are more largely used, demand continued fair and all choice fresh killed stock is readily picked up at full prices. Abattoir dressed hogs sell at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs, and country killed at \$6 to \$6.75. Other quotations are: Heavy Canada short cut mess, tierces \$25 to \$26; do. barrels, \$16.50 to \$17.50; Canada short cut back, \$16.50 to \$17; heavy Canada long cut mess, \$15.50 to \$16; heavy flank pork, none.-Compound lard-Tierces, 375 lbs, 53/4c to 6c; tubs, 50 lbs, 6c to 61/4c; boxes, 50 lbs, parchment lined, 6c to 61/4c; wood pails, parchment lined, 20 lbs 61/4c to 61/2c. Pure lard-Tierces, 375 lbs, 8c to 81/4c; tubs, 50 lbs., 81/4c to 8-c; boxes, 50 lbs, parchment lined, 8c to 81/4c; wood pails, 20 lbs., 81/2c to 83/4c; cases, 81/2c to 9c .- Kettle lard-T'c's, 375 lbs., 9c to 91/4c; tubs, 50, 91/4c to 91/2c; pails, 20, 91/2e to 91/2c; cases, 93/4c to 10c.-Smoked meats-Hams, 6 to 35 lbs. 91/2c to 113/4c; boneless rolled, 12c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 121/2c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 121/2c; Windsor bacon, backs, 121/2c.

WHOLES

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FISH-

FISH--Bloaters, per t Labrador Herri Labrador Herri Mackerel, No. Green Cod, Nc Green Cod, Nc Green Cod, Nc No. 2 ..... Large dry Ga Salmon, brits. I Salmon, brits. I Salmon, brits. Boneless Fish Boneless Fish Boneless Cod . Ekohe Fyne Her

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gilvie's Royal gilvie's Gleno

Ogilvie's Gleno Hanitoba Patee Strong Bakers inter Wheat traight Roller Straight Bags Auperfine ornmeal, bag an, in bags horts, in bags double

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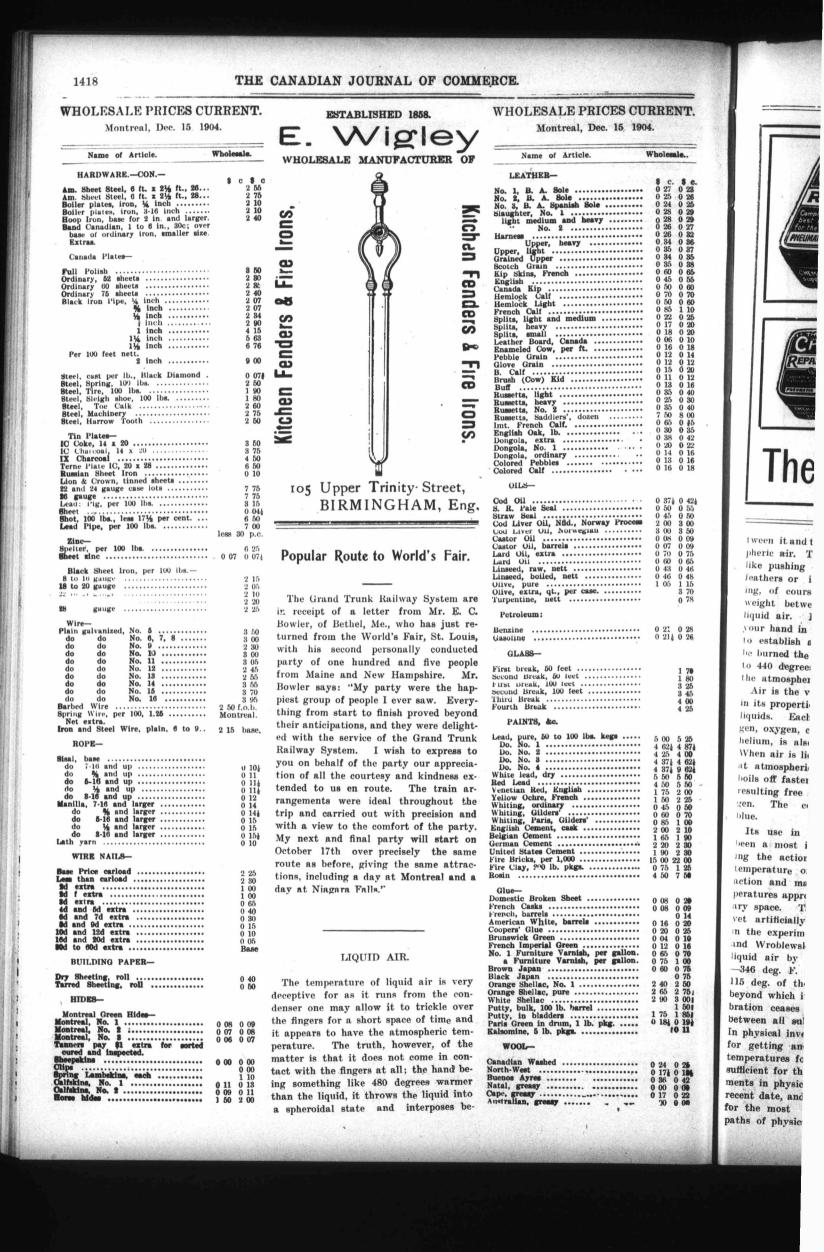
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Eggs

