

50, 52, 54 and 56 Duke St., Toronto, Ont. TENTS PA

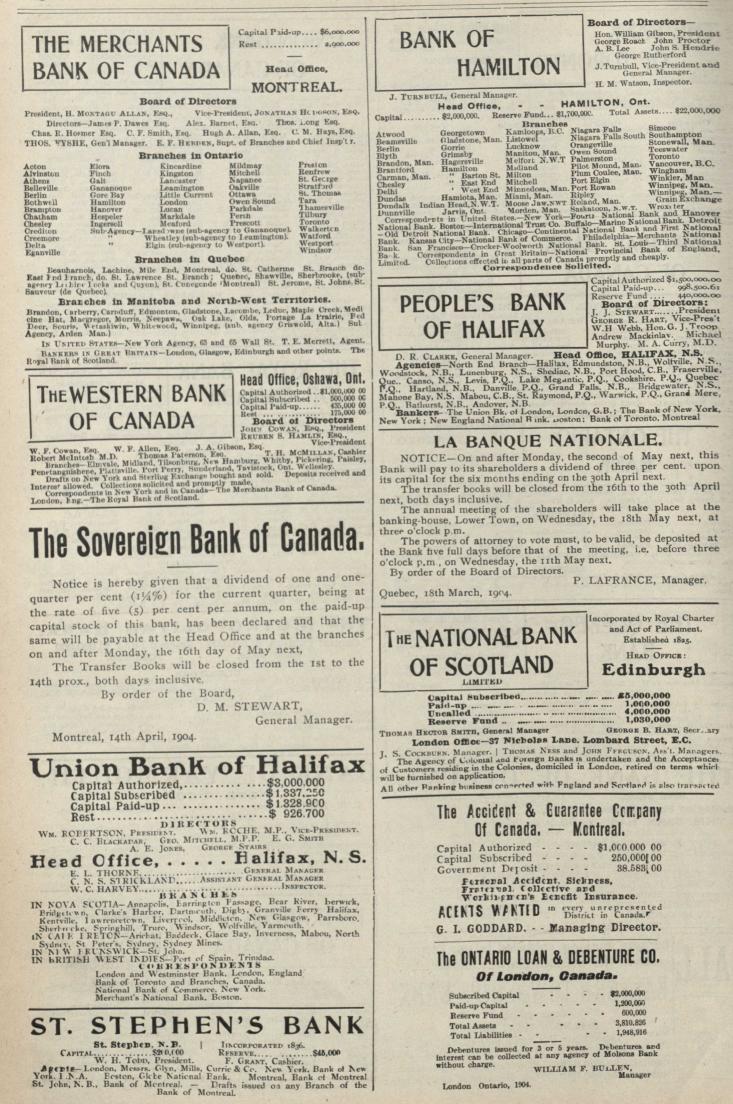
Countries.

TRADE MARKS, &c., EGERTON R. CASE, Temple Building Procured in all Agencies,-Ottawa Ont. Washington, D. C



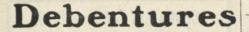


1367









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

Stocks. New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased for Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest

H. O'HARA & CO. NO 30 TORONTO STREET Members of the Firm-H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara. Members Toronto Stock Exchange-H R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.,

Que.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS JOHN B. KILGOUR (Toronto Stock Exchange)

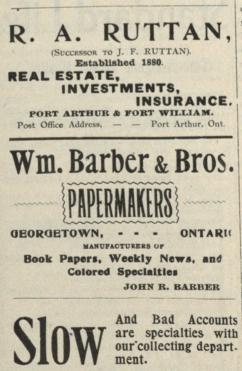
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, 19-21 King St. West, Toronto. Orders executed on all Stock Exchanges Weekly Letter Published. 1

CLARKSON & CROSS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS Ontario Bank Chambers, 33 Scott Street, TORONTO E. R. C. Clarkson, F.C.A. W H. Cross, F.C.A. Established 1864.

Clarkson, Cross & Helliwell Molson's Bank Chambers, VANCOUVER, British Columbia. (and at Victoria) Powers of Attorney to be issued to John F. Helliwell, F.C.A. (Can.)

Clarkson, Cross & Menzies Molson's Bank Building, 228 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, Manitoba. Powers of Attorney to be issued to Jonn H. Menzies, F.C.A. (Can.)



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

R. G. DUN & CO.. Toronto and Principal Cities of Dominion



A DESPATCH from Rossland, B.C., dated 6th inst., said that the Le Roi mine had suspended shipments of ore pending the completion of arrangements for resumption at the smelting works in Northport. A hundred and eighty men were laid off at the mine out of 400, the rest being retained for development and exploration. It is stated that work will be resumed in full at the earliest date possible. One of the difficulties in the way of the management is the shortage of fluxing ores.

A MAN in general trade at North Temiscamingue, Que., Z. Forget, has made an assignment. He was formerly of the firm of Samson & Forget, who dissolved in the spring of 1903, when he assumed the liabilities of the firm, amounting to about \$7,000, on which the creditors gave him an extension, in payments spread over a year. J. Samson, his former partner, then opened store on his own account at Ville Marie, in the same district, and his assignment is also now reported. These two failures of traders ought not to prejudice the reputation of the Temiskaming country unduly, for there is probably mismanagement and over-buying on the part of either or both.

LAST week the United States Government Census Office gave out a final summarized report on the ginning of the 1903 cotton crop. Counting the round bales as half bales, the total was 10,014,-454, against 10,784,473 for the crop of 1902. Stated in equivalent bales of a 500-pound standard, the total was 10,045,-614, against 10,827,168 for 1902. Counting the total number of commercial bales without regard to character or weight, the crop was 10,399,558 bales, against 11,275,105 for 1902. In each of these totals there are included 194.485 bales of linters reported from cottonseed oil mills for 1903, against 196,223 bales of linters for 1902. There are also included in each total 75,401 commercial bales not yet ginned. The returns by States show that, with the exception of the insignificant gain in Kansas, Alabama was the only State in which more cotton was produced in 1903 than in 1902.





27 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO, CANADA

Mcintyre & Marshall Members New York Stock Exchange. "New York Produce Exchange. "New York Cotton Exchange. "Chicago Board of Trade. Represented in Toronto by

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desiring to realize the Large Interest and Profits possible in legitimate Mining, Oil, Timber and Smelter Investments and Dividend-paying Industrial Stocks, listed and unlisted, should send for our Booklets, giving full information, mailed FREE. **BUTCHART & WATSON,** Branch Managers-DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

CARTER & COMPANY Stocks, Bonds & Investment Securities 21 and 23 Colborne Street.

Direct	New York Stock
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w York Stock Exchange. "Cotton Exchange. "Produce Exchange. hicago Board of Trade. Phone Main 5279. Long Distance.



24-26 King Street West TORONTO, Ont.

JENKINS & HARDY ASSIGNEES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Estate and Fire Insurance Agents

151	Toronto	Street.	-			- To	ronto.
465	Temple	Building,		• •	-	Moi	ntreal.
100	William	Street.	-	-	•	New	York,

THE provisional directors of the Trans-Canada Railway Company will apply at the present session of the Dominion Parliament for an amendment to the act incorporating the company, to authorize the holding of the first meeting of the shareholders of the company as soon as \$1.000,000 capital has been subscribed and ten per cent. paid into some chartered bank in Canada, and also to amend the act by providing that \$1,000,000 of the capital stock shall be expended thereon within four years from the passing of this act.

Mercantile Summary.

SHERBROOKE will have a branch postoffice in the South ward by 1st June next.

THE Victoria, B.C., Printing and Publishing Company are about to put in machinery for the manufacture of automatic ledger binders and transfers.

NAPANEE council has decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for a bonus of \$20,000 for the proposed electric road from Kingston to Toronto.

THE Keewatin Milling Company, recently organized with a capital of \$2,000,-000, is beginning the construction of a large mill at Lake of the Woods with a capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour per day.

THE contract for metal work on the proposed 11,000-ton floating dock, at Vancouver, has been awarded to Messrs. Swan & Hunter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. All the iron and steel work will be turned out at that place, it appears, and transported to Vancouver by sea.

THE Dominion Government has extended the subsidy to the Vancouver-Australian line of steamships, which would have expired this spring, until May, 1905. They have also increased it by \$45,000, on the understanding that the service will be more frequent.

A REPORT recently issued by Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, at Liverpool, shows that the loss to wage-earners in the cotton industry, resulting from the necessity for short time, amounts to \$550,000 weekly, or \$6,875.000 since the short time was started. The total loss to the employers is \$200,000 weekly, making the loss to Lancashire about \$750,000 weekly.

THE Western-Canadian Collieries, Limited, a company incorporated with an authorized capital of £1,000,000, under British laws, and licensed by the Dominion Government to carry on mining operations in the Yukon and North-West Territories, has petitioned for an act to enable it to prospect, explore and own mines and ground containing or supposed to contain minerals, ores or precious stones, and to carry on the business of mining, smelting and refining.

Russia, Denmark and other Continental countries are taking greater care than ever in their selection and manner of shipping eggs, butter, and similar products. As a result, these articles, especially those from Russia, which is surprisingly up-to-date in these matters, becoming exceedingly popular. are Surely here is food for thought on the part of Canadians. Last year the United Kingdom imported 19,848,897 great hundreds (120) of eggs, valued at £6,-617.619. Canada's share of this large trade amounted to only 557,080 great hundreds, valued at £218,571. The imports from Russia amounted to £1,866,-421, and from Denmark to £1.648,367. Germany, Belgium and France are the other leading exporters of eggs to Britain, each of these countries sending several times as many as Canada.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR At present engaged in public practice with large and prominent irm, desires engagement as Auditor, Secretary or Treasurer. Is experienced, energetic, reliable, possesses analytical and executive ability, and is capable of effecting simple and efficient systems of accounts, showing facts and their causes. Address Box 24, Monetary fimes.

A CIRCULAR from the Eastern Townships Bank announces further changes in the staff: Mr. A. G. Campbell, late manager of Danville branch, is transferred to Bedford, as manager, succeeding Mr. W. H. Hargrave, now assistant manager at Montreal; Mr. W. N. Stone, of the Granby branch, succeeds Mr. Campbell, at Danville, as manager; Mr. R. P. Buzzell, manager of the Sutton branch, who it was stated had been transferred to Bedford, remains in his present position.

DURING March, the output of coal from the Dominion Coal Company's collieries was considerably larger than for some time previously, namely 236,290 tons, or 50,000 more than during February. They are expected this season to produce the greatest output in the company's history. Hub colliery, idle nearly all last year, will, it is said, soon produce a thousand tons per day. The severity of the weather and snow and ice interfered with operations this winter. The new colliery at Big Glace Bay will be producing coal before the end of the season. Dominion No. 1, which was on fire, is now nearly pumped out.

Standard Life

Seventy-Eighth Annual Meeting.

The 78th Annual General Meeting of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 29th of March, 1904.

The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1903, were reported :--

	5,408 Policies were issued during the year, assuring	\$	11,718,525
	The Total Existing Assurances in force at 15th November, 1903, excluding Bonus Additions, amounted to		
and the second se	The Claims by Death during the year, including Bonus Additions, amounted to	\$	3,385,152
Survey of the second	The Claims under Endowments matured during the year, includ- ing Bonus Additions, amounted to	\$	362,420
	The Revenue for the Year from Premiums and Interest amount- ed 10	\$	6,765,620
	The Amount Received in Purchase of Annuities during the year, for which 171 Bonds were		
	The Accumulated Funds at the		
	same date amounted to Showing an Increase during the year of		A BAR .
	The average rate of interest retur	ne	d from the

he average rate of interest returned from the funds, including unproductive balances, was reported to be **\$4.13** per cent.

The NORTHERN ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Electrical Apparatus

and

Supplies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to

all classes of

METAL WORK

OFFICE, Bell Telephone Building, Notre Dame St.

FACTORY, 371 Aqueduct St.

MONTREAL

BANKERS

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

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

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

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

IOHN RUTHERFORD, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey,

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire, Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill sites in good locations to dispose of. Loans effected Best of references.

The Grenfell Investment Co. BANKERS **GRENFELL, N.W.T.** A General Banking and Financial Business transacted. Special attention given to collections on Neudorf, Hyde, Tirce, Mariahilf and Pheasant Forks.

JAS. YOUNG-THOMSON, MGR



Mercantile Summary.

THE Rat Portage Lumber Company has been authorized to increase its capital from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

THE Frost Wire Company are about to build a two-story brick factory in Hamilton and move into it from Welland, Ont.

FORMERLY a farmer, Alex. McLeod, of River Dennis, N.S., who has been a storekeeper since 1897, has assigned. He has been reported very slow pay, for some time past.

THE Canadian Pacific Railroad is about to build two large freight sheds in Winnipeg, one of them 1,224 feet long, and the other 608 feet. The company has also begun construction work on its round-houses at Brandon, Moosejaw, Swift Current, and Ignace.

THE Department of Railways and Canals has awarded the contract for lighting the Welland Canal to the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Hamilton. The lamps will be placed 400 ft. apart, for a distance of 28 miles. Power for the purpose will be obtained from De Cew Falls

THE firm of Gordon & Keith, wholesale and retail furniture dealers, of Halifax and Sydney, N.S., are reported as trying to effect a settlement of their recent difficulties by a cash compromise of 33 1-3 cents in cash, or 40 cents, cash, in the dollar on time. Their total liabilities are put at \$98,604, of which \$3,048 are preferred.

IT is announced by Mr. W. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that what has been known in Manitoba and the North-West as the lumber combine, has now become a thing of the past, and that this article, so essential for new settlers, will be sold in future on an open market, no agreement restricting the different producers.

THE annual meeting of the Henderson Roller-Bearing Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held in Toronto on the 7th inst. The report for the year made a very satisfactory showing, and the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the amount paid-up on stock. The company is considering the advisability of enlarging their capacity by the erection of another factory.

PETERBORO council will shortly submit to the people a by-law to guarantee the Peterboro Sugar Company's bonds to j the extent of \$100,000, taking a first mortgage as security. The council is willing, upon the arrival of the machinery ready to equip a completed beet sugar factory, to pay \$50,000, and the remainder once the factory is in operation, while the company agree to return \$50,000 inside of three years and the remainder in equal yearly instalments inside of seven years. It is said that upon the understanding that the city should do this, some capitalists connected with the Wallaceburg sugar factory would invest considerable money in the concern.



SHIPPING OFFICES:

Montreal, St. John and New York,

Correspondence Invited



OUR NUMBER

Buyers of this bag frequently say to us : " It looks worth five

dollars more than you ask for it.'

It would have to sell for five dollars more if we made a few

of them but the hundreds we

999 BA



Account Books and Ledger Papers.