Blue

	WHOLESALE PRICES CUP Montreal, Dec. 15 1904.		TELEGRAMS:-" UNITE, BIRMINGHAM."	WHOLESALE PRICES CU Montreal, Dec. 15, 190	
	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	TRADE MARK : G.U.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
		\$ c. \$ c, 0 30 0 35	Geo. Unite & Sons	FARM PRODUCTSCON	\$c. \$c.
1	Alum Boraz, ztls Brom. Potais Camphor, Ref. Rings	0 16 0 18 1 40 1 75 0 04 0 06 0 60 0 70 0 80 0 90	SILVERSMITHS, ETC.	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 55 0 70 0 094 0 09 0 07 0 08
	Citrate Magnesia lb. Cocaine Hyd. oz. Cooperaz, per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar	0 85 0 95 0 35 0 38 0 25 0 45 4 50 5 00 0 75 0 80 0 22 0 26 1 25 1 75		Beans— Prime Best hand-picked GROCERIES—	1 25 1 <b>30</b> 1 35 1 40
	Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb. Gum Trag Insect Powder lb. Insect Powder per keg, lb. Morphia Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Lemon Oplum Phosporus Oxalic Acid Potash Bichromate Potash Bichromate Potash Idide Quinine Strychnine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Sugars—         Standard Granulated, barrels         Bugg, 100 lbs.         Ex, Ground, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Powdered, in barrels         Paris Lumps, in balf barrels         Paris Lumps, in balf barrels         Branded Yellows         Molasses (Barbadoes) new         Molasses in balf barrels         Molasses in barrels	5 90 5 50 5 70
•	Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes Acme Licorice Pellets, cans	2 00 2 00 1 50	65 Caroline St.	Raising-	
=	Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans HEAVY CHEMICALS-		15.0	Sultanas Loose Musc., Malaga Layers, Loudon	0 071 0 10 0 061 0 071 1 75 2 00
k	Bleaching Powder 1	1 50 2 50	BIRMINGHAM,	Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Buckingham	2 50 3 00 2 50
8	Blue Vitriol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ENGLAND.	Valencia	2 25 0 04 0 05
e.	Soda Ash 1	150 250 175 225	LONDON WAREHOUSE :	Valencia, Layers	0 07
e e	Sal. Soda 0	0 80 0 90 1 50 2 00	11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.	Patras	1
e	DYESTUFF8-			Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French	0 00 0 00 0 04 0 07
;	Archil. con	0 27 0 31 0 08	PT TT TTINIT TTA	Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 00 0 00 00 0 09 0 12
er	Ex. Logwood	1 75 2 50	A. E. FINLEY,	Rice-	
i-	Indigo Madras	1 50 <sup>°</sup> 1 75 0 70 <sup>°</sup> 1 00 <sup>°</sup>		C. C	2 75 2 85
у	Madder 0	0 06 0 07 0 09 0 12	Cut Glass · · · ·	C. C Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs.	2 85 2 95 3 75 4 50
r- Is	Sumac 45	$5 00 50 00 \\ 0 25 0 30$		Burmah, per 100 lbs. Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs. Carolina, Java	4 35 4 40
ı-	FISH-		Manufacturer	Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs Pearl Barley, per lb.	5 75 2 25 0 084
et	Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings	1 25		Tapioca, Pearl per lb.	0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03
l- 	Mackerel, No. 2, bris 0	5 25 5 50 0 00 3 00		Peas, 2 lb. tins	1 20 0 85
n	Green Cod. No. 1	00 6 75		Tomatoes, per dozen	1 00 1 40 1 25
le	Green Cod, large 0	00 7 25		String Beans	0 85
11	Salmon, bris, Lab, No. 1	25 5 50 17 50		HARDWARE-	
	Salmon, half bris.	9 00 15 00		Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb.	0 08 0 10 0 32
m	Salmon, British Columbia, half bris Boneless Fish	8 00 0 041		Tin, Strip, per lb.	0 38
re	Boneless Cod Skinless Cod, case Loch Fyne Herrings, keg	0 06. 4 75		Copper: Ingot, per lb Cut Nail Schedule -	
ıg	FLOUR-	1 00		Base price, per keg, car lots	
.1-	Ogilvie's Royal Household Ogilvie's Glenora Patents Hanitoba Patents	5 80 5 50	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	Extras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails	2 25 2 30
к-	inter Wheat Patenta	5 80 5 50 40 5 50	BIRMINGHAM,	Coil Chain-No. 6 No. 5	0 00 0 10 0 00
	Straight bags	5 20	DIMMINGINAN,	No. 4 No. 8	0 00 0 08 0 07
ne	Polled Oats	20 4 30	England.	½ inch 5-16 inch % inch	0 00 0 05t 4 00
re	Cornmeal, bag	00 19 00		7-16 inch Coil Chain—No. ½	8 85 0 00 3 70 0 00 8 55
sh s-	ouillie	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 00 \\ 00 & 24 & 00 \end{array}$	Special Prices to Canadians under New	9-16	0 00 3 40 0 00 3 20
\$6	FARM PRODUCTS-		Tariff.	% and 1 inch	0 00 <b>3 10</b> 0 00 <b>3 05</b>
is,	Butter-			Galvanized Staples-	
rt to		21 0 21±	T NICETIN	100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	2 85
75	Vestern Dairy 0	194 0 20 18 0 19 151 0 16	L NICKLIN,	Galvanized Iron-	2 65
h-	Fresh Bolla	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	NAIL and PAINT KEGS.	Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet , do., 28 gauge	8 90 4 16
4C	Cheese-		-MAKER OF-	방법에는 비행 사람은 것을 위한 사람들은 것을 위한 것이 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것이 같다.	8 65 3,90
s., od		101 0 101 101 0 101	SHEET IRON & IRON PLATE WORK,	Iron Horse Shoes- No. 2 and larger	8 65
- 191		091 0 10		Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	8 90 1 80
26	Best Selected 0 Straight Gathered	24 0 26	DESPATCH WORKS, SMETHWICK,	Car lots Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 21/2 ft., 18 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft x 21/2 ft. 90	1 70 2 25
bs, .k-	Limed	21 0 21 0 19 18 0 20	Birmingham, - England. Special Prices to Canadians under the	Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24	2 25 2 40 2 40
ıd-	No. 2 01	14 0 16	New Tariff, 331-3 per cent. in favour of	a constraint plant for a sub-	

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tween it and the fingers a film of atmospheric air. The sensation is very much like pushing one's hands into a bag of feathers or into a mercury bath, allowing, of course, for the difference in weight between the mercury and the liquid air. If, however, you immersed your hand in the liquid a sufficient time to establish a contact, the flesh would be burned the same as if it were exposed to 440 degrees of heat, measured above the atmospheric temperature,

RENT.

 $\begin{array}{c}1 & 70 \\1 & 80 \\3 & 25 \\3 & 45 \\4 & 00 \\4 & 25\end{array}$ 

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Air is the vapour of a liquid, and acts in its properties like the vapour of other liquids. Each of its constituents, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, dioxide, argon and helium, is also the vapour of a liquid. When air is liquified and allowed to boil at atmospheric pressure, the nitrogen boils off faster than the oxygen and the resulting free air becomes richer in oxygen. The colour of liquid air is light blue.

Its use in physical experiments has been a most important one in developing the action of intense cold on the temperature of metals, in chemical reaction and magnetic effect under temperatures approaching that of inteplanetary space. The lowest temperature as vet artificially produced was obtained in the experiments of Professors Dewar and Wroblewski by the evaporation of liquid air by which a temperature of -346 deg. F. was reached, or within 115 deg. of the reputed absolute zero; beyond which it is claimed molecular vibration ceases and the chemical action between all substances is in abeyance. In physical investigation the convenience for getting and keeping intensely low temperatures for a considerable time, or sufficient for the manipulation of experiments in physical phenomena, is only of recent date, and this has opened the way for the most noted expansion in the paths of physical research.

Pure metals, as stated by Dewar, seem to have no electrical resistance at temperatures near absolute zero. The electric conductivity of carbon decreases with low temperature and increases with high ones; at the temperature of the electric arc it appears to have no resistance. Thus with steel, iron, copper, brass, German silver, gold, silver, tin and lead. the tenacity has been found to be largely increased from 60 deg. F. to 295 deg. F., mostly equal to 50 per cent., and in the case of iron to more than 100 per cent.; while the highly crystalline metals, zinc, bismuth, and antimony, lose half their strength, at the lowest temerature. A single incident is the increase in the tensile strength of the fusible alloy of tin, lead and bismuth of 300 per cent. at this low temperature. The behavior of a magnet at the temperature of boiling liquid air has been found to be somewhat erratic owing probably to the difficulties attending such experiments; but with final results of an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. of its magnetic strength by the extreme cooling process. If a test tube of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, having a couple of pounds of mercury in the bottom, is immersed in liquid air the mercury will be frozen solid in a few seconds and may be hammered out and otherwise manipulated the same as lead. An alcohol thermometer of large size will be frozen instantly upon being immersed in this An idea of the tremendously liquid. low range of temperature may be gathered from the fact that it will take several minutes to thaw out the small bulb of this thermometer by covering it with the palm of the hand. A most curious physical phenomenon is show in the condition of meats at the extreme low temperature derived from the evaporation of liquid air. Mutton becomes so extremely hard, that it rings like porcelain when struck with an iron rod, and may be crushed into a fine dry powder with a hammer, in which muscle, fat and bone are undistinguishable, but mingled as dry sand.

A tablespoonful of liquid air poured on about a fluid ounce of whiskey will freeze it at once into flat scales, giving the whole the appearance and color of cyanide of potassium. This may be emptied out on a table and will remain frozen in that condition for fully five minutes. One thing that impresses one is that while all molecular motion is practically arrested at this temperature the odor is perfectly distinct, showing that these particles which stimulate the the sense of smell are active and independent of the temperature. A teacupful of liquid air poured on top of a tank of cold water goes into its spheroidal state instantly in globules of about half the size of an ordinary marble which fly around on the surface leaving a trail of white vapour behind them. A handkerchief of either silk, linen or cotton, saturated with the liquid will be charred and destroyed, just the same as if it were put in an oven and browned though no change of color is apparent. Its evaporation is quite slow.and it may be carried about for a number of hours in an open vessel without entirely disappearing. Absolute alcohol so'idifies at 203 deg. F., becoming viscous before solidification like a heavy oil in appear-Professor Dewar has found that ance. liquid air, when reduced to its lowest attainable temperature by boiling under a vacuum becomes apparently solid or frozen; and that when the solid mass is placed in a strong magnetic field oxygen is drawn out toward the poles of the magnet in a liquid form, showing that nitrogen may be frozen at about 346 deg. F, The temperature for freezing



liquid oxygen has not yet been reached. The evaporation of liquid air greatly increases its proportion of oxygen and the liquid becomes a vigorous element in combustion even to explosive violence. Any fibrous combustible material saturated with it burns with explosive violence. When cotton fibre is wet with oil and with concentrated liquid air and confined in an iron tube or blasting hole it explodes on firing with all the force of dynamite.

#### NEW TYPE OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

The great success in recent years that interurban electric roads have had in their competition with steam railroads has been caused by three elements. These are: The cheapness with which traffic can be made in small units on electric lines

as compared with steam railroads, the consequent frequency of service which it has been possible for the electric roads to give, and the great mount of entirely new traffic created by the mere fact that the trolley cars were convenient for the traveller. It is extravagant for a steam railroad to run single-car trains at short intervals. A locomotive is required for each train, on which two men must be constantly in attendance, in addition to

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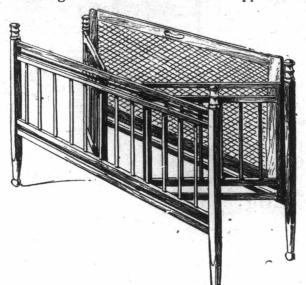
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the car conductor, and stations must be kept open. The locomotive burns just about as much coal in hauling one car as it would in hauling five, while the electric car uses in its motors only as much electricity as it needs. But the element of convenience is of fully as great importance in the discussion, for no matter how cheaply trains can be run they are not profitable without traffic, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the electric interurban roads, by virtue of this is canent of convenience, have created a raffic all out of proportion to that for arely hauled.

Announcement was recently made that he New York Central had purchased a ontrolling interest in the Syracuse Rapid ransit and Utica & Mohawk Valley lines, nd it is now known that the company roposes to electrify the old Auburn road. thich was the original steam road beween Syracuse and Rochester, and conect these cities by means of an electric rvice of a type unlike any at present in sistence.