Our well-known papers are being more and more asked for by the leading commercial and manufacturing concerns of Canada.

20th Century Ledger Paper

bearing our Registered Trade Mark on every sheet, will never disappoint. — The quality is highest class, and we guarantee satisfaction.



Mercantile Summarv.

KINGSTON, Ont., council has made an agreement with Mr. J. M. Campbell to bring electric power from Kingston Mills to supply the city and two or three industries therein.

THE Northern Elevator Company have completed their plans for the erection of a large flour mill in Winnipeg. It will be of concrete, stone, and brick, and of a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day.

MESSRS. D. G. Loomis & Sons, contractors at Sherbrooke, Que., have been awarded a contract from the Goldie & McCulloch Safe Company for erecting two large buildings, 200 feet and 300 feet in length, respectively, at Galt, Ont. The firm have also received a contract for a warehouse at Montreal for Messrs. Coristine Bros., on St. Paul and Lemoine streets, 260 feet by 90 feet and six stories high.

F. PAYETTE, tailor and dealer in men's furnishings, at St. Johns, Que., one of the sufferers by the late fire in that place, is trying to arrange with his creditors at 50 cents. His stock of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 was destroyed, and he is said to have received \$5,500 insurance.

An offer is reported from O. A. Ham, general dealer and shipbuilder, of Mahone Bay, N.S., of 25 cents in the dollar. A year or so ago he was reported in difficulties and trying to compromise; subsequently a registration was made that he authorized his wife, Etta E. Ham, to carry on business.

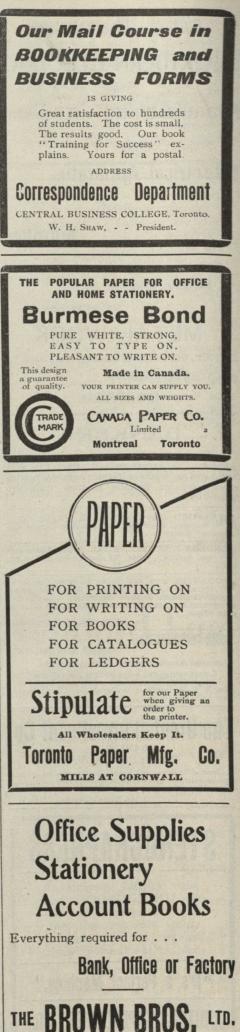
RESPECTING the weather and the prospects of navigation at Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence, a letter of last Saturday says: "Everything hereabout is very wintry yet, but the river and gulf are clear for vessels. A few of them have been moving during the past week, but no regular liners have started."

ON Tuesday last, Mr. T. J. Jermyn, vice-president of the W. R. Brock Co., died of an apoplectic stroke. He was 58 years old. Mr. Jermyn came to Canada in the seventies, and lived at first in Hamilton. He entered the Brock employ 25 years ago, becoming a member of the firm ten years later.

A CONTRACT has been signed, says a Detroit paper, for the placing of a big coal lighter in the Detroit river. The lighter will operate in connection with the Pittsburg Coal Co.'s docks at Sandwich and Amherstburg. The contract in question is for the fueling of the big passenger steamers of the Detroit and Buffalo line. The lighter will be a great saver of time and labor. As soon as the big boats arrive from Buffalo the fuel carrier will go alongside and coal them up while the passengers and freight are being put ashore.

KEEWATIN FLOUR MILLS CO.

The Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited, is offering for subscription \$1,000,000 worth of stock, of which \$600,000 has been already taken up by the directors. It is to carry on a general 51-53 Wellington Street West, Toronto.



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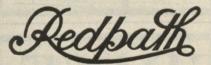
For Quality

and Purity

BUY

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

"EXTRA



MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. Limited, MONTREAL Special attention is directed to our new Lump Sugar.

"DOMINO"

of the sizemade and used in New York and Paris and put up in 50 and 100 b. boxes.

flour milling business and proposes to acquire a water power at Keewatin, on the main line of the C.P.R., four miles west of Rat Portage. From this, it is estimated, at least 5,000-h.p. can be obtained. The company also intends to erect a flour mill at Keewatin with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, to manufacture exclusively from the grain products of Manitoba and the North-West. As a rule, water power for running flour mills has been found to be much cheaper and more profitable than steam, and the above-named power, situate as it is at the outlet of Lake of the Woods, which is entirely free from the drawbacks of low water in summer and frazil or anchor ice in winter is expected to prove very advantageous in this regard. A dam at the outlet will keep the water at a given level, so that in effect there will be a mill-pond with an area of 3,000 square miles, entirely covered with ice in winter, and the flow never interrupted. As a result, it is estimated that the company will be able to make flour at an average cost of say ten cents per barrel less than steam power, and even seven cents less than many of the best water-powers in use. The annual output to start with is proposed to be nine hundred thousand barrels. If they can thus effect a saving in operating of power of \$65,000 to \$95,000 a year, this would be a large profit in itself.

SPRING FLOODS AROUND MONTREAL.

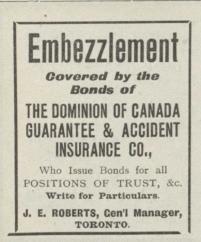
Some of the suburbs were on last Sunday and Monday visited by one of the worst floods in their history, and the city itself was only saved therefrom by hurriedly improving the dyke in St. Gabriel Ward. In Verdun, for some hours the water was half way up to the first story of many of the houses, and the occupants had to take refuge in the upper flats, while from three to five ft. of muddy water flowed through the streets. Nun's Island, above the Victoria Bridge, was inundated. The dyke extending from the tail race to Victoria bridge, protecting Point St. Charles, was severely tested, but stood the strain wonderfully. At the water-front along the harbor there was an anxious time. On Sunday afternoon the water rose from a height of 34 ft. 9 in. to 40 ft. 7 in. in the course of a few minutes, but fortunately it fell again within a few hours. At Maisonneuve, the new pier works are believed to have been injured, while at Laprairie considerable damage was done; four houses being completely demolished. The water rose 20 inches higher than it did in the great flood of 1886. At Lachine the water was within two inches of the top of the pier. At St. Lambert, across the St. Lawrence from the city, fifty houses were flooded. The ice in the Richelieu river has entirely disappeared, without causing any damage to the boats wintering at Sorel. At Three Rivers the ice, according to latest reports, still held firm, and the gulf was clearing rapidly.



Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, April the 22nd, 1904, at 4 p.m. for the purchase of \$150,-000 worth of Vancouver city debentures, payable at the City Treasurer's Office. Such debentures bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and extending over a period of forty years. Interest and principal payable at the City Treasurer's Office in the City of Vancouver.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THOS. F. McGUIGAN, City Clerk. Vancouver, B.C., March 25th, 1904.



OLD CHUM CUT PLUG

Smoking Tobacco BEST

> Selling Line in the trade.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES



THE NORTHERN BANK (Opening of Stock Books.)

Public notice is hereby given that stock books of the Northern Bank will be opened at the offices of Messrs. Howell, Mathers & Howell, suites 13 to 16, Merchants Bank Building, in the City of Winnipeg, on Thursday, the 21st day of April, A.D., 1904, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is further given that upon such stock books will be recorded the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the bank.

Dated at Winnipeg this 31st day of March, A.D., 1904.

J. H. ASHDOWN, Chairman of Provisional Directors. Howell, Mathers & Howell, Solicitors for the Bank.

"LE LAC TEMISCAMINGUE."

Edtior, Monetary Times,-

Sir,-I have read in your paper last week the article on North-Eastern Ontario, and what you say about New Liskeard, etc. But no one says much about what has been done on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming. I may remind you that, energetically as the Ontario Government and people have of late years colonized the upper part of Temiskaming, the Quebec authorities were ahead of them. In a book on the Upper Ottawa, L'Outaouais Superieur, published by C. Darveau, Quebec, in 1889, Arthur Buies has described, in his charming

way, the settlement of the east shore of the lake. Indeed, he describes the whole Ottawa river, from Mattawa north. It was in the year 1884 that an ardent and indomitable Oblat priest, named Para-dis, examined the whole Temiskaming Valley with a view to its colonization. His scheme at that time included "the removal of the rapids that hindered navigation on this portion of the Ottawa by lowering the level of the lake by blasting away the reefs that form the head of the Long Sault rapid, raising the level of the Ottawa by constructing a

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CAPI-TAL STOCK OF THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Subscribers of the Capital Stock of The Crown Bank of Canada will be held on the at the bank premises, No. 34 King Street West, in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The business

in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The business of the meeting will be: To determine the day upon which the an-nual general meeting of the bank is to be held. To elect such number of Directors duly qual-ified under the Bank Act—not less than five, nor more than ten, as the subscribers may think necessary—who shall hold office until the Annual General Meeting of the year next suc-ceeding their election.

To fix the Directors' qualification, subject to

the provisions of the Bank Act. To fix the method of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors whenever the same occur

Board of Directory during each year. To fix the time and proceedings for the election of Directors in case of the failure of any election on the day appointed for it. To determine when to close the stock books

for subscription of the bank's stock by the public at \$110 per share. To prescribe the record to be kept of proxies;

and the time, not exceeding thirty days, within which proxies must be produced and re-corded prior to a meeting in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon.

And to regulate such other matters by by-law as the shareholders may regulate, pursuant to the terms of section 18 of the Bank Act.

Dated at Toronto, April 8th, 1904. By order of the Provisional Directors.

FRANK ARNOLDI, Secretary of the Provisional Directors.



ment of Policyholders explains WHY some Life Companies are MORE POPULAR than others.



Has always given 30 days' grace to pay premiums after due date, the policy meanwhile remaining in full force.

This Company has paid many death claims under the operation of this rule, which is one of the valuable features of its policy contracts.



Dainty and Delicious

dam at Mattawa." Having attracted the attention of Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, that worthy prelate caused, in 1884, the formation of the Societé de Coloniza-tion de Temiscamingue, Rev. Father Gendreau, an excellent man, president. In 1886, another colonization society for that region was formed by merchants of Montreal, and the writer remembers seeing at an exhibition in Montreal, about 1890, exhibits of its grains, woods, and vegetables.

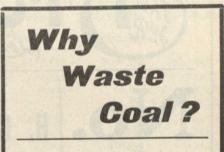
The next thing attempted was to get the Dominion Government to build a railway, or even a tramway, six miles long, to overcome the Long Sault and the Mountain rapids of the upper Ottawa. They did grant \$3,200 a mile, and the Quebec Government \$2,500 a mile, and an engineer had located there by 1887 In the interval, boats were built to run on the big lake, and also between Mattawa and the Long Sault. Two townships bordering on the lake, named Duhamel and Guigues, were surveyed, and by 1887 had 110 dwellings built on them; 1,535 acres in grain and pasture. A post office was placed at Baie des Peres, on the east shore, in 1886, in which year there was a church, a convent, a hospital, and some twenty families at that place, which has since grown, and is now named Ville Marie. In 1899, Buies tells us, both these townships were Father erected into municipalities. Paradis, in his report to his bishop, cannot say enough about the settlement: "Duhamel township," he says, "has a most favorable climate for all kinds of the soil is of the best grain quality, watered here and there by pretty little brooks, and exposed in mild declivities to the mid-day sun. Grain ripens here marvellously fast. . . The canton is traversed by a road leading northward; it is the route of lumber shantymen, consequently a commercial channel." I am told that much progress has been made on the Quebec side since then.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1904. A. E. D.



The Interest ON YOUR MONEY INSURES YOU IN THE National Life Assurance Co., Your PRINCIPAL will be RETURNED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. HEAD OFFICE. Some special openings Temple Building, for active men in the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, Ont. PETRIE'S MONTHLY Those in want of NEW and SECOND-HAND STOCK LIST, MACHINERY should send for 131-145 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont. -"Is fiction deteriorating?" asks a writer in the National Review. "Cer-

tainly not since the war began."-Punch. -"Are they very rich?" "Oh, my, yes! Why, they have real eggs colored for their children on Easter."-Chicago Record-Herald.



A smoke consumer that will consume, and at the same time effect a saving in fuel of from 5 to 25 per cent. must interest all power users.

That this is done by the

Royal Automatic Smoke Consumer

is clearly shown by the following letter:

Toronto, Ont., April 8th, 1904. Royal Automatic Smoke Consumer Co. Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,-

Dear Sirs.— Toronto, Ont. With reference to the three Royal Smoke Consumers installed by you in connection with our Boiler plant we desire to say that the representations made by you as to their efficiency have been satisfactorily demon-strated and the boilers are in no way defaced by the attachment. A very considerable saving in fuel is evident and the smoke is almost entirely dispersed. Turing the most severe weather of the mast winter we have been able to operate with two boilers where three were previously required. The cold air drawn by the steam blanket when the doors are open to fire, driven direct into the fireplace, causes a thorough combustion and no carbon seems to escape. The flues do not require such frequent cleaning, and steam is decidedly casier to keep up. Yours truly, (Signed) H. L. WATT, Treasurer. CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

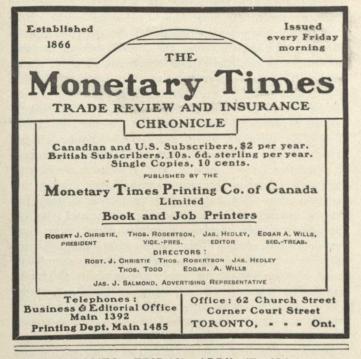
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The above is but one of a number of similar letters.

Royal Automatic Smoke Consuming Co. ROOM Z, CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, - - - - TORONTO.



1378



TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.

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CANADIAN EXPORTS.

Continuing our examination of Canada's exports, begun in our last issue, we present a condensation of different tables to be found in the Trade and Navigation Returns. Our desire is to show briefly the nature and extent of the exports, and also, when possible, to what countries they go.

Acknowledgment should be made of the improved character of the Canadian Trade Returns of late years, not only in their arrangement but in fullness of indexing —by no means a slight matter to such persons, like ourselves, as have frequent occasion to consult them. There is less of the academic and more of the businesslike in their contents.

Bringing down the totals of different departments of exports we find their distribution to our principal customers to be as under:

Reca	pitulation o	of Exports.	
	To Great	To the	
Produce of	Britain.	U. S.	Total.
The mine	\$597,130	\$29,546,605	\$31,064,861
The fisheries	3,904,793	3,760,266	11,800,184
The forest	16,742,435	16,977,232	36,386,015
Animals and produce.	62,998,927	5,319,198	69,817,542
Field products	34,206,693	3,882,282	46,624,321
Manufactures	6,728,298	8,236,129	20,624,967
Miscellaneous	21,704	44,655	83,784
Grand total\$	125,100,080	\$67,766,367	\$214,401,674

Of this total of \$214,401,674, which is the largest export of Canadian products in one year ever known, more than half, or 58.39 per cent. in value, went to the United Kingdom; 31.61 in value to the United States; the remaining 10 per cent. going to other countries.