In electrifying the Auburn road and in atrolling the local transportation systams in the cities at either end of it, the wew York Central has found a way not only to make use of these advantages atherto possessed only by the interurban mes, but has added the advantage which its rarely, if ever, been possessed by electric competitors—a really first-class roadled entirely on private right of way. The plan is to eventually run interurban cars through the streets of Rochester and Syracuse to collect traffic, just as the present electric cars do; then these interurban cars will be assembled into multi-

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ple unit trains at stations, and will be run at a hign rate of speed between termini. Connecting with this service, electrification of the West Shore Railroad is also to be extended as far as Utica, according to the present plan, and is ultimately to reach entirely across the State.

It will thus be seen that the service performed can neither be classified as that of an interurban line in the ordinary sense of the word, nor as an express passenger line, but that it will be intermediate between the two. In the present era of extension of the interurban lines to a radius of from 20 to 60 miles from the main traffic center, the matter of speed along the line has been one of the greatest problems. Generany speaking, private right of way is rare on American interurban roads. It is extremely common to find stretches of it. but extremely rare to find an entire line thus provided for. It is obvious that cars running on, or along, the highway find themselves placed under limitations as to speed by the many grade crossings usually entirely unprotected, and by the frequent chance that vehicles or stray animals will get on their tracks and by the fact that in accepting the undulations and turnings of the highway they are also encountering severe grades and sharp curves. A remarkable instance of what can be done under such difficulties is shown in the service of specials between Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., a distance of 74 miles. These specials are run over the lines of the Detroit United Company, and, according to a recent schedule, two trips were made daily in each direction, with only six intervening stops, in

hours and 37 minutes. It was pointed out by the writer of a paper in one of our leading monthlies last June that the average running time of these specials was thus almost the same as that of the accommodation trains between New York and New Haven, a distance almost identical. A similar service between Detroit and Flint, 68 miles, is maintained, with a running time of two hours and a half.

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There is certainly room for question as to the public policy of permittting such high speeds to be made by cars running on the highway, entirely apart from the danger to the cars themselves from the reasons mentioned. By making use of the regular steam railroad tracks, or, rather of the tracks formerly used by the steam passenger and freight service, the New York Central avoids this danger and can maintain a maximum speed for the entire ustance without trouble from defects in grade alignment or protection.

The distance from Syracuse to Rochester is 102 miles by the Auburn road; from Utica to Syracuse is 55 miles. There are a number of prosperous little towns along the Auburn road, between the termini and several of them, such as Auburn, Cayuga, and Geneva, are of considerable importance. These towns can be made regular stops, and, in addition, they can receive a special service of their own, corresponding more nearly to that maintained by ordinary interurban cars but run on the former steam tracks. In some cases interurban roads have been able to pick up a great deal of local business between the cities which gave them their popularity in the first instance; that they



ran directly through the main streets of the towns; and the sacrifice of speed which this entailed has been more than compensated by the new business that A good illustration of they picked up. this is the working of the Rochester & Sodus Bay electric line, which parallels the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg division of the New York Central along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. In this case the steam line runs from half to three-quarters of a mile from the centers of the towns along the route. The electrie roat runs down the main streets and provision is made for taking the passengers' baggage in a compartment on the regular passenger cars, so that there need be no charge for delivery of this baggage to any point in the intermediate towns. This feature has been of particular advantage to traveling salesmen who desired to make stops at each one of half a dozen local points between Rochester and Sodus Bay, and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg has been quite unable to compete successfully for the passenger traffic. in spite of the fact that it has actually reduced its rates below those of the elec-The Auburn road is fortuntric line. ately situated in this respect, as it runs close to the local centres in almost every instance, and there is apparently little to fear from any sporadic future trolley competition depending on the convenience of its route to get business.

When the New Haven road purchased the street railway system in the city of New Haven, it placed itself in a strategic position where it could accomplish the same thing in Connecticut. There was undoubtedly another main reason for this purchase in that it serves, at least for the present to prevent the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company from completing its through parallel lines. The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company has been constantly adding to its list of properties, and with its lines centering at Bridgeport, and extending to South Norwalk, Stamford and up the Housatonic Valley, it had already become

a very formidable competitor for the short-haul business of the steam road, with extreme likelihood of further aggresions, with New Haven as a secondary list. The New York, New Haven & Hartford has checked this aggresion for the present, though it has made no announcement of further plans, it is believed, however, that Mr. Mellen has for a long time had in mind the possibility of maintaining a local service in the same way that the New York Central proposes to do, with the salient feature of running the cars over the steam lines after they have picked up passengers in the city The notable success which has streets. attended the experiments which the New Haven road has thus far made with electric traction in Connecticut and in Rhode Island will undoubtedly encourage the management to continue its work along use lines. In the first year of interrupted electric working, the Providence, Warren & Bristol electric lines, aggregating about 35 miles and operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, carried 4 988,314 passengers, in spite of the competition of rival trolley lines. How creased if the cars had run locally

through the streets of Providence, instead of starting at the Fox Point terminus, cannot, of course, be calculated.

Although great attention is now being paid in England to electrification of short. haul suburban passenger lines, nothing has been developed corresponding to this combination local and through type of service to be put into effect by the New York Central. The electrification of the Lancashire & Yorkshire branch between Liverpool, Southport and Crossens, corresponus somewhat to the Providence, Warren & Bristol line of the New Haven road in its scope and in the results of its operation. Cars quite similar to those in use on the New York elevated lines are run oetween Liverpool and the towns lying along the Irish Sea for a distance of a little over twenty miles, and although the lines have only been worked by electricity for six months the increase in business so far, in the face of English conservatism has been something like 50,000 passengers. The line is well advertised and has many enterprising devices to attract traffic, due chiefly to the initiative and energy of its able manager, Mr. J. A. F. Aspinall.



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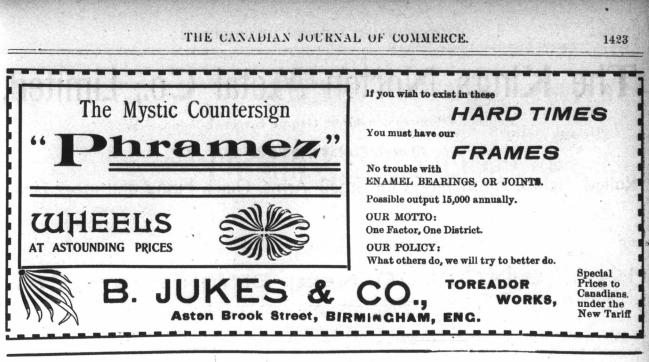
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It is singular how little attention has been paid to these recent efforts of steam railroads, both in this country and in England, to develop an efficient fast short haul electric service which shall be neither as slow as that of the interurban lines nor as inconvenient as that formerly furnished by the steam lines. It is perhaps not too much to say that if the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford are successful in working out the problems now before them, they will have taken the longest step forward since that of the early days of the interurban lines when it was first demonstrated that rapid transit could be practically carried on with electric power.

#### PATENT REPORT.

Below 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.

Robt. H. O. Gale, Quebec Que., insulation conduit; John Heard, Strathroy, Ont., posts; Arthur M. Bauclsham, Wellington, N.Z., improved suspender for securing clothes upon clothes lines; Paul Burchadt, Kramfors, Sweden, conveyors; William Whiteford, Virden, Man., grain measuring apparatus; Eugene W. Durkee, East Patchogue, N.Y., display racks; ; George B. Southmayd Garland, Man., improvements in waggons; Walter John Clemson, Woodford Grange, Eng., windmills; Emile Paquette, Rougemont, Que., fire escape; Christen Christensen, Valleyfield, Que., egg boiling receptacle. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just published, Any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

Canada—Joseph Savage, Lorne, Que., floor clamps; Isaac Laurin, Montreal, Que., improvements in hydrants; Frank Bartlett, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., cattle guard; Joseph M. Darrah, Rolla, N. Dak., U.S.A., safety lantern and foot warmers. United States—William Dickie, Campbellton, N.B., shaft holder; N. A. Smallman, Fort Covington, N.Y., U.S.A., improvements in harness; Elhanan Bowman, Elmwood, Ont., snow plow; Alonzo Langlais, Montreal, Que., steam engine.

The "Inventor's Adviser," is just published: any one interested in patents or inventions should order a copy.

#### CARRIAGE LAMPS.

A representative firm in the manufacture of carriage lamps of all kinds is the Birmingham, Eng., firm of Cox, Clark & Co. This firm control several valuable patents which have served to give their lamps distinction throughout Great Britain and have advertised the makers far and near. Making a specialty of this one line of goods, Messrs. Cox, Clark & Co., inaugurated at the outset a distinctive line of procedure, the making of all goods on lines so durable that accident alone would render them liable to be placed aside. The firm have long since earned that degree of merit to which their manufactures are justly entitled, and are now looking to a new field, the broad Dominion of Canada, for the same test which long since made their products well known in the Old Country.

Canada is growing rapidly and goods of this nature are required in largely increasing quantities each year. We would, therefore, suggest to the carriage manufacturing trade in Canada that they write Messrs. Cox, Clark & Co., for illustrated catalogue, from which a pretty accurate idea may be gained of their lamps and the new varieties lately installed. 0

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#### GRAND PRIZE FOR RUSKIN POTTERY.

Among those who came out "on top" at the St. Louis Exposition recently

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closed, was Mr. W. Howson Taylor, Birmingham, Eng., who was awarded a Grand Prize for "Ruskin Pottery." Mr. Taylor holds a unique position in the world of art pottery production, and wherever his products are shown they are generally admired.

An extract from Arts and Crafts. London, in a late publication, reads:

Arts and Crafts at Leeds—The Exhibition now in progress at the City Art Gallery is replete with encouragement for those who take a hopeful view of our art industries. Coming away from it, one wonders at the pessimism of Mr. Binns, of the Royal Worcester Works, whose jeremiad in the Morning Post has been widely quoted. It is true that there is nothing in the exhibition from that famous factory, with the more recent output of which we do not happen to be familiar. But of the old pottery firms,

Name of Company.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 13,372	$\begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{6} - 6 \mod 8, \\ 4 - 6 \mod 8, \\ 7\frac{1}{6} - 6 \mod 8, \\ 5 - 6 \mod 8, \\ 6 \mod 8. \end{array}$	350 400 100 40 50	350 400 10 20 50	85 85
British & Foreign—Quotations on the Alliance Assurance Atlas British and Foreign Marine Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine. Guardian Fire and Life London Assurance Corporation London Assurance Corporation London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life Morthern Fire and Life	250,000 120,000 67,000 21,500 50,000 200,000 89,155 35,862 10,000 £245,640 30,000 110,000	10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 20 20	20 10 20 25 50 10 25 25 10 8T. 100 25	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 1-5 \\ 24s \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 124 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 64 \\ 12 \\ \end{array}$	11         114           54         54           184         19           59         60           94         94           224         94           56         57           84         9           434         444           75         77           874         384

Messrs. Do creditable Co. and tl show much oration and & Co., of § pride their takes its n primitive c Mr. M. J. The palm f however, w nust be aw or, whose simply a with the would win ion in any he produc xhibit to forms, refin f glaze. re, we far otters wh neasure of terful old le" effects pecially in ie-boeuf.' i he efforts same direct xquisite s note partic No. 678-w the western But the stress is t cesses in re old Chines



Messrs. Doulton & Co., make a highly creditable display, while Pilkington & Co. and the Della Robbia Pottery Co. show much that is beautiful in form, decoration and glaze. Messrs. W. C. Gibson & Co., of Scotswood,-on-Tyne, show with pride their "Adamesk Art Ware," which takes its name, not from the somewhat primitive character of the ware, but from Mr. M. J. Adams its ingenious designer. The palm for the display of ceramic art. nowever, we have no hesitation in saying must be awarded to Mr. W. Howson Tayor, whose case of "Ruskin Pottery" is simply a revelation to one unfamiliar with the products of the factory; would win him distinction at any exhibiion in any country. Nowhere, aside from he products of China and Japan, is the whibit to be surpassed for elegance of orms, refinement of colouring, or purity f glaze. The Havilands, of Limoges, re, we fancy, the only other European otters who have attempted with any neasure of success to reproduce the wonerful old Chinese "flambe" and "souf-" effects. In the former instance, especially in their rich specimens of "sangie-boeuf,' it is true they have surpassed he efforts of the Ruskin Potteries in the same direction; but Mr. Taylor, with his xquisite souffles of robin's egg bluenote particularly the two-handled vase, No. 678-we believe is unapproached in the western world.