The proportions of different kinds of products in the list show that our largest exports were those of animals, meats, dairy produce, etc., 32.32 per cent. of the whole, while field products amounted to 21.41. The remaining kinds of merchandise were in the following proportions: From the mine, 14.40; the fisheries, 5.50; the forest, 16.74; manufactures, 9.60.

Exports from Canada of Minerals, etc., year, 1903.

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	To Great	To the	
			Total.
Asbestos		\$757,724	\$955,405
			1,979,951
			2,907,705
			307,398
	And the second second second second second		384,077
			327,879
			879,159
			16,437,528
			1,802,690 1,611,566
Other minerals	87,819	1,420,704	1,011,500
Total	\$597,130	\$29,546,605	\$31,064,861
Exports.	Produce of	the Fisheries.	
		and the second	\$3,336,900
			249,457
		An and the second of the second se	77,780
			398,267
			2,591,585 22,802
			235,283 .
			161,711
			2,589,660
		440	2,309,000
		1,561,944	2,136,739
Total	Britain. U. S. sbestos \$98,167 \$757,724 coal 25,335 1,719,027 copper, & copper ore. 173,116 2,734,589 jypsum 306,745 38,827 dica 143,736 183,193 Nickel		\$11,800,184
	Cal Deal	The second	
Produce	of the Fore	est Exported.	
			\$3,652,467
Pine deals	\$3,536,822	\$34,638	\$3,652,467 8,315,454
Pine deals	\$3,536,822 7,643,653	\$34,638 258,747	8,315,454 551,769
Pine deals Spruce deals	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434	\$34,638 258,747 5,872	8,315,454
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling.	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers.	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak do. white pine	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds All other forest pro-	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds All other forest pro- ducts	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets. Joists and scantling. Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds All other forest pro- ducts	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc. R. R. ties & sleepers Square birch do. elm do. oak Al other forest products All other forest products Total	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435 nd their Pro	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015 4.
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Deals and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc. R. R. ties & sleepers Square birch do. elm do. oak All other forest products All other forest products Total Animals a Horses	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435 nd their Proc \$224,845	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232 oduce Exported \$340,239	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015 4.
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. elm do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds All other forest pro- ducts Total Animals a Horses	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435 nd their Pro \$224,845 10,842,438	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232 oduce Exported \$340,239 292,288	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015 4. \$595,921 11,342,632
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Deal ends Palings and pickets. Joists and scantling. Planks and boards. Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. oak All other forest products. All other forest products. Total Horses Horned cattle Other animals	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435 nd their Pro \$224,845 10,842,438 658,361	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232 oduce Exported \$340,239 292,288 1,329,919	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015 4. \$595,921 11,342,632 2,034,043
Pine deals Spruce deals Deal ends Palings and pickets Joists and scantling Planks and boards Staves Other lumber Pulpwood blocks Shingles Box shooks, etc Box shooks, etc R. R. ties & sleepers. Square birch do. elm do. elm do. oak do. white pine Logs of all kinds All other forest pro- ducts Total Animals a Horses	\$3,536,822 7,643,653 529,434 28,188 290,131 1,552,756 43,250 241,139 270,731 2,634 203,971 295,364 412,641 1,294,716 29,795 367,110 \$16,742,435 nd their Pro \$224,845 10,842,438 658,361 1,444,619	\$34,638 258,747 5,872 998,279 121,393 10,571,940 235,012 268,003 1,558,560 1,596,181 73,604 207,750 164 447 9,041 401,313 637,388 \$16,977,232 oduce Exported \$340,239 292,288	8,315,454 551,769 1,038,912 451,194 14,005,788 284,362 546,881 1,558,560 1,610,143 440,172 210,884 204,690 304,858 413,088 1,310,557 434,128 1,052,108 \$36,386,015 4. \$595,921 11,342,632

Butter	6,554,014	10,225	6,954,618
Cheese	24,620,004	7,779	24,712,943
Eggs	1,420;760	6,436	1,436,130
Bacon and hams	15,873,739	1,223	15,906,334
Other meats	1,169,255	57,335	1,453,100
Wool	39,229	343,107	382,879
Other articles	73,997	199,290	628,564
Total	\$62,998,927	\$5,319,198	\$69,817,542
Ag	ricultural Pr	oducts.	
Apples, green	\$2,696,927	\$11,508	\$2,758,724
Other fruit	405,808	144,892	932,490
Oats	1,861,661	39,062	2,583,151
Peas	476,714	210,033	1,052,743
Wheat		536,264	24,566,703
Other grain	573,649	73,679	1,021,824
Wheat flour	2,338,667	68,216	4,699,143
Oat meal		888	537,002
Hay		1,924,598	3,595,665
Seeds		128,448	919,172
Vegetables		179,238	558,661
Other articles	547,987	565,464	1,399,043
Total	\$34,206,693	\$3,882,282	\$44,624,321

It will be seen by a little consideration of these tables what proportion of our different classes of products goes to countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States.

Thus, of the minerals and metals, \$29,546,000 worth, mainly gold, silver, copper and coal, went to the United States ; \$597,000 worth to the Old Country ; and \$921,000 worth, or nearly three per cent. to other countries.

Of our fish, fish oil and seal skins Great Britain received the largest share of any one country, \$3,904,000; the United States, \$3,760,000; while \$4,135,000 worth went to other countries. Brazil, Italy, Portugal, France, Germany, the West Indies, and Japan received most of this.

After sending some sixteen millions each to the U.K. and the U.S., Canada had still to spare for other countries \$2,660,000 worth last year of square timber, sawn lumber, shingles, box shooks and other products of the forest.

Living animals have for years formed a large item in our exports: the number of horses shipped abroad last year was 3,878; of horned cattle 176,780; of sheep 401,443. The steers went mostly (90 per cent.) to Great Britain, the horses and sheep to the United States.

Of the \$1,499,000 of animals and their produce sent to countries other than U.K. and U.S. living animals made up \$284,000; furs and skins, \$116,000; dairy products, \$495,000; other meats and provisions, \$260,000.

It is worthy of note that \$432,000 worth of Canadian fruit, \$283,000 worth of Canadian barley, \$365,000 worth of Canadian peas, \$1,030,000 worth of Canadian wheat went to "other countries," together with wheat flour to the value of \$2,292,000 and seeds to the value of \$393,000; also vegetables valued at \$372,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

South Africa is shortly to have an international industrial exhibition, which is being arranged to be held in Cape Town next November, December and January. Its success seems already to be fairly well assured, judging from the character and the very large number of exhibitors who have already signified their intention of being represented. The holding of such an enterprise,

which is under the patronage of Lord Milner, is looked upon as one of the most beneficent signs of the whole · country's coming prosperity under British rule. From Messrs. McLaren & Sons, the advertising agents and publishers of catalogues and other official publications relating thereto, we have received some circulars which give a deal of information concerning the requirements of the growing South African markets. The extraordinary nature of this growth is evidenced by many facts. For instance, ten years ago the South African colonies stood sixth on the list of Britain's customers : in 1902 they stood second, and the increase in this regard has been still more extraordinary during the last two years. But it is not only with Great Britain that South African trade is advancing with rapid strides ; the imports from foreign countries have more than doubled since 1901. This shows that while British manufacturers have shown commendable enterprise, those of other nations are very wide-awake to the latent possibilities also. In this lies the lesson for Canada. There are very many things which this country could and should supply; for South Africa as a manufacturing country, or rather conglomeration of countries, is by no means forward, its foremost industries being mining and agriculture. But this only suggests very great requirements from other countries in the way of machinery, mining and farming tools, breadstuffs, hardware, furniture, chemicals, general stores, etc. The Americans are making strenuous efforts to build up a large trade with the newly opened-up territories, and among the things which help to forward that aim may be mentioned, besides such natural advantages as a cheap and varied supply of good timber entering largely into the making of a bulk of the goods needed, the enjoyment of cheap freights, and the faculty of persistent advertising. Manufacturers in the United States furnish possible customers with the fullest available information. their idea being not merely to supply a demand, but to create it. It is stated, for example, that some of the electrical engineers and other professional men in South African towns are possessed of veritable libraries of pamphlets, attractively printed, illustrated with pictures of American appliances, and replete with information of special value to men living in sparsely populated country districts. This all counts when those men have an order to give. Among the requirements of such a market may be mentioned: adaptability to local needs, prompt delivery, standard sizes and designs, good finish and suitable packing. Where the Americans, as well as the Germans, score in comparison with their competitors is in their constant representation in large In several, the manufacturers have joined centres. together to form associations and open show-rooms. where samples of the goods they offer can be seen at any time. This is very different from the desultory manner in which Canadians too often think they can work up an export trade.

TEMISKAMING MINERAL RESOURCES.

The first mine discovered in the Temiskaming country may be said to have been the galena (or lead sulphide) property now known as the Wright mine. The fact of argentiferous galena having been found on the east side of Lake Temiskaming is recorded by some of the early Jesuit missionaries. The mineral was rediscovered by a Swede about twenty-five years ago, and Mr. Edward Wright, of Ottawa, having obtained the information, located the mine and made application to the Quebec Government for its purchase. In 1881 it was examined by the president and managing director of the Orford Nickel and Copper Company, then of Capelton, Que., but it did not look sufficiently promising at that time to induce them to apply for purchase. It has been worked since then by several persons and companies, but none of them seems to have made a success of the venture, and at present the mine is idle. A little further north on the Quinze, which is really the Ottawa river, beds of magnetic ore were discovered fifty years ago by members of the Geological Survey of Canada, and these have been described in the report of the Geological Survey.

Up the Riviere Blanche, which flows into Lake Temiskaming from the north, some discoveries of hematite were reported late last season, but no development work has yet been done upon them. Some very excellent samples of copper ore have been got there from a point about twenty miles above the lake, but the size of the ore deposits remains yet undetermined. Then, on the west, or Ontario side of the lake, some promising discoveries of silver-nickel ores were made, and also some promising out-crops of arsenical pyrites located. This ore runs unusually high in cobalt. According to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, 16.8 per cent. of cobalt, 7.0 per cent. of nickel, and 6 to 9 per cent. of arsenic. This deposit has been described in detail by Prof. Miller, of the Bureau of Mines, but unfortunately, at the time of his examination, no work had been done to test the ore in depth. Since his visit to the place a shaft has been sunk to a depth of nearly twenty-five feet. The rich cobalt ore has a width of 13 inches at the surface, but gradually thins down to about seven inches at a depth of nine feet, where it is abruptly cut off. The sinking has been continued about fifteen feet or so further, but no continuation of that massive ore has been found. About eight hundred yards west of that point a bunch or mass of nickel-silver ore has been found, and a trial pit put down to a depth of five or six feet. The width of ground charged with nickel and silver is about six feet, with a band of poor rock near the middle. Some of this ore assays very high in silver and nickel, but the nature of the deposit has not vet been determined. It appears to be somewhat lenticular, but this can only be proved by sinking and driving. The sudden cutting out of the cobalt ore must have its influence in forming an opinion as to the permanency of this nickel-silver vein.

A considerable area of land upon both sides of Lake Temiskaming is occupied by what is believed to be silurian limestone. It lies almost in a horizontal position and in rather regular layers, making it easily quarried; and producing a building stone which can be cheaply dressed and laid. The Church of England and some other buildings in Haileybury, at the north end of the lake, are constructed of this material, with excellent effect.

In the Temagami district large quantities of pyrrhotite and pyrites have been discovered, but no developments have yet been made to prove their value. A large body of arsenical pyrites has been uncovered on the south side of Net Lake. Surface work shows that there is a fair probability of this ore continuing in depth. In places it carries as much as six ounces of silver and a little gold. There are great beds of magnetic iron ore in that district. One may walk for four or five miles along the out-crop and a width of double or three times that of King Street, Toronto, containing this ore is visible. The ore, however, is comparatively lowgrade, running from 30 to 40 per cent. of metallic iron. It is very free from phosphorus, although carrying

occasionally considerable sulphur. The Ontario Government withdrew the lands for ten miles on each side of the railway from sale and prospecting, but by Orderin-Council those lands were again thrown open on the 6th inst. for location and prospecting. No doubt this coming season will see a great influx. The pine forests of the region are extensive and well preserved, and the regulations which the Government imposes on prospectors should have the hearty support of all those who wish to see the natural resources of the Province developed.

CROOKED METHODS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

After an honest, earnest examination into alleged frauds, such as ballot-stuffing and placing wrong names on the Voters' List in connection with the Toronto civic election of January, 1903, Judge Winchester sentenced a number of the returning officers and poll clerks, who had been found guilty, to various terms of impris-The prisoners were not tried for offences onment. under the Municipal Act, but for conspiracy under the common law to do an unlawful act. Three deputy returning officers were sentenced to two years each in the Central Prison, and the two poll clerks to one year in the same prison. One D.R.O. pleaded guilty, and the others were found guilty by a jury. A very general feeling of satisfaction was evoked by this result of the trial: And justly so, for it is of the gravest importance to the working of our institutions that the sanctity of the ballot box shall be maintained.

But within three days of the announcement of this decision we find the city council of Toronto passing by a pronounced majority-it is well that there were some who voted nay-a resolution asking clemency for those officials who were sentenced. Such a request, so far from upholding the hands of officials who aim to do their duty in the administration of justice, is a virtual imputation upon those who construe and apply the law -an entreaty that some culprit shall be let down easy because he did not think what he was doing; because he was "a decent fellow"; or because he was an old man. This is carrying humanitarianism to the verge of the maudlin. We have had too many instances in this Province and in Quebec of attempts to invoke sympathy for wrong-doers when the rigid application of law was needed for the protection of the community. Doubtless there is in many hearts sympathy with at least one of these culprits, whose age and position renders him a subject of compassion. But members of the city council whose status of respectability is directly affected by the very proceedings, the outcome of which has been the sentences we have described, are not the proper persons to ask for such clemency.

If wrong-doing of the kind elicited in this trial is to be excused or palliated because it was done as suggested, by way of friendship for different candidates for municipal honours election by ballot becomes a farce. One of the candidates indeed, has declared that he did not know it was wrong to put names on the Voters' List which have no right to be there. The more discredit to his common sense to say nothing of his sense of honor. Such a man is unfit to be placed in a position of trust, such as that of a common councilman is. It has been well observed with respect to the tardy resignation of one of the city controllers, whose letter to the mayor is a piece of weak special pleading, with a strong tinge of political manœuvring, that if this person, who profited by illegal votes had been a candidate for the Legislature or for Parliament he would have been unseated without delay. The public conscience needed to be aroused to the wickedness of electoral fraud, for we have become used to thinking that dishonest things may be done in municipal life or in national politics which no merchant would condone in his business and no citizen tolerate in his private affairs. And the people of Toronto should heartily approve the result thus far of the efforts of counsel and judge to purge civic affairs from a bad element which has long been suspected and has now begun to be exposed.