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> But the point on which we would lay stress is that, while the Haviland successes in reproducing the wonders of the old Chinese potteries, have been mani-

fested only in certain show pieces priced beyond the purses of any but the very rich, the Ruskin ware, apparently, is made for the every-day householder, and is sold at prices which seem rather below than above those of the meretricious products of certain older English potteries, which, in the interests of good taste, it is to be hoped they may soon supplant. Let the reader who visits the exhibition note, for instance: No. 650, an old blue bowl with the effect of ancient cloisonne: the bowl, No. 661, of an exquisite colour somewhere between rose du Barri and the colour that American collectors of Chinese porcelain called "peach-blow"; the little celadon inkpot, No. 663; the peacock blue tea bottle. No. 572: the nest of egg cups, with stand, No. 679. These range in price from three to five shillings, and each article is perfect in form. colour and glaze. There are porcelain buttons, too, for ladies' dresses, so beautiful in their way that we hear of metal workers inserting them in their caskets and goblets instead of the more costly enamel. There are a few particularly fine show pieces in the case that run to two to three pounds, but this is the outside figure. In view of such an exhibit as this of what can be done towards popularising ceramic art in the home, we would ask Mr. Binns and other pessimists to cheer up. We are inclined to be-lieve that this is only the beginning of the better state of things that is destined to prevail soon throughout our domestic manufactures.

Address for particulars W. Howson

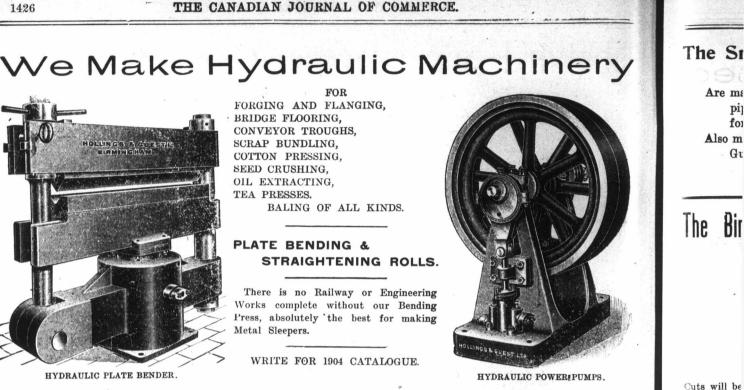
Taylor, 173 Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmingham, England.

#### TIME "TO TRY IT ON."

The course for this country to pursue, the course that some advisers of the president expressly urged him to pursue last winter, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, remains unchanged. Ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reconvene the joint high commission. Put the question squarely to the Canadian commissioners, "On what terms, if any, will Canada agree to give us better terms in her tariff on our manufactures?" When we know Canada's specific terms it is by no means impossible that we may be able to meet them.

If on no terms will Canada lower her duties on manufactures, as Dr. Montague declares or if Sir Wilfrid Laurier refuses to reconvene a commission to discuss reciprocity, we shall at least have that specific knowledge, and be spared further agitation on glittering generalities. Canada will have had first chance, and if she chooses to decline it the question will be closed as far as she is concerned, and our state department will be free to discuss the suggestions of the advisability of similar negotiations with Argentina, Australia and Mexico.

If Dr. Montague's positive declaration of Canadian hostility to more liberal trade relations is confirmed by the official action of the Canadian government, further agitation of reciprocity on this



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side of the line is, of course, idle. Until, however, official action is taken by the United States, those desirous for more liberal trade relations with Canada will continue to declare, and not without reason, that the lion in the path is not at Ottawa, but at Washington.

A nation of 80,000,000 cannot lose in dignity by making the first advances to a better fellowship with a neighbor less than a tenth its own size.

#### SHALL THE MANUFACTER SELL DIRECT ?

#### (Concluded.)

A third point, due to a radical change in the condition of the trade, fails to be considered. It is the growing tendency on the part of consumers to order from hand to mouth instead of placing considerable stock orders. This involves the constant despatch of numerous small orders and demands larger warehouse room and a larger clerical staff than many wholesale manufacturers care for. We may add that the increase in the number of commodities asked for and required by the modern painter and decorator is not calculated to make matters easier for the manufacturer who makes it his business to specialize. It is a moot point whether this change in the condition of trade makes for the economic streight or weakness of the factor. Probably the former, inasmuch as the manufacturer has more important work to do than to maintain a large warehouse for the despatch of small parcels. We fancy, therefore, that the merchant, whether wholesale or retail, may take heart of grace and rely on business foresight and quickness to apprehend changes, and to order himself accordingly to enable him to maintain his prestige.

#### FOOTBALL OUTFITS.

Closely identified with all that pertains to that world-famed field sport, football, is the name of William Shillcock, of Newton Row, Birmingham, Eng., sole manufacturer of the wellknown McGregor Football, and inventor of the popular Lace-to-Toe and Mc-Gregor Football Boot.

Under the heading "Athletic Outfitting," the Great North Magazine of London, Eng., thus refers to Mr. William Shillcock and his goods: At first sight there would not appear to be much in the equipment of a footballer to call for specialisation, yet since the game of football has attained to a scientific eminence almost equal to that of cricket or billiards, it is only a matter of natural sequence that its evolution should be precipitated by experts.