THE WOOLEN SITUATION.

Attention is again strongly drawn to the state of some branches of the Canadian woolen industry by the announcement of the approaching sale of the Canada Woolen Mills properties, which include valuable plants at Hespeler, Carleton Place, Waterloo and Lambton Mills. Mr. W. R. Brock, of Toronto, is president of the company, and Messrs. R. Millichamp and Timothy Eaton, of the same place, are among the directors. The above decision was arrived at after a meeting of the directors this week, and the hearing of reports showing that business had been carried on at a loss during the past three years. It is stated that the above plants remain unencumbered, and that there are sufficient assets fully to satisfy every claim. These mills employ, all told, some seven hundred hands, and their closing, which will take place in the event of no sale being transacted, will mean a serious loss to the communities interested. As reason for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is given lack of 'orders, believed to be the direct result of the preference to Great Britain, whose manufacturers have greatly superior advantages, compared with those of Canada, in the matter of high specialization, cheaper wages and machinery, etc. The Dominion Government's attention has been repeatedly called to the urgency for a revision of the tariff so far as this particular industry is concerned; but so far it has done nothing.

In the meantime trade in Canadian-grown wools is very dull. Prices for pulled are unchanged, ranging around 19 or 191/2c. for supers and 22c. for extras. Very little fleece is changing hands, the old crop being nearly exhausted and new clip not being expected on the market in any quantity for some weeks to come. Considerable speculation is going on as to the chances for the latter, the general opinion being that values will approximate very closely to those of last year. A good deal depends upon the situation in the United States. In that country opinions differ widely, and for the present at least a waiting attitude is being widely adopted. One feature which is attracting attention is that now, for the first time since the Civil War, medium and coarse wools are on practically the same price level as fine merinos. The agricultural classes, as a rule, have more money to spend on clothing than ever before, while at the same time stocks are in light compass. These factors should mean high prices for raw wool. But against them may be set the facts that this is the year of the Presidential election, which is nearly always accompanied by falling prices, and that the consumptive powers of the country have been interfered with by strikes and by many reductions in wages. As the net cost of domestic medium and coarse grades is now actually above the parity of the cost of similar grades of laid-down, duty-paid foreign, though the latter are one-third higher in price than a year ago, many experts consider that values have reached their high water mark, and that the indications point to a fall. It would

be unwise, therefore, for a time, at least, to make any forecast as to this year's prices.

ELECTING DIRECTORS.

A subject which may properly engage attention is the method often employed of late years of electing directors of companies. Instead of every shareholder at a meeting voting openly or secretly for each candidate for election there has come to be common a verv different procedure, and one which we cannot help thinking improper, namely, that of electing a board of directors by one person casting a ballot for the whole board. It is a practice which seems to be gaining. How this method of electing directors came into vogue we do not pretend to say. But there are grave objections to it. In the first place, every member of a corporation has a right to express his preference for certain persons, either openly or by ballot, and should not have that right taken from him by any one man using the powers or voices of a hundred. Then, such irregular action as the deposit of a ballot by one person for fifty or more persons is unfair to candidates for office themselves. The candidates have a right to know whether there is a minority, no matter how small, who oppose their election to office.

The legal aspect of depositing one ballot for all voters in corporation and society meetings is discuseed by Judge William T. Forbes, of the Massachusetts Probate Court, in the Worcester Spy. Incorporated bodies in that State, as in many other States of the American Union, are required to elect their directors and principal officers by ballot. Judge Forbes states that it is a common practice for a corporator to move that the secretary or some other member cast one ballot for the list of officers reported by the Nominating Committee. This is done, and the officers are declared elected without giving possible objectors an opportunity to ballot for any other person than those whose names were brought in by the Nominating Committee. This, in the judge's opinion, is clearly an illegal practice. It is significant, too, that the late Commissioner of Corporations in Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles Endicott, always required corporations organized in this way to reorganize, even when every member was present and assented. This precedent has been followed by the present commissioner.

It is important to observe that, according to this interpreter of the law of Massachusetts, a motion at any meeting of shareholders to instruct the clerk or any other corporator to cast a ballot for certain persons is contrary to the statute both in letter and in spirit. Supreme Court decisions in various States of the Union have laid down the principle that "the ballot implies absolute and inviolable secrecy." And as every member of a corporation has a right to ballot, any procedure which would deprive him of this right renders the election invalid.

VICTORIA AND PACIFIC COAST AFFAIRS.

The annual spring rush of cannery hands to northern British Columbia points has begun in earnest. The capacity of the regular steamer for this work is unequal to the demand, so the Canadian Pacific Railway people have decided to put another boat on the route. Traffic with these northern points along the Strait of Georgia and up into Queen Charlotte Sound, is growing steadily, and is expected to be better than ever this year. For, besides the fisheries, development in mining and along agricultural lines is quite considerable; year by year this trade will expand. The salmon canneries alone being numerous and extensive, require immense supplies of freight.

The waterfront of this city is quite springlike in these days; vessels are being overhauled, the rat-ta-tap of the riveting hammer and the caulking iron are heard, and everything is redolent of tar and new paint. It is a pleasure to find that the unsightly, rickety old bridge that used to span the James' Bay inlet has been removed, and something more in keeping with Victoria's charms is being built. A retaining wall of solid masonry has taken the place of the old structure. This new work has a clean and tidy, as well as a substantial look, and will be in harmony with the very magnificent Provincial Parliament Buildings, which it immediately adjoins, and will form a link with the Federal Buildings on the city side of the bay. Back of this massive wall and roadway, the Canadian Pacific Railway are going to build a \$300,-000 hotel. The company have not only received a free site for this, but also exemption from water rates and taxes for fifteen years. The Victorians are hot after the tourist trade, and they have every faith that the C.P.R. can bring such to their fair city.

The granting by the Government of the right to establish fish traps has very greatly encouraged all who are interested in the country's progress and prosperity. Canadians have for a number of years seen their neighbors to the south making use of the trap, catching fish by this means that there was good ground for believing were Canadian. This disability has now been removed, and with fish traps in operation during this season, and a good market in Japan, a great business is looked forward to. Up to the present time, trade in Victoria has been very quiet. As a matter of fact, indeed, this province has not shared as fully as it ought in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of the Dominion. The local papers are doing something to work up a business revival; they cite, almost daily, favorable indications of one kind and another. I join in the hope that their predictions may be fully realized. A movement is going on quietly here, I find, of farmers who, after having lived on the Manitoba and Western prairies for a number of years, are taking up small holdings of land around here. There will soon be quite a big settlement of these on the coast. They engage for the most part in small farming and chicken-ranching.

In raising garden stuff and market truck, the ubiquitious Chinaman is a serious competitor with white folks. Their methods of operating, it must be said, are not appetizing, but their prices appeal to the pockets of the economical. John Chinaman has established himself and become a necessity in this community. The \$500 tax has stopped Chinese immigration most effectively, with the result that those who are already here have "held up" the bossee-man for more money. The lessening of competition has given the wily heathen a chance to put on the screws, and he is doing it. Some of those who employ Chinese help are puzzling themselves about the wisdom of Chinese exclusion enactments, and who is hit hardest?

The announcement from Ottawa that the privilege granted to American vessels, for carrying freight from Canadian ports to the Yukon, had been withdrawn, gave general satisfaction here, because the Americans grant no such privilege to Canadian vessels. Disgust and indignation is heard expressed on all sides that these privileges are to be continued. What influences brought about the rescinding of the first order? Seattle went wild about the matter in the first place, and threatened the withdrawal of the bonding privilege. The local press have been chuckling and saying "rot," so "it is up to some one to cat crow." The sudden come-down of the Canadian Government has placed its friends in an unenviable position in the opinion of the people of Vancouver Island.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1904.

VIATOR.

It looks now as if the entire stock of currants in Greece will be disposed of before the new crop becomes available, as shipments continue quite heavy. In this case high prices will be the order of the day.

A COPPER SMELTER FOR SHERBROOKE.

The scheme of a smelter in Sherbrooke, to treat the copper ores of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, which we referred to repeatedly in 1903, is still in view. At a meeting of the council of that city last week, the granting of a bonus to the Eastern Townships Mining and Smelting Company came up, when Mr. J. R. Woodward, president of the company, was present and addressed the council on the subject. Objection having been made that the fumes from such a smelter would damage vegetation and injure the health of the citizens, it was replied that no such injury would result if the smoke-stack were made high enough. Mr. Woodward also produced communications from mine owners in the district, agreeing to supply the smelter with a total of sixty tons of ore per day. Lake Memphremagog mine owners stated that they would be able to supply the smelter with ore for the next five years with what was already in sight. Councillor Farwell moved that the city attorney be instructed to prepare a by-law for submission to the ratepayers, wherein the city would grant \$10,000 to the smelter project in accordance with Mr. Woodward's agreement that before the money should be paid over, the company would have to erect a smelter costing \$25,000, and have \$40,000 capital subscribed. The motion carried.

HAMILTON'S CLAIMS.

In these days of travel and of curiosity, when people are continually asking: "Where shall we go this summer?" or, "what shall we see if we go to so-and-so?" it is well to have Tourists' Associations or municipal authorities who will take the trouble to inform travelling folk what is to be seen or done if they go to a certain place. Hitherto, the city of Hamilton, Ontario, has not exploited itself, as might well have been done. It has not made the most, so far as we have ever heard, of its advantages of situation and of scenic surroundings as these might be presented to the tourist. But now we have pleasure in finding that Hamilton shows a disposition to do itself justice. And we welcome the booklet, "Hamilton, Canada," published by the assessment department of that city.

Traditionally, says the pamphlet, Hamilton was visited, or rather the site of Hamilton was visited, by La Salle in 1669. But we find this somewhat more than tradition, for, according to Galinee's Relation, quoted by Parkman at page 17 of the third part of his Historical Narratives, the Iroquois colony of Otinawatawa was in that year "a few miles north of the present town of Hamilton," and it afforded a guide to La Salle and his companions. Among the earliest settlers from the British Islands was Robert Land, 1778. Great have been the strides from that day to this. Beautiful as its site and neighborhood have always been by nature, industry and art have done much to add to its attractions.

Incorporated in 1847, the inhabitants of Hamilton have shown how, by enterprise and thrift, a comparatively quiet community of 10,000 could become in half a century an active centre of commerce and industry with a population exceeding 50,000. With a mild and even climate, a situation on one of the Great Lakes, with abundant railway and water communication, good drainage, good pavements, better tramway intercourse with the garden-like country round about than perhaps any place in Canada, this Ambitious City well deserves its name. "The Birmingham of Canada" is another title bestowed upon it years ago, not unworthily, for it has a surprising number of industries, great and small. One of these, probably the latest important works, has acquired 125 acres of land, which it is covering with huge buildings, one of them a thousand feet in length, to produce agricultural implements. Nine pages of the pamphlet under notice are occupied with a list of machine shops, wire and brass works, silverware establishments, iron and steel works, pork packers, sash and door makers, hollow-ware shops, foundries, spice mills, stock yards, soap makers, canning companies, toolmakers, wire mills, textile factories, iron ore smelters, and a great variety of manufactures of novelties.

A feature of Hamilton's recent development which merits notice, is the arrangement made for producing and transmitting electric power for industrial use. Since 1890 the pressure from the De Cew Falls, some 35 miles away, has been transmitted into electric energy on a scale so large that the city is lighted, most of her factories, and her entire electric railway system (65 miles of road, inter-urban and radial) operated, by electric power from this source. This is a powerful attraction to offer to industrial establishments which may wish to locate within her borders.

The most striking page in this publication in the matter of statistics, is probably that which is headed "Facts about Hamilton boiled down." We select some of the most salient facts: Present population estimated at 60,000—110 miles of streets—60 miles of sewers—19 miles of street railway— 1,732 telephones—reservoirs with 14,000,000 gallons' capacity —two sewage disposal works—105 miles of granolithic walks—25 restaurants— 100 hotels—465 street electric lights. Further selections from this page of Facts we must defer, wishing to refer to Hamilton, by-and-by, educationally and socially. But we note that the city's imports last year were valued at \$8,424,000; its assessment valuation, \$33,062,000; and its civic expenditure for 1903 no less than \$1,555,901. Hamilton is a charming place to visit.

OUR SAINT JOHN LETTER.

In the Legislature on Monday afternoon, Attorney-General Pugsley delivered the budget speech, taking the place for that purpose of Premier and Provincial Secretary Tweedie, who is ill. The estimated receipts of the province of New Brunswick for the year are \$878,547.08, of which \$491,360.96 consists of Dominion subsidies, and \$275,000 is territorial revenue. The territorial revenue last year was \$210,000, and this was the largest amount ever received from this source. The Government recently increased the stumpage rate and other charges in connection with lumbering that are expected to give the additional revenue predicted. The Cabinet also count on receipts of fully \$15,000 in royalties. This is a new item in this province, and will result from the opening up of the coal fields of Queen's and Kent counties. The Government estimate the expenditures of the year at \$856,966.91, leaving a surplus of \$21,580.17. It remains to be seen how much of this surplus will materialize; the probability is that there will be capital expenditures that will eat up the estimated surplus many times over.

Announcement has been made that the Dominion Line, which, for several winters has operated steamers between this port and Glasgow, will run a boat monthly during the coming summer.

At a meeting of the civic board of works on Monday it developed that Messrs. James Fleming & Son, the local firm who secured the contract for the new steel ferry boat, had arranged with the Bertram Iron Works, of Toronto, to build the hull. When tenders were opened for the job that of the Bertram works was the lowest, but aldermen who favored having work done at home succeeded in securing the contract for the Flemings, who are engine-builders. They planned to have the boat's hull built in the States and to make the engines themselves; but they have now arranged for the Toronto concern to build the steamer.

The St. John civic elections will take place on Tuesday next, and the labor organizations are nominating several candidates. The contests promise to be lively. Up to this year only those whose taxes were paid could vote at civic elections. The labor bodies promoted legislation to allow all tax-payers to vote whether taxes are paid or not. The City Council of St. John protested strongly against this, but the politicians, desiring to curry favor with the working men, passed the measure, with an amendment allowing tax-payers to vote who are not more than two years in arrears. The result will be that some three thousand or more tax-payers will be able to vote who have not voted in previous years. It is with this vote, largely of working men, that the labor organizations hope to carry their candidates. There is trouble with the St. John water supply and the insurance underwriters are trying to compel the city fathers to grapple with the situation. At a meeting on Monday, it was decided to enforce an increased rate of 25 per cent. on all new business, and to appoint a committee to consider carefully further action. During the last few years St. John has spent large sums of money improving its water system, but the improvements are not really apparent, and it now looks as if a much larger expenditure will be necessary—involving probably extensions so as to take in new, and higher sources of supply.