Experience has shown that many of a football's merits, in the way of durability, the rate at which it will travel and so forth. depend even more upon its structural divisions than upon material quali-And having regard to the almost tv. countless combinations of which these 'structural divisions" are capable, it will readily be understood how exhaustive the experimental processes must have been before the present standard of excellence mas arrived at.

Less taxing perhaps to the inventive faculties, but of vaster importance to the footballer personally, is the construction of his boots. The number of delicate bones and sensitive tendons with which Nature has seen fit to entrammel the foot, call for something very specially endowed with protective powers, and it is to the perfection of such a tegument that Mr. Shillcock, the subject of this review, has extensively devoted himself. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that to him alone the footballer of the last decade owes undivided gratitude in this respect, for Mr. Shillcock is the inventor of the "Lace-to-Toe" and "McGregor" boots-lines which are far more generally used than other makes, and which find especial favour with league and infernational champions. This gentleman is also the patentee and sole manufacturer of the "McGregor" football, the brand which for five or six years has been elected to figure in the most classic of classical contests. The firm's address is Newton Row, Birmingham, where their premises the finest in the entire thoroughfare, occupy also the best position.

Shillcock's goods are exported to India. China, Japan Egypt, Australia, Russia. Germany. France, Switzerland, Cvprus, Malta, Gibraltar. Ceylon, South Africa. Central Africa, W. Coast Africa, Mauritius. New Zealand, U. S. America, British Columbia Nova Scotia, W. Indies. Bermuda. Demerara, Brazil, Canada. Newfoundland, &c. Write for il-lustrated catalogue and price list to Mr. W. Shillcock. Newton Row, Birmingham. Eng. 33 1-3 per cent. off duty on all coods of this class coming to Canada from Fralard,

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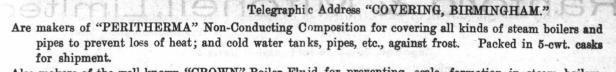
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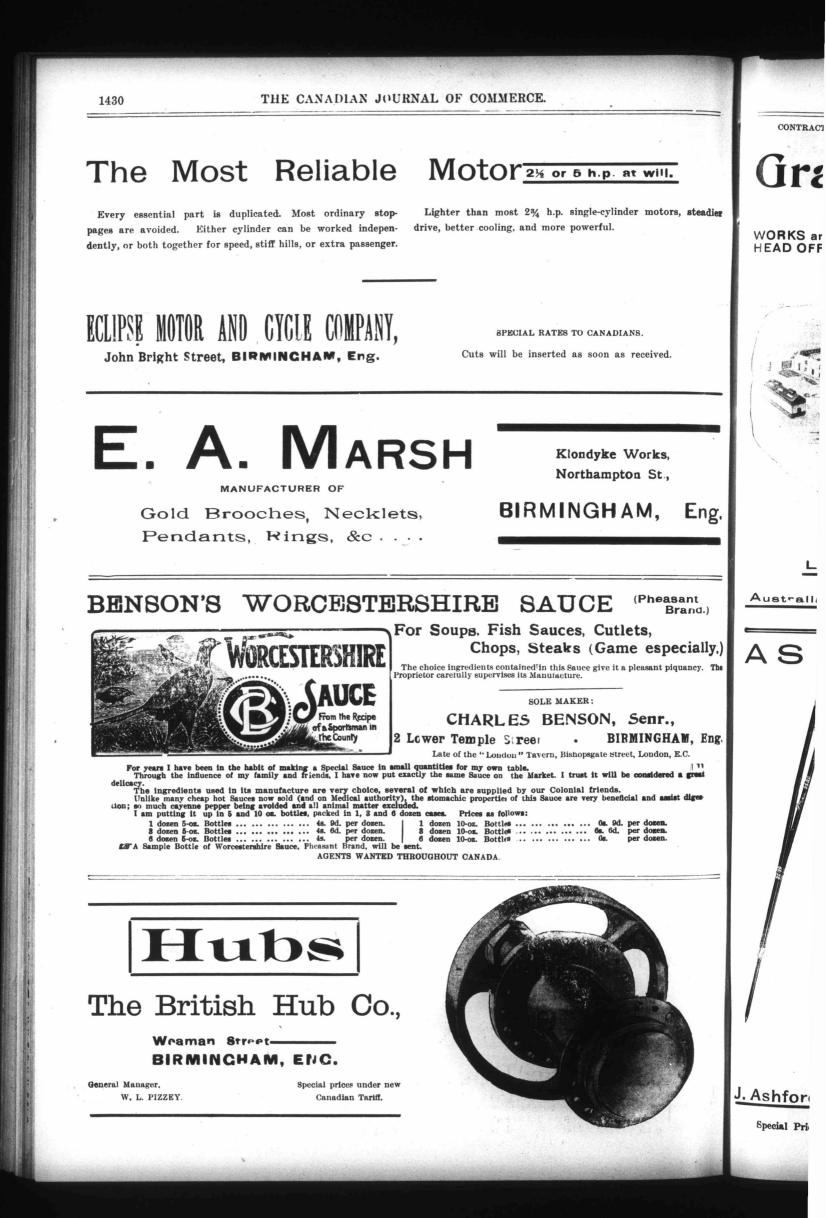
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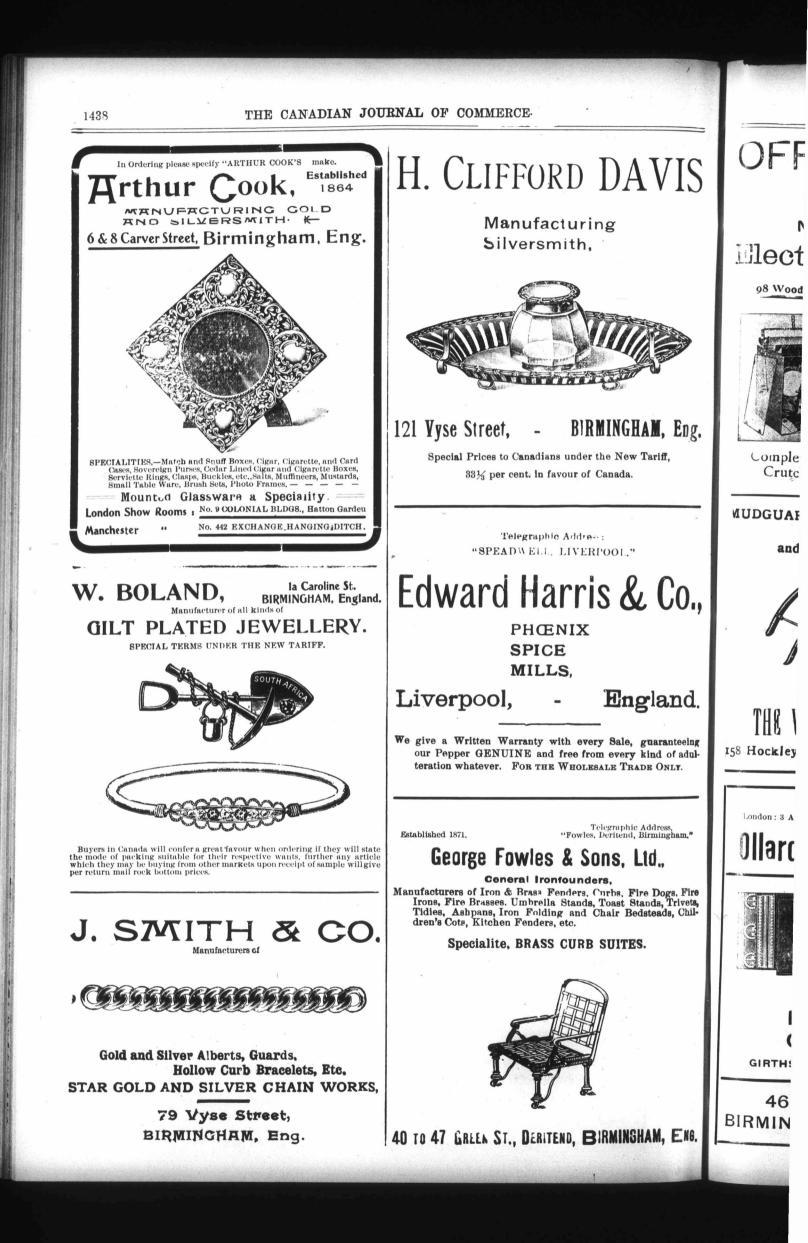