New Brunswick lumbermen are on the anxious seat these days. They are daily looking for the opening of the St. John river, and if the ice breaks up quickly many million feet of logs hung up last winter may be carried to sea. If the break-up is slow, and the freshet a mild one there is a probability that the logs hung up will be saved, but that much of the cut of the past winter will be "hung up." Saint John, New Brunswick, 12th April. * * *

DEATH OF MR. JOHN BROWN.

Word comes from Quebec of the death, in that city, of Mr. John Brown, elder brother of Mr. Adam Brown, the well known postmaster of Hamilton. The deceased gentleman was prominent in the commercial life of Hamilton during the fifties, sixties and seventies. Born in Langholm, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, he came to Canada as a young man, and settled in Hamilton in 1848. During his residence in that city he was identified with the large wholesale business of Kerr, Brown & Co., a dry goods house, well known throughout Ontario, and later the wholesale grocery business of John Brown & Co. He was an able merchant and much respected.

On leaving Hamilton twenty years ago, or more, Mr. Brown went to New York, where he engaged in the tea business for some years. From there he moved to Quebec, where he has since resided. An unusually active and healthy man all his days, Mr. Brown lived a long life, for he was in his eighty-first year when carried off by pneumonia on the 6th of April. He was one of the capable business men, manufacturers and merchants, who made Hamilton famous as a mart for Western Ontario's trade while Toronto was yet a political and education centre merely; and saw it grow during his residence in it from a population of 10,000 to more like 40,000.

WELCOME VISITORS.

Canada is steadily attracting more attention in the British Islands. The visits thither of some of our representative men, and the presence among us at various times during the past twelve months of many persons, such as tradesmen, journalists, members of Parliament, commercial delegates, in the role of observers has resulted in an awakening of interest about Canada in the chief centres of the United Kingdom. And the efforts of Canadian Government agents in the country districts of England and Scotland have been productive not only of curiosity about this country, but have secured to us farming and other desirable immigrants from that quarter who are slowly beginning to arrive. Among those whose visits to us during 1903 and 1904 may be expected to produce good results for Canada we mention the British Chambers of Commerce delegates last autumn and the present visit of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke has been, in company with Sir Charles Ross, during part of March in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, where they are understood to have commercial interests. They passed through Ontario, and are now, we understand, in our North-West.

His Grace of Sutherland is a nobleman of marked distinction and influence, who has been in Canada before, and is desirous of seeing as much as possible of this country for himself and to learn all he can about the views of commercial and political persons respecting the great topics of the day. He and his party have shown an intelligent interest in people

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and things which adds to the welcome with which they are being received. We do not know so much about their reception in cities to the eastward of us, but the gathering at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, arranged by Mr. W. H. Beatty, was one which included representatives of most phases of active life in this community. The host had invited to meet the Duke: Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, Hon. G. A. Cox, Senator, J. F. Ellis, president Board of Trade, T. G. Blackstock, W. D. Matthews, Walter Beardmore, W. H. Cawthra, John I. Davidson, W. R. Riddell, K.C., J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., James Hedley, Wm. McKenzie, Colonel Denison, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, Ont., Hon. G. E. Foster, Chester D. Massey, Massey-Harris Company, Duncan Coulson, general manager Bank of Toronto, Sir Charles Ross, W. G. Gooderham, J. W. Flavelle, of the Wm. Davies Co., Hon. Justice Nesbitt, J. S. Willison, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, Lieutenant-Governor Mortimer Clark. The affair was very informal, Mr. Beatty having wisely arranged that there should be no speeches. But every guest had a chance to speak with His Grace, who seemed best pleased when he could get some man to "talk Canada" with him by the hour. Renewed interest in Canada in important quarters in England is sure to result from the present trip to the Dominion of this very influential party.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is interesting to read of the origin of the Travelers' Insurance Company, which celebrated last week its fortieth anniversary. In 1864 it started with a staff of three persons; today there are 278 clerks in the head office in Hartford, and its staff of agents and brokers all over this continent numbers more than 5,000. It may be said to be virtually three companies within one—a life company, an accident company, and an employers' liability company. The life company has its separate organization, managers, agents and medical examiners; the accident department has its separate organization, with surgeons and adjusters; while the liability department calls for managers, agents, surgeons and a large corps of inspectors and lawyers.

The growth of the company's business is, perhaps, best illustrated by comparison. So we may present here a contrast of the first year's and the fortieth year's results in different items:

\$179,499 79	
372,121 81	
8,922 00	
363,199 81	
\$11,670,889 99	
40,105,849 39	
34,876,533 29	
5,229.316 10	
	372,121 81 8,922 00 363,199 81 \$11,670,889 99 40,105,849 39 34,876,533 29

Its first rates, based upon English experience, then recent, were not found applicable to American risks and so the Travelers' had to gather its own experience. The company took up life assurance in 1866 and employers' liability assurance in 1890. The late James G. Batterson, who founded the company and was for 37 years its president, has been succeeded by S. C. Dunham in the presidency. Mr. John E. Morris has been secretary for thirty consecutive years, and there are eight other prominent officials who have been an equally long time in the harness. The Travelers' Insurance Company is "a stayer," and those who work for it may be expected to be stayers also.

ROYAL-VICTORIA LIFE.

The statements and figures in the report of this company show that it has made fair progress during 1903. It has issued something over a million dollars in new policies, and the insurance in force is very close upon four millons. We observe that the total income from premiums and interest,

\$145,871, is eleven and a half per cent. greater than in 1902, while the ratio of expense to income has been reduced during the year by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is a sort of record in the direction of economy which ought to be aimed at. In the six years of the company's existence there has been a steady increase in its assets, and the reserves, as required by the Government standard, have been maintained. These reserves amount now to \$302,611.

Since the annual meeting in March, 1903, the Royal-Victoria Life has lost by death one of its vice-presidents, Mr. A. F. Gault, and two of its directors, Hon. James O'Brien and Mr. Samuel Finlay. All three were prominent Montreal merchants, and had been connected with the company from its start. They have been replaced by other valuable men, and the board is a strong one. The presidency is retained by Mr. Crathern, and Hon. Robert Mackay and Hon. L. J. Forget are the vice-presidents. The new members of the board are: Lieut.-Governor Mortimer Clark, Mr. Chas. F. Smith, and Mr. George Caverhill.

TORONTO EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Employers' Association of Toronto held its second annual meeting on Thursday of last week, when some very encouraging reports of the work of the organization during the year were read. Mr. D. H. McKay, vice-president, took the chair in the absence in Europe of President F. B. Polson. During the year two hundred meetings had been held; situations had been found by the association for about 1,400 workmen, and a form of apprenticeship articles had been drawn up. A new set of shop rules has been made out, and will be issued shortly. Employers in many parts of the Dominion are proposing to form similar associations. By the treasurer a large surplus was reported, as well as the accumulation of a large reserve fund for the purpose of assisting any member who may be attacked by labor unions. The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. F. B. Polson; first vice-president, Mr. A. F. Rutter; second vicepresident, Mr. D. H. McKay; treasurer, Mr. W. T. Kernahan.

MINES, CLAIMS AND PROSPECTS.

In the last ten years, and especially within the past five years, many hundreds of people in Canada have sunk money in the ground or else put money in the hands of speculators in the belief that they were actually investing in a mine. It is a pity they were not sooner undeceived. But it may not be amiss to point out the failure to distinguish between the relative value of the terms claim, prospect, and mine. It is frequently provocative of much amusement. The matter is thus commented on by the Rossland Miner: "It is the rule, not the exception, for the man who may have just located a mining claim to speak of it as 'his mine,' it becoming, in his view of the case, a mine from the moment his location stakes have been driven. Rarely do you find a man who speaks of his mining property as a 'prospect.' A 'prospect' is suggestive of that intermediate stage, between a 'claim.' The fact of location presupposes a mine; that is to say a mining property from which he is going to extract rich ore in large quantities. It is well that such hopes accompany the act of location, otherwise the number of claims located would be small; the prospector would disappear from the scene."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Replying to a correspondent, who writes under date 8th April, we would say that the holding of consols by the Bank of British North America amounts to two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, not two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as by a typographical error we were made to say in our issue of 1st April. The amount was correctly stated in the balance sheet, £225,000 at 86, £193,500; but the comment on page 1319 was misprinted dollars. On behalf of the creditors, Mr. George W. Beardmore, of Toronto, has issued a writ to set aside the agreement between A. E. Ames & Co. and the individual members of that firm and the Securities Holding Company. The various properties transferred as mentioned in the writ comprise three seats on the Stock Exchange, several blocks of real estate, and some thousands of shares of various kinds.

We have learned with satisfaction that the metal brass grill-work of the counters, etc., which forms so important a part of the interior fittings of the Bank of British North America's Toronto office, were produced in Canada. They were made and put in by T. G. Rice & Co., of Toronto. It is the more interesting to note this because a number of Canadian banks appear to have favored United States concerns for their fittings. The fact that such work can be made in our Canadian factories, equal in appearance to that produced by foreign concerns, should attract more attention to our home products of the kind.

Defalcations to the extent of nearly a million and threequarters of dollars have become known in the United States during the month of February last. They are stated, as follows, by the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York: Defalcations in banks, \$77,000; benevolent institutions and societies, \$56,811; building and loan associations, \$32,000; court trusts, \$3,000; federal and state, \$71,008; firms and corporations, \$1,133,796; insurance companies, \$212,000; municipal, \$4,424; miscellaneous, \$122,350; total, \$1,712,389.

Great interest has been manifested in a St. John bill which is now before the legislature of New Brunswick, dealing with the assessment on branch banks. Under the existing law banks and similar institutions are required to fill out a statement of their earnings for each year, and on this their assessment is made up. Some of the banks by showing that they did not have any profits, have been able to escape all taxation except on their real estate. The Bank of New Brunswick, which is a local institution, with its head office in Saint John, has on the other hand been compelled to pay a tax on its capital stock. The city sent a bill to the legislature providing for a tax of 1-5 of 1 per cent. on the business of the year in addition to a special tax or license fee of \$500. This bill was intended to apply only to the branch banks. The city did not propose any change in the Bank of New Brunswick tax. The branch bank managers went to Fredericton, the capital, to oppose the bill before the Legislature, while the Bank of New Brunswick practically supported the bill, but asked that it be extended so as to apply to them. Under the present assessment act the shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick escape taxation on their stock. The matter is still before the Legislature and giving rise to a very vigorous fight. On a motion for a three months' hoist of the bill there was a tie vote, and the chairman of the committee voted in favor of the proposal; and now there is to be a reconsideration.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has reinsured its Canadian business in the Western Assurance Co. The policyholders of the National have the option of replacing their policies with those of the Western for the unexpired term.

Mr. J. H. Ewart, formerly manager of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, which is leaving the fire insurance field of Canada, has become connected with the Phoenix Fire Office of England in the capacity of city agent. Both company and agent are to be congratulated.

We learn, upon the authority of Mr. Gillespie, general manager of the company for Canada, corner Yonge and Wellington streets, Toronto, of the appointment of Mr. Murray Hendrie, and Mr. Allan M. Taylor, of this city, as special agents of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

Some kind of a sand fire engine seems to be needed for certain fires of electrical origin, according to The Electrical Review. It says: "Recently smoke was noticed coming from a sub-station near London. The fire department responded to the alarm and quickly flooded the place, making matters worse, not only for the sub-station, but for the power-station as well. To meet such emergencies, Mr. E. Kilburn Scott says: 'It looks as though special fire engines are required, which would throw a jet of sand in place of water.'"

One of the prominent fire underwriters of the United States, Mr. John H. Washburn, of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, has retired from the presidency of that sound old company and from active business. He is 76 years of age. Becoming connected with the Home in 1859, he was made secretary in 1867; promoted again to be vice-president in 1884 and finally to be president in 1901. He was the first president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, and has been president of the Union. Elbridge G. Snow, vicepresident of the company, who succeeds Mr. Washburn, is also an underwriter of great experience.

The Mr. Bennett, styled in last week's cable a Canadian insurance man, who was found on the bank of the river Thames on April 7th, unconscious from an apoplectic seizure, is Mr. J. S. Bennett, manager of the Royal Marine Insurance Company, headquarters in Montreal. He had gone to London to establish a branch of the company. A year ago, namely, on April 3rd, 1903, we mentioned the formation of this company, to do marine business on the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, and gave the names of some of those to be connected with it. About the close of last month it held an annual meeting and declared dividends.

The entire United States business of the Thuringia Insurance Company, of Erfurt, one of the strong German companies, has been reinsured in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, which is the prominent Pacific Coast company. The Thuringia will cease to do business in the United States, having done fire assurance there since 1896. The reason for its retirement, given by Dr. Max Ludwig, the managing director, to a New York paper is a desire to extend its large life business and other branches which it is doing in other countries. The sentiment of the companies on the Continent of Europe is in many instances adverse to American business since the Baltimore fire, which is in some quarters felt to demonstrate the possibilities of sweeping fires on this continent. Although the Herr Doctor did not say so, we have no doubt this was one of the causes of the Thuringia's withdrawal.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

A very firm market prevails for tea. London prices show an advance of ¹/₂d. per pound for several lines of Ceylons.

The new crop of citron around Leghorn, Italy, is said to be not only late, but considerably smaller than that of last year. Curers are asking higher prices.

A report is current on the Coast that the British Columbia Packers' Association will only operate some seventeen of its canneries during the coming season.

A company has been formed in Nanaimo, B.C., to exploit the herring fishery in the harbor of that place on a large scale. C. E. Stevenson, of Vancouver, and G. L. Schetky, of Nanaimo, are prominently interested.

As a result of the Dominion Government's decision, to allow licenses for trap-fishing on Vancouver Island, some salmon cannery concerns, at Victoria, B,C., are organizing more than one company to carry on business there.

Mr. S. Stein, of Liverpool, an expert who has for long been associated with the sugar refining industry, is interesting himself in a scheme for making sugar in England from home-grown beets. Experiments already made appear to show that many parts of the country are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the root, and considerable interest is now being shown in the idea.

A London (Eng.) fruit dealer makes the suggestion of laying choice apples in barrels, using a pulp paper circle between layers. He thinks that fancy apples packed in this manner would land in far better condition and fetch correspondingly higher prices, much more than sufficient to pay for the increased trouble and expense involved in the packing.

1386

The Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$2,000,000; PAR VALUE PER SHARE, \$100.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS

JOHN MATHER, Director The Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. ANGUS W. FRASER, K.C., Ottawa. **ROBERT M. COX,** Lumber Merchant, Ottawa. and London, Eng. **EDWIN C. WHITNEY,** President St. Anthony Lumber Company, Whitney. DAVID L. MATHER, Lumberman, Rat Portage.

Hon. JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Vice-President Nova Scotia Steel Co.,

New Glasgow, N.S. R. L. BORDEN, K.C., Director The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax. GEO. BURN, Gen. Mgr. The Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. HON. E. H. BRONSON, Pres. Bronson Co., Ottawa. JOHN COATES, M. Inst. C. E., of John Coates & Co., of London, England, and Melbourne, Australia.

BANKERS

The Bank of Ottawa and The Bank of Nova Scotia.

SOLICITORS

Perkins, Fraser, Burbidge & Gibson, Ottawa.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on a general flour milling business.

It is proposed to acquire a water power situated at Keewatin, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 129 miles east of Winnipeg and 4 miles west of Rat Portage, with about 18 acres of land fronting on the railway. This water power, it is estimated, is capable of being developed to the extent of at least 5,000 h.p., and is a permanent, never-failing power, having the Lake of the Woods, about 3,000 miles in area, for a mill pond. The Company intends to erect a flour mill at Keewatin with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, so designed as to be capable of being extended as future requirements may demand. Large storage capacities at the mill, and elevators throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, will also be provided. provided.

Manitoba and the Northwest are already recognized as the coming granary of the Empire, and the unequalled reputation of the flour made from "Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat" must ensure an increasing demand for it in the markets of the world.

The Company proposes to manufacture exclusively from the grain products of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

PROFITS—The great success achieved and large profits shown by leading Companies engaged in manufacturing flour from Manitoba wheat, indicate that under proper management, and with the advantage of economical power, this new enterprise offers an excellent opportunity for investment. MANAGEMENT-It is the intention of the Directors to secure men of the highest experience for the management of the various Departments

It is proposed to organize the Company on a strictly cash basis, with a present issue of \$1,000,000 stock—A large amount of this has already been taken, and the remainder is now offered for subscription. It is not the intention to issue bonds or preferred stock.

Application will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

As far as possible stock will be allotted pro rata in ease the amount is over-subscribed, but right is reserved to allot small amounts in full, or to decline any application.

TERMS-20% of the par value on application, and the balance in calls not exceeding 10% per month, as the Directors may determine. Forms of application for stock may be obtained and subscriptions made at the offices of The Bank of Ottawa and the Bank of Nova Scotia throughout Canada.

Subscription lists will be open on 14th April, and closed on 22nd day of April, 1904.

In order to prevent Puget Sound canneries from obtaining salmon from the Fraser river, intending to put them up in American factories, the Dominion Government announces that the foreign sale or exportation of raw sockeyes during the fishing season will in future be prohibited.

An imitation "coffee" has lately been brought out, which is made from dried bananas. The inventor claims that, with his method, it is possible to prepare an article having all the rich flavor of genuine coffee. Bananas grown in Mexico and South America are used, and are evaporated on the spot. The product is then shipped to Philadelphia, where it is again evaporated, roasted and ground. The finished "coffee" has no particular coffee flavor in the ground form, but is said to be very similar to coffee in the cup.

A Norwegian correspondent of the Keewatin Mills Company, of Keewatin, Ont., draws attention to the good field for Canadian flour offered by Norway. In 1902 the importation of flour into that country amounted to 500,000 bags of 220 pounds each, and it is likely to increase owing to the gradual abandonment of rye as a food. Most of the trade in the past has been carried on by Minneapolis millers, but what flour has come from Canada has been thought well of. There are, however, in Norway, said to be no fewer than 120 importers of American wheat flour.

The action of Mackie and others against the British Columbia Packers' Association and other canning concerns on the coast to obtain damages of \$44,000 on the ground that the former, fishing on the Fraser river during the 1902 season, had not received the full amount of money for their catch, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court by consent, with costs in favor of the defendants. It was contended by the plaintiff that the amount sued for was the difference due as between what the canners claimed the catch had been and what the fishermen claimed it was. If the pack at the end of the season amounted to over 250,000 cases and up to 300,000 cases, the fishermen were to receive 161/2 cents per fish; if the pack was over 200,000 cases, and did not exceed 250,000 cases, the fishermen were to receive 18 cents per fish. Upon the conclusion of the packing season the canners announced that the

pack had exceeded 250,000 cases by some odd thousands of cases, and they stated that the fishermen would receive 161/2 cents per fish, but some of the fishermen claimed that the pack had been under 250,000 cases, exclusive of fish caught in traps, and it was upon this point that action was taken. This has fallen through, as above stated, after a good deal of delay.

DRY GOODS ITEMS.

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Messrs. Brown & Co. have purchased the old McDonald woolen mill property at Carleton Place, Ont., thus becoming the owners of the water power on both sides of the river.

The John Murphy Company, Limited, has received a Dominion charter. It will take over the general dry goods business in Montreal, heretofore carried on under the name of John Murphy & Company, and will purchase, sell and deal in general merchandise.

A report recently handed in to the Australian Government states the conclusions of experts to the effect that the cultivation of cotton in the north by white labor is perfectly feasible. A scheme suggested by the Melbourne Geological Survey for growing cotton by means of indentured colored labor is being severely criticized, as a violation of the policy of "Australia for the white man."

For the new Montreal civic loan of \$476,000 for forty years at 4 per cent. interest ten tenders were received, most of them slightly above par. The Finance Committee advise the awarding of \$150,000 to R. Wilson-Smith, of Montreal, and the remainder to an American firm under certain conditions.

-The indications are that there will be an enormous area under grain in Manitoba during the coming season, the acreage being estimated at 4,000,000 acres. It is recalled that usually a hard winter has been followed by a bounteous yield in grain crops, and the sanguine Manitobans promptly seize upon this piece of experience to build an unusually high fabric of hope. No one will care to argue contrariwise, for everybody wishes the Manitobans prosperity.



TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Canadian Offices, London, 18th March.—A London importer seeks supplies of maple and hickory skewers from Canada in car lots of 160 barrels. The Swiss proprietor of a process for preserving boilers against incrustation, wants a Canadian agent. *An English firm making preservatives for butter would correspond with butter factories in the Dominion. A London merchant offering good references is open to represent Canadian houses as either a selling or a buying agent. A Canadian maker of extension ladders, reclining chairs, lawn swings and such goods, wishes to extend his business in the United Kingdom. Goods can be shipped in the knock-down condition, crated.

-The attractions of Banff, in the Selkirk range of British Columbia mountains, as a place of residence, having become known of late, there is something like a boom at that place. Mr. W. L. Matthews, manager, has been in Montreal engaging help for the C.P.R. hotel there. He states that an exceptional amount of building is being done at Banff. Probably over \$400,000 will be put in construction this season. The Dominion Government is erecting a bathing-house at the hot springs at a cost of \$16,000.

-For a long time past coal mine owners, operators, exporters, shipowners and other powerful interests in Great Britain have been trying to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the export duty on coal on the ground that it enables German and other rivals to displace the British article. The Minister, however, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, compared the forebodings of the above-named, who recently sent him a deputation, with actual facts, which showed that the past year's exports of coal were the largest on record.

-It is important to notice that the department of mines of British Columbia has issued the statement, so a British Columbia paper states, that no assayer is entitled to use the words, "provincial assayer," this title belonging exclusively to the departmental official thus described. Assayers having passed the provincial examination, are entitled to describe themselves as "certified" or "licensed" assayers, but under existing conditions the expression "provincial assayer" in general use is misleading, inasmuch as it might be confused with the government official.

-Recently the Dominion Government passed an orderin-council forbidding to foreign vessels the privilege of carrying Canadian freight in bond from Vancouver to Dawson by way of St. Michael and the Lower Yukon river, as announced in a recent issue. Now, however, this order has been countermanded, we understand, with the result that American vessels may take Canadian freight and transport the same to St. Michael for transhipment to river steamers to Dawson. The press of the Canadian Pacific coast is incensed at this change, and it is not to be wondered at. Why was the orderin-council ever passed if it was not to be maintained? Some flaw must have been discovered, or possibly some "superior reasons of state" prevailed in the circumstances.

-In a suit in the New York courts the other day involving the National Salt Trust a fresh illustration of the old saying, "There are tricks in all trades," was given in the testimony of Receiver Beardslee, of the trust. "'Purity' brand salt," said Mr. Beardslee, "brought \$7 a ton and had a good market," Justice Scott asked: "Was the 'Purity' salt different from the rest of the company's products?" Beardslee smiled: "Well," he said, "they all came out of the same kettle. No; it was all the same salt." When the laughter had subsided, Justice Scott asked: "Why did the 'Purity' salt command the high price and good market?" "The extensive advertising the brand got—that's all," said Beardslee.

Writing from Birmingham on 19th March, Mr. P. B. Ball, Government agent for Canada, gives a lot of good advice about better grading and packing for that market. He adds: "If Canada wishes to export to Great Britain she must pack her goods according to the taste of the buyers. . . . Everything shipped to this country should be most carefully done up. More care should be taken in the finishing of all packages, particularly in fruit and butter." As to eggs he says: "A large quantity of Canadian eggs are brought to this market. . . . The quality of the eggs coming from Canada is much better than the quality of eggs coming from any other country. They are larger, more even, and better in color; they come splendidly packed, and there are very few losses in the way of breakage. The only thing I am asked is: "Why don't you send us more of them?" Enormous quantities of eggs can be taken by produce dealers in this country."

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for Canadian Clearing House for the week ended with Thursday, April 14th, 1904, compared with those of the previous week:

Cities	Apr. 14, 1904.	Apr. 7, 1904
Montreal		14,828,457
Toronto	16,581,868	12,486,169
Winnipeg	4,805,335	3,934,115
Halifax	1,686,462	1,256,853
Hamilton	1,107,585	955,056
St. John	946,007	788,796
Vancouver	1,318,195	1,121,240
Victoria	774,078	367,579
Quebec	1,278,967	1,283,602
Ottawa	2,193,088	2,033,944
London	963,829	937,051
	\$51.083.858	\$30.002.826

The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Company

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting was held at the Company's Offices, Royal Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 30th, when the Directors' Report and the Financial Statement were submitted. The President, Mr. James Crathern, occupied the chair, and Mr. David Burke, General Manager, acted as secretary, and read the notice published according to by law, calling the meeting. The adoption of the report was moved by the President, seconded by the Hon. Robert Mackay, Vice-President, and unanimously carried.

Directors' Report.

Your Directors present herewith their report of the Company's business for the year 1903, together with the financial statement.

The Applications for insurance submitted, amounted to \$1,211,476, under which, after careful selec-tion, policies were issued for \$1,100,476, the balance being declined or not completed when the year closed.

The Insurance in Force at the end of the year amounted to \$3,928,115.

The Total Income from premiums and interest, reached \$145,871.70, being an increase (excluding single payments for annuities), of 11½ per cent. over the year 1902.

The Expenses of Management have been carefully regulated, with due regard to the probable new business available under existing competition, with the result that the ratio of expenses to income on the above basis has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in the previous year.

The Claims by Death, although larger than in previous years, were well within the mortality tables. The Annuity Payments made to holders of that class of policies, amounted to \$4,854.28.

The Accumulated Assets of the Company have now reached \$398,542.27, which, together with the guarantee capital, makes the total sum of \$1,198,642.27, as security for the payment of policy obligations, as they fall due by death or maturity,

The Directors again wish to express their satisfaction at the loyalty of the agents and staff of the Company, in advancing its interests during the year.

The Directors would intimate to shareholders and policy holders, that in using their influence in directing agents and insurers to the Company, they will, in their own interests, assist in increasing the business.

During the Year, your Directors elected to membership on the Board, Hon. W. Mortimer Clark, K.C., of Toronto, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Messrs. Chas. F. Smith and George Caverhill, of Montreal, duly qualified shareholders of the Company, who now retire, together with the Rev. R H. Warden, D.D., and Dr. T. G. Roddick, all of whom are eligible for re-election. Respectfully Submitted,

FINANOIAL STATEMENT

DAVID BURKE, General Manager,

JAMES CRATHERN, President.

Receipts.	Disbursements.
Premiums received	Death Claims, Annuities, and Cash Values \$ 33,862 79 Reinsurance premiums. 3,270 02 Salaries, Head Office and Agencies. 15,330 70 Commission to Agents. 27,650 76 General Expenses. 12,479 81 All other Payments. 11,073 63 Balance 42,203 99 Total. \$145,871 70
Assets.	Liabilities.
Market Value of Securities deposited with Dominion Government \$202,592 26 Loans on First-class Securities 100,000 C0 Premiums deferred and outstanding (Reserves included in Liabilities) 36,879 46 Cash in Banks and on Hand 34,947 27 Loans on Policies (Reserves included in Liabilities) 8,198 11 Other Assets 16,025 17 Guarantee Capital 800,000 00 Capital and Assets for Security of Policy- holders \$1,198,642 27	For Reserves, Canadian Government Standard \$302,698 29 For Claims reported awaiting Proofs 4,000 00 Security for Policy-holders over and above Reserves. Canadian Government Standard (including Paid-up Capital, \$200,000) 891,943 98 Total,
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, January 1st., 1904.	DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S. General Manager,

Auditors' Report.

MONTREAL, 28th March, 1904. To the President and Directors of The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Company :-GENTLEMEN,—We beg to report having completed the audit of the books of your Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1903. The statement signed by us shows the financial position of your Company at that date, according to the books of the Company. We have verified the Securities deposited with the Dominion Government, with a certificate from them, also the Loans on Securities, with certificates from the borrowers. Yours obediently,

MACKINTOSH & HYDE, Chartered Accountants and Auditors.

A ballot for the election of directors having been taken, the retiring directors were unanimously re-elected for three years. At the close of the annual meeting, the directors met and re elected Mr. James Crathern, president, Hon. L. J. Forget, and Hon. Robert Mackay, vice-presidents, and T. G. Roddick, Esq., M D., medical director. Board of Directors.

James Crathern, Esq., Hon. L. J. Forget, Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. W. Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D., Lieut.-Governor Province of Ontario; Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., Rev. R. H. Warden. D.D., Gaspard LeMoine, Esq., David Morrice, Esq., H. N. Bate, Esq., Charles F. Smith, Esq., George Caverhill, Esq., T. G. Roddick, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., David Burke, Esq., A.I.A., F.S.S. General Manager.