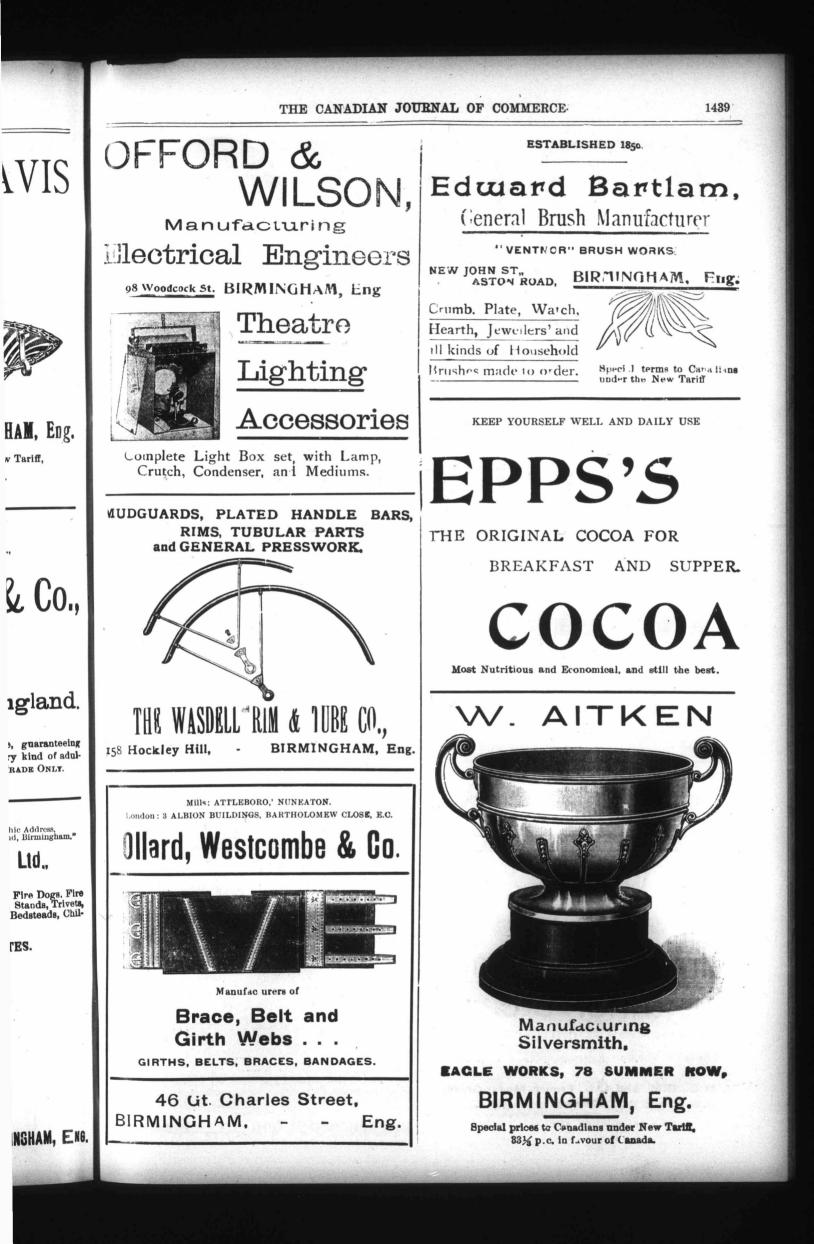
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