Toronto Prices Current.

			and the second second		3-3-9-1- A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.A.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.		GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon		
FLOUR	\$ c. \$ c.	Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes	0 35 0 50	GALVANIZED IRON :	\$ c. \$ c.	Canned Fruits.
Manitoba Patent "Strong Bakers	4 50	Broken Pekoes Pekoes	0 30 0 40 0 22 0 24	Gauge 16	3 50 3 75	Pineapple-Extra Standard doz \$2 50 2 75 Standard " 2 25 2 50
Patent (Winter Wheat)	3 57	Pekoe Souchongs	0 21 0 25	" 18 to 24 " 26	3 50 3 75 3 75 4 00	Raspberries
Straight Roller Oatmeal	3 60	Souchongs Indian Darjeelings	0 18 0 20 0 22, 0 55	Case lots less 10C 100 lbs	4 00 4 25	
Bran per ton Shorts	16 50	Orange Pekoes	0 28 0 35	WIRE:	Ser Standard	Pears-2's
Cornmeal, Domestic	4 00 4 75	Broken Pekoes Pekoes	0 28 0 35 0 20 0 24	Brass Copper Wire	0 23	Plums-Greengage 2's " I 20 I 25
GRAIN ground	32 00 34 00	Pekoe Souchong Souchong	0 19 0 21 0 20 0 10	Galvanized Coil chain § in	3 45 5 00 3 65	" Damson, 2's" 1 00 I 20.
Winter Wheat Spring Wheat	0 92 0 93 0 82 0 83	Souchong Kangra Valley	0 20 0 35	Barbed Wire	2 75	"
Man. Hard, No. 1 g. i. t.	0 98 1 00	Oolong, Formosa TOBACCO, Manutactured	0 35 0 65	Iron Pipe, 2 in Screws, flat head	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Blueberries—2's
" Nort. No. 1 " " No. 2 "	0 95 0 96 0 92 0 93	American Tobacco Co Derby, 3's,4's,8's, 16's	0 65	" r'u head Boiler tubes, 2 in " 3 in	0 82½ 0 15	Pineapples 2's " 2 30 2 75
" No. 3 " Barley No. 2.	0 88 0 89 0 42 0 44	Old Chum, cut, 1/10 Empire Tobacco Co.	o 85	" " 3 in STEEL : Cast	0 15 0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 14	Strawberries " 1 40 1 66 Canned Vegetables.
No. 3 Extra No. 3	0 41 0 42	Cur'ncy, 6's, 10's, 102's	0 +7	Black Diamond	0 08 0 10	Beans—2's Wax and Refugee doz 1 00 1 10
Uats	0 40 0 40 0 31 0 32	Empire, 3 ¹ / ₂ 's, 5's, 10's. Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co	o 39 o 44	Boiler Plate, ½ in " " 3/16 in " & th'kr	2 10 2 25	Corn-2's, Standard
Peas Rye	0 64 0 65 0 57 0 58	McAlpine Tobacco Co Beaver, 9's	0 73	Sleigh Shoe	2 10 2 10 2 25	Pumpkins-2's " 0.00 I co
Corn Canadian Buckwheat	0 50 0 51 0 49 0 50	B't'h Navy,6's, 150z	0 39 0 40	CUT NAILS : 30 to 60 dy	2 30	Tomatoes—3's, Standard " I 124 Fish, Fowl, Meats—Cases. lb tin
Provisions.	45 - 5-	Macdonald's		16 and 20 dy	2 45	Mackerelper doz \$1 10
Butter, dairy, tubs	0 15 0 16	Prince of W.,8's,16's Napoleon, 8's	0 68	10 and 12 dy 8 and 9 dy	····· 2 45 ····· 2 40	Salmon-Cohoes " I 35
" Prints Creamery, boxes	0 19 0 18	Brier, 8's G.E.Tuckett & SonCo	0 70	6 and 7 dy 4 and 5 dy	2 55	"Sockeye 1 60 1 75 "Anchor' B'd " 1 50
Cheese	0 20 0 21 0 10 ³ 0 11	Mahogany, 8's Myrtle Navy, 4's	0 62	3 dy 2 dy	2 90	Lobster-XXX 1's flat
Dried Apples	0 00 0 041	Cut Myrtle, 1/10	0 86	Wire Nails, basis	······ 3 35 2 55 ·····	Sardines—Alberts, ½'sper tin 0 20 0 21
Evaporated Apples Hops, Canadian New Beef, Mess	0 06 0 00 0 27 0 30	Liquor	in b'd dy pd	Rebate HORSE NAILS : "C"	0 10 dis 40-10- $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Beet, Mess	12 00 12 00 16 00 0 00	Pure Spirit, 65 0. p 50 0. p	1 26 4 80 1 14 4 37	Monarch Peerless	dis 50-10 dis. 50-7 ¹ / ₂	"French, y's, key opener " 0 20 " " ys, " 0 16 0 17
Bacon, long clear "Breakt'st smok'd	0 8 0 081	Family Proof Whis-	0 60 2 22	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs CANADA PLATES: all dull	3 80	" Canadian, 1's " 0 04 0 04
Hams	0 12 0 12	key, 20 u. p Old Bourbon 20 u. p.	0 66 2 40	Lion ½ pol Full Pol'd	2 70	Chicken-Boneless Aylmer, 1's 2 dozs per doz 3 25
Rolls Lard	0 8 0 .84	Rye and Malt, 25 u. p.	0 62 2 25	TIN PLATES IC	3 60	Duck-Bi's Aylmer, rs, 2 doz " 3 25
Picnic Hams	0 09 0 092	Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old 7 y. old	I 15 2 90	WINDOW GLASS: 25 and under. dis 10%	3 80	Pigs Feet-Avlmer, 18's, 2 doz " 2 50 2 -
Eggs, # doz. new laid "Pickled Beans, per bush	0 17 0 18 1 50 1 60	G. and W		26 to 40 " 41 to 50 "	4 00	Corned Beef—Clark's, i's, 2 doz " 1 55 " " Clark s, 2's, 1 doz " 2 70
Groceries.	1 30 1 00	Special 1887	5 25 8 70	51 to 60	4 75	Ox Tongue—Clark's, 13's
Coffees	and the second	Leather.		ROPE : Manilla basis	5 00 0 15	" Clark's 24's " 0 25
R10 8'5., green	0 24 0 35 0 10 0 13	Spanish Sole, No. 1 " " No. 2	29 0 31 0 28 0 29	Sisal Lath yarn		" " " 2'S, " " 6 15 6 25
Porto Rico " Mocha	0 20 0 24 0 20 0 28	Slaughter, heavy " No. 1 light	02) 031	Axes : Single Bits	A STATE AND A STATE OF	Soup-Clark's, i's, Ox Tail, 2d'z"
FRUIT :	0 20 0 20	' No. 2 ''	0 27	Double Bits		"Clark's, r's, Chicken, 2 doz " 1 00 Fish-Medium scaled Herring. " 0 16 0 17
Raisins, Malaga Valencias	2 25 6 00 0 07 C 08	Harness, heavy	0 28 0 32	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. Gal		Kippered Herring-Domestic " 1 05 1 10
" Sultana	0 05 14	Upper, No. 1 heavy "light & medium	0 35 0 38	Palm, # 1b	, 0 063	Ales, Etc.
"California Currants, Filiatra	0 04 0 06	Kip Skins French	2 -5 0 90	Lard, ext Ordinary Linseed, boiled	0 55 0 75	White Labe \$1 00 0 70 India rale 0 90 0 60
" Patras Vostizza		" Domestic	0 60 0 70	Linseed, boiled Linseed, raw	0 54 C 43 0 40	Amber 0 90 0 60
Calif. Apricots Prunes, 90-100	0 10 0 15	Heml'k Calf (30 to 40) French Calt	1 15 1 50	Linseed, raw Spirits Turpentine Olive, & Imp. gal Seal pale S.R Amer'n Family Safety	0 84	Jubilee 0 90 0 60 XXX rorter 0 90 0 60
** 80-90	0 055 0 062	Splits, [†] lb Enamelled Cow, [‡] ft	0 18 0 23	Seal pale S.R	1 05 1 10	Half and Halt 0 90 0 60
70—80 50—70	0 064 0 082	Patent Pebble		Photogene	0 17 ¹ / ₂ 0 17 0 17 ¹ / ₂	Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.
5060 4050	0 08 0 084	Grain, upper Buff	0 15 0 17	Petroleum.		CAR OR CARGO LOTS AT MILL. 1 in. pine No. 1, cut up and better \$75 00 40 00
" 30-40 Tarragona Almonds	0 091 0 091	Russets. light, # lb	0 40 0 50	F.O.B., Toronto Canadian, 5 to 10 bls.	Imp. ga 0 22	11 and 2 in. No. 1, " 50 00 55 00
Peanuts, green "roasted	DIO OIT	Gambier Saddlers Russets	0 08 2 10	Can. Water White Amer. Water White	0 24	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch flooring
Grenoble Walnuts	0 12 5 13	Sumac Degras		Pennoline, Bulk	0 24 0 27	1 1X10 and 12 dressing 26 00 31 00
Filberts, Sicily Brazils	142 0 15	Hides & Skins.	A Start No.	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure		1x10 and 12 common 20 00 22 00 1x10 and 12 mill culls 14 50 15 50
Pecans	0 25 0 30	Cows, green, No. 1	000 07 00 06	in Oil, 25 lbs	5 23 5 45	1 inch dressing and better
" Almonds Syrups : Com. to fine,		Steers, 60-90 lbs. No	···· 0 072	White Lead, Red Lead, genuine	4 50	1 inch siding box 15 00 16 00 1 inch siding mill culls 13 00 14 00
Fine to choice	0 03 0 021	Cured and inspected .	0 .8	Venetian Red, Bbright Yellow Ochre, French	I I 50 2 25	Cull Scantling 13 00
Pale	0 30 0 50	Caltskins, green Sheepskins	. T OO 1 2C	Vermilion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn	0 95 1 00	dressing and better
• RICE : Arracan	0 032 0 04	Lambskins Tallow, rough	. 0 212 0 -2	Varnish, No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan	. I 50 I 75	XXX Shingles, 16 in
Patna, dom. to imp Japan ", "	0 052 0 06	Tallow, caul Tallow, rendered		Whiting ordinary	0 65 1 00	XX Shingles, 16 in
Japan " " Genuine Hd. Carolina SPICES : Allspice	0 10 3 10	Wool.	1	Putty, in brl per 100 lbs	s 180 200	Lath, No. 2 2 25 2 50
Cassia	. 0 20 0 70	Fleece (unwashed)		Alum 11	1 90 2 50	2x4, 6, and 8 common 17 00 18 00
Cloves Ginger, ground	. 0 20	Fleece (washed) Pulled, combing	. 0 18 0 20	Blue Vitriol Brimstone	. 0 061 0 071	2x10 and 12 common 19 50 21 50 Hard Woods — &M. ft. Car Lots
Ginger, root Nutmegs	. 0 35 0 60	" super		Borax.	. 0 04 0 05	Ash white 1st and 2nd-1 to 2 in \$28 oo 35 00
Mace Pepper, black ground.	1 00 1 10 $0 16\frac{1}{2} 0 18$	Hardware	S Standards	Camphor		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" white, ground.		TIN:	\$ c. c.	Castor Oil Caustic Soda	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Birch " 1 to 4 in 25 00 28 00
SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s	4 88	COPPER : Ingot	13 75 14 00	Cream Tartarl Epsom Salts	b 0 27 0 30	" Red, " I to 13 in 25 00 28 00
Extra Granulated	4 23	LEAD: Bar	4 50 5 00	Extrt Logwood bul	k 0 12 0 13	Basswood " 1 to 12 in 16 00 22 00
Acadia Beet Granulated		Pig Sheet	··· 3 35 3 50 ··· 0 05 0 05	1 Gentian	0 10 0 12	" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 20 00 25 00 Butternut, " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 24 00 30 00
Phoenix Bright Coffee	4 13	Shot, common Zinc sheet	4 75 5 15	Hellebore	0 14 0 16	" " " to 3 in 25 00 35 00 Chestnut, " 1 to 2 in 25 00 28 00
No. 3 Yellow	3 93	Antimony	8 00 9 00	Iodine Insect Powder	·· 3 75 4 75	Cherry " 1 to 12 in 48 00 55 00
" 2 "	···· 3 73 ··· 3 63	Solder, nr. & nr Solder, Standard BRASS : Sheet	0 19 0 21 0 19	Morphia Sul	1 75 1 80	Elm, Soft, " $1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ in, } 20 \text{ ob } 100 \text{ ob } 00$
TEAS:		IRON: Hamilton Pig.	21 00	Oil Lemon, Super	1 50 1 75	" Rock " I to 11 in 18 00 22 00
Japan, Yokohama Japan, Kobe	0 22 0 40	Refined Horseshoe	285 295	Paris Green 1 b pkt	ts 0 17	Hemlock, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in 20 00 25 50 to in 12 00 12 00
Japan, Siftings & Dust Congou, Monings	013 060	Hoop Steel Swedish	2 00	Quinine	2 75 3 00 Z. 0 35 0 50	Hickory, " 11 to 2 in 28 00 30 00
Congou, Foochows	0 18 0 50	Bar, ordinary	1 75 1 85	Saltpetre1	b. 0 07 0 08	" 2 to 4 in 25 00 28 00
Yg. Hyson, Moyune Yg Hyson, Fuchow & Tienkai, com to choʻt	0 00 0 05	Hoops, coopers	2 90 3 00	Shellac	0 60 0 65	" 2 to 4 in 40 20 45 00
Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey Gunpowder, Moyune.	0 20 0 35	Band	2 90	Soda Ash	0 02 0 03	"White Pl'in" 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 35 00 40 00 "2 to 4 m 40 00 45 00
Gunpowder, Pingsuey	DIS 0 20	Boiler Kivete boet	4 50 5 0	Tartaric Acid	2 25 2 75	Quartered 1 to 2 10 85 03 95 00
Ceylon, B'k n Orange Pekoes	B	" Imitati	on 0 06	Citeria Anid	0 42 0 45	
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MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 13th April, 1904. Ashes.—A lot of thirty barrels of American ashes is reported at the inspection stores, a big lot as trade goes now, but they have not been offered on the local market, and it is presumed are held for shipment on opening of naviga-

tion. Some English enquiry is reported, and \$6.25 per cental has been paid for No. I pots, with about \$5.80, a figure for seconds. Cements, Firebricks, Etc.—In cements

there is as yet no briskness of demand, and the spring business in both these commodities opens up slowly. Freights and makers' prices are just about on the same basis as a year ago, and there will be little variation from quotations of last spring for new supplies about to arrive. In fire clay and firebricks a very fair business is doing at from \$8 to \$9.50 per ton for the former, and from \$19 to \$22 per thousand for the latter.

Dairy Products.—The cheese market is a very quiet one, with an entire absence of any recent business, and it is difficult to establish anything in the shape of a definite quotation. Butter prices tend to easiness, and 19c. is now considered an extreme price for new creamery, while held creamery is quoted at about $17\frac{1}{2}c$.; dairy makes range at about $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c.

Dry Goods .- Full returns regarding 4th April payments show that retail paper was rather better met than anticipated; one leading house reports about 75 per cent. of its bills receivable due that day as being met, but these are exceptional figures, and general remittances are of a backward character. The weather at moment of writing is very unfavorable to retail trade, and as the season is getting on, it is feared that sorting business will be considerably behind that of last spring. On fine days city trade is good, but in the country spring stocks move out slowly. A letter from a leading English carpet manufacturing concern advises a general advance in all their makes of goods in this line.

Leather .- Boot and shoe manufacturers are reported as cutting a fair proportion of stock, and for the season of the year a moderately good business is reported. Some fair export movement is reported in splits as well as sole. Prices of black leather tend generally to firmness, tanners claiming that there is little profit to be made at present figures. Best Western splits are in light supply and are firm at 21c.; Quebec, ditto, 17 to 171/2c.; glove grain is very steady at 111/2c.; pebble is comparatively scarce, and is quoted at 12 to 121/2c., and buff at similar figures; harness, 30 to 32c.; russet, 40 to 42c.; Scotch grain, 14 to 15c.; chrome calf, 17 to 21c. Sole steady at former quotations.

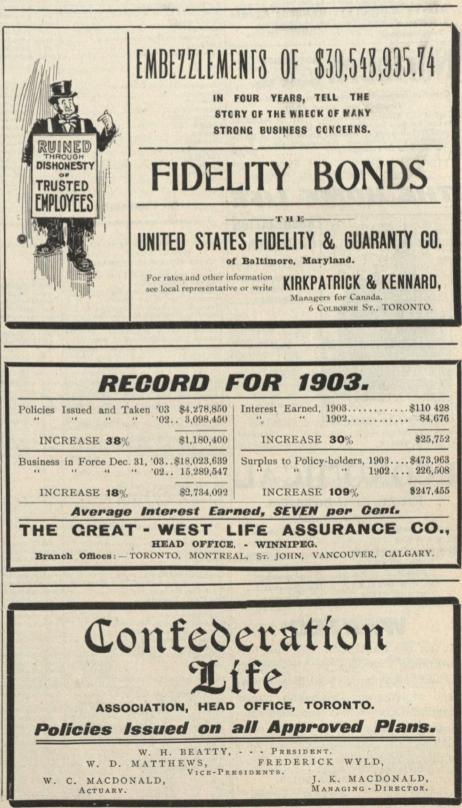
Furs.—Receipts continue light, and dealers are indifferent buyers, and are culling their selections very closely. Quotations for prime pelts are as follows: Beaver, \$5 to \$6.50 for large; medium, ditto, \$4 to \$4.75; No. 1

choice bear, \$12 for large, \$8 for medium, and \$5 for small; badger, 30 to 50c.; fisher, No. 1, dark, \$3.50 to \$4.50; ditto brown, \$3 to \$4; pale ditto, \$2 to \$3; red fox, \$2.25 to \$4, cross fox, \$5 to \$10 for No. 1, as to color; Wolverine, \$2.50 to \$5; lynx, \$3 to \$6 for No. 1 marten, \$2 to \$2.50 for Ontario and Quebec skins; fine B.C. and Northwest pelts bring higher prices; mink, \$2 to \$4 for No. 1; fall rats, 8 to 17c.; winter ditto, 15 to 20c.; spring ditto, 23c. for extra large, 22c. for large, 20c. for medium, and 18c. for small: otter, \$8 to \$12; fine Labradors and Northeastern would bring \$12 to \$20; coon, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for No. 1 black, and from \$1 to \$1.75 for No. 1 dark; prime skunk, \$1.50 for No. 1, all

black; short stripe, \$1.10; long stripe, boc.; and broad stripe, 20c.

Groceries.—Nothing of special interest is reported in this line. The molasses market in Barbados is showing further easing off in quotations for new crop, late offers being at about 18½c., landed gauge, and local jobbing quotations for stock on hand are being shaded. The sugar market is a steady one; local refiners report good demand, and still quote \$4.15 for standard granulated, and proportionate figures for yellows. The London and Ceylon tea markets show steadiness.

Hides.—Receipts of beef hides are smaller now that Easter is past. and prices remain steady at 9c. for No. 1



Assurance Co.,	Limited.							(C1 1	
of LONDON, Eng. ire - Life - Capital & Assets over \$		BANKS	Share	Capital Author- ized.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months	HAL	g Pric
Canadian Branch-Head Offic JAS. McGregor, Ma Toronto Office, 49 Wellington	nager. n Street East.	British North America New Brunswick Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax	\$ 243 100 100 20	\$ 4,866,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	\$ 4,866,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	\$ 4,866,000 500,000 2,000,000 997;001	\$ 1,946,000 775,000 3,100,000 440,000	3% 6 5 3	128 300 260 130	153 301 265 140
GEO. R. HA Gen. Agent for Toro	nto and Co. of York	People's Bank of N.B Royal Bank of Canada	150 100	180,000	180,000 3,000,000	180,000 3,000,000	170,000	4	136	140 2061
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INSURANCE CO., OF E The Oldest Scottish Fir	e Office.	Banque St. Jean		1,000,000	500,000	265,000	10,000		Mon	treal.
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elephone 2309.		Provincial Bank of Canada Quebec Union Bank of Canada	25 100 100	1,000,000 3,000,000 4.000,000	871,000	823,000 2,500,000	nil. 900,000	3	1171	
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adian Branch, 1780 Notre Dam	e Street, Montreal.	Dominion	50	4,000,000 2,500,000	3,000,000	8,700,000 3,000,000 2,223,000	3,000,000 3,000,000 1,890,000	5 5	2268 207	227 210
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 Security of Policy-holders MOBERLY, Inspector. E. ROBT. W. TYRE, Manaper 	P PEARSON, Agent.	Sovereign Toronto Traders Western	100 100 100	2,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	1,300,000 2,9*8,000 2,000,000 500,000	1,300,000 2,968,000 1,996,000	325,000 3.168,000 450,000	22* 5 33	227 136 1413	1381
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	ASSOCIATION	SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT.						anna an		
	OF CANADA	Canada Permanent Mortg e Corporation	10	20,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,750,000	3	121	122
No. of the second secon	HEAD OFFICE :	UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1859								
	Home Life	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Toronto Mortgage Co	50 50	1,445,860	630,200 1,120,860	630,200 725,000	235,000 250,000	3 21/2	117 90	119
	Building, Toronto.	Canada Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	50 50 50	750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	750,000 1,000,00 3,000,000	750,000 934,200	285,000	3 2	1:9 75 179	
	Capital,	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landed Banking & Loan Co	100	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,400,000 1,100,000 700,000	975.000 390,000 195,000	4 ⁴ 3 3	120 120	
14 14 14 14 14	\$1,000,000	London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa		679,700 (not li't'd)	679,700 2,000,000 300,000	679,700 1,200,000 300,000	85,500 600,000 75,000	33.3	120	
COCH THE CO	- Reliable Agents	Under Private Acts.	(respi	a company			1,1,000			
	wanted in unre- presented districts	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) Central Can. Loan and Savings Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	398,481 1,250,000	120,000	t ij	80 1 50	
	Correspondence solicited	London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.) "THE COMPANIES ACT," 1877-1889.	50	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000 3 000	210,000 51,000	3	89 95	91
N. R HARCOURT, M.A., F J. PATTISON, M	C.C., - PRESIDENT. MANAGING-DIRECTOR.	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd. Real Estate Loan Co	100 100 40		839,850 2,008,000 578,840	734,590 1,004,000 373,720	174,000 370,000 50,000	21/2 3 5	77 ¹ 103 76	
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Fire Ins. Co. of Be Cash and Mutual Sys	rlin, Ont.	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100	1,000,000	373,000	271,993 600,000	120,000	33	t22 t30	
I Net Asests	\$ 319.377	MISCELLANEOUS. British America Assurance Co	50	1 000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	830,000	31	IOC	
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JOHN FENNELL, GEORGE C. H. LANG	Vice-President.	Western Assurance Co Canadian Pacific Railway	100	80,000,000	80,000,000	2,000,000 80,000,000 6,268,414	1.289,000	3 3 1 ¹ *	75 1167 1007	1174
W. H. SCHMALZ, M JOHN A. ROSS,		Toronto Railway Twin City Railway Sao Paulo Tramway	100	20,000,000 6,000,000	16,500,000 6,000,000	15,000,000 6,000,000		14* 14*	928 928 924 176	94 932 182
	Contraction of the second	Commercial Cable Co Bell Telephone Co	100	5,000,000	3,960,000	13,000,000 3,564,000 2,125,000	4,421,000 910,000 365,000	1 ³ 4 2 [*] 5	136	1373
WANT	ED	Canadian General Electric Toronto Electric Light Co Northern Navigation Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,000 560,000	2,000,000 560,000	50,000	τ <u>3</u> * 5	1312	
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surance Company of		" " preferred Dominion Coal Co common		8,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000 7,926,000 15,000,000		32	53 64	····
nding, an experience nt of Agencies. T		" " preterred Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, common .	100	3,000,000	3,000,000 5,000,000	3,000,000		4 21 2	78 98	781
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an record a good salar	ry will be paid.	Dominion Telegraph Co Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Carter Crume, preferred	100	5,000,000	3,132,000 725,000	2,505,000 725,000	75,000	3 1 <u>8</u> *	844	85
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ldress all communic ll be treated confident		Dunlop Tire Co., preferred Consumers Gas Co Niagara Navigation Co	. 50	2,000,000		1,750,000 605,000		22*	206	117

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CASH-MUTUAL and STOCK TORONTO HEAD OFFICE, Authorized Capital, \$500.000 D. HIENER, Berlin, Pres. W. H. SHAPLEY, TOronto, Vice President. W G. WRIGHT, Inspector. F. CLEMENT BROWN, Manager.



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quarters. Locally, pig iron and bars are quoted at old figures. Iron pipe is steady at \$4.42 for inch. Canada plates are easy at \$2.20 to \$2.25, but black sheets are relatively higher at \$2.25 to \$2.30. Galvanized sheets, tinplates, etc., are unchanged. Lead is steadily advancing, and is now quoted at \$3.50 in a jobbing way; a meeting of the lead pipe manufacturers was held yesterday, but it was not decided to advance prices as yet. Copper is also showing a gradual firming up, and 1334c. is the present jobbing price. Spelter is steady at 53/4 to 6c., and antimony at 73/4c.

Oils, Paints and Glass.-The improvement in the movement, as noted last week, continues, and a fair seasonable trade is doing. In quotations not a change is reported, but further decline is expected momentarily in turpentine. Quotations are: Single barrels, raw linseed oil, 47 to 48c.; boiled. 50 to 51c.. net 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, 87c. single barrels; olive oil, machinery, 90c. to \$1; cod oil, 35 to 40c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 621/2 to 65c.; straw seal, 421/2 to 45 to 55c. per gallon; tinged and brown ditto, down to 35c.; sweet pale whale oil, 50 to 55c.; castor oil, 71/2 to 8c. for machinery; pharmaceutical ditto, 81/2 to 9c.; lead (chemically pure and firstclass brands), \$4.50; No. 1, \$4.25; No. 2, \$4; No. 3, \$3.80 to \$3.90; No. 4, \$3.60; dry white lead, 41/4 to 41/2c. for pure; No. 1 ditto, 4 to 41/2c.; genuine red ditto, 4 to 41/4.; No. 1 red lead, 4c.; putty in bulk, bbls., \$1.80; bladder putty in bbls., \$1.90; ditto, in kegs or tins, \$2.65; London washed whiting, 45c.;

23-lb. tins, \$2.55; 121/2-lb. red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, 14c. in bulk, and 15c. in 1-lb. packages; window glass, per 100 ft., \$3 to \$3.25 for first break; \$3.45 for second break ,and \$4.20 for third break; per 50 feet, \$1.70 for first break, and \$1.80 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 14th, 1904.

Chemicals, Drugs, Etc.-Trade in local drug circles is about fair, without any particularly noteworthy feature presenting itself. The most important point in the situation in New York has been the decline in refined camphor of 8c. per pound, owing to the fact that crude is again coming forward from Japan. It keeps steady. No change in menthol has occurred since the drop reported a week or two ago. Opium is easy.

Dry Goods .- Wholesalers report a fairly busy week. No further changes have taken place in staple cotton goods, but prices continue very strong. Travellers report prospects for the coming season as excellent. Payments early this month were hardly up to the average, but this had not been expected.

Flour and Grain.-The only change reported in grains is in the price of rye which is Ic. higher, being scarce and wanted. Wheat is quite dull. Little business is being done, and receipts are almost nil. Flour is steady at \$3.57 for ninety per cent. patents in buyers' bags, with extra brands a little higher. Oatmeal is very firm. Bran and shorts remain without change.

Groceries .- There has been no change this week in sugars, though the New York market has strengthened still further. Canned vegetables are in very good demand, and prices are firm. Teas also show a rising tendency, and business is fairly active. In dried fruits no special feature is displayed, but currants promise to be firmer.

Hardware.-Trade in general lines of hardware is becoming more active, as become more spring requirements urgent. No price changes have been made recently, and values keep firm. All the indications point to a good season's business as soon as navigation opens. Metals are moving fairly well, considering all things, but a considerably brisker trade is looked for at an early date.

Hides and Skins .- Trade may be described as quiet, but steady. The offerings, for this time of the year, are fair. Calfskins have made no change. Leather is showing considerable activity and a good deal of talk of advancing prices is heard.

Provisions .- The butter market is easy, owing to the liberal receipts of large dairy rolls. For choice dairy and creamery, the demand is good. Not Paris white, 75c.; Venetian boxes, \$2.40; much change has occurred in the cheese



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situation. A steady market prevails for eggs (new laid) at 14 to 15c. Hops are dull, with Canadian crop quoted at 28 to 30c. The offerings of dressed hogs continue rather small, but prices continue easy. Hog products are in fair demand, but this is expected to improve with the opening of navigation.

Seeds .- Greater quietness than is usual at this time of the year prevails in the seed business, but this no doubt is due merely to the lateness of the season. Prices are quoted as follows: Alsike. \$4.25 to \$7.80 per bushel; red clover, \$5.25 to \$7.50, and timothy; \$1.50 to \$2.75. the latter for flail threshed.

Wool.-Business is still very quiet. In fleece very little is doing, while in pulled wools, the demand from the domestic mills is very slow.



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