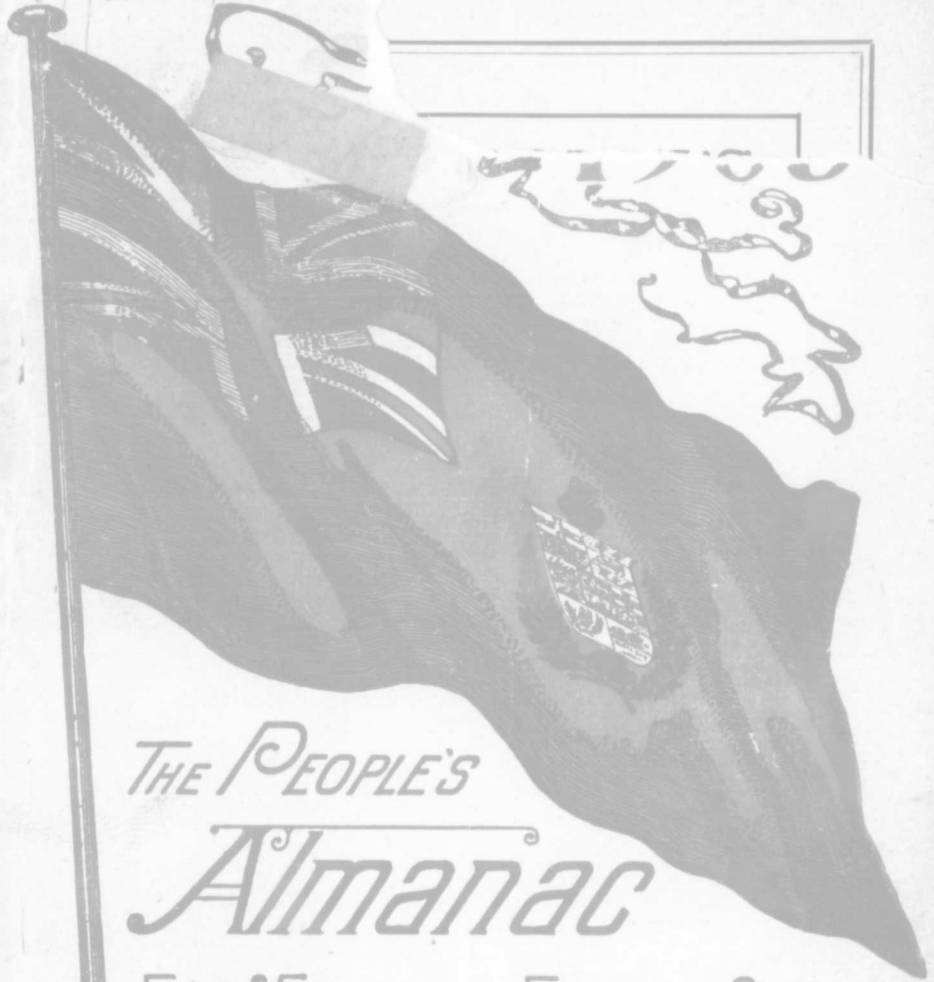


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*Almanac*

FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to

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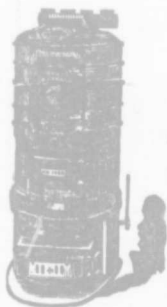
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A COMPILATION OF  
FACTS AND FIGURES  
FOR THE CONSID-  
ERATION OF THE  
ELECTORS OF CANADA

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ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

"The Gazette" Montreal

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS *of the* PUBLISHERS

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North-Western  
Telegraph....  
Company of Canada



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**I**N presenting to the public the thirteenth edition of the **PEOPLE'S ALMANAC**, the publishers feel that the demand and favor it has met, year by year is ample justification for its appearance. It has been found to be a useful work for those who follow political affairs. Its purpose is to give facts bearing upon public affairs, and to be a reliable authority on the political issues of the day. \*\*\*\*\*  
In presenting the issue of 1903 to the readers of the "Gazette," the publishers desire to wish them a Happy New Year. \*\*\*

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## ECLIPSES IN 1903.

In the year 1903 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun (☉) and two of the Moon (☾).

I.—An annular eclipse of the Sun (☉), March 28; invisible here, but visible in the Phillipine Islands, Eastern Asia, a great portion of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

II.—A partial eclipse of the Moon (☾), April the 11th; partly visible here. The beginning visible generally in Africa, Europe, the western portions of Asia, and the eastern parts of South America; the ending visible generally in Africa, Europe, South America, and the eastern portions of North America. Time of the eclipse is as follows:

### EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Moon enters penumbra.....	11d 4h 26m p.m.
Moon enters shadow.....	11d 5h 34m p.m.
Middle of eclipse.....	11d 7h 13m p.m.
Moon leaves shadow.....	11d 8h 52m p.m.
Moon leaves penumbra.....	11d 10h 0m p.m.

III.—A total eclipse of the Sun (☉), September 20th; invisible here; visible to the extreme southern part of Australia, and to the greater portion of the Indian Ocean.

IV.—A partial eclipse of the Moon (☾), October 6th; not visible here, but the beginning visible generally in Africa and the Pacific Ocean; the ending visible generally in Africa, the eastern portions of Europe and the Pacific Ocean.

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS FOR 1903.

The Planet Venus (♀) begins as evening star and continues as such until September 17th, after which date she will be morning star to the end of the year.

The Planet Mars (♂) is morning star until March 29th, and then evening star the balance of the year.

The Planet Jupiter (♃) will be evening star until February 19th, then morning star until September 12th, and then evening star to end of the year.

The Planet Saturn (♄) is evening star until January 21st, then morning star until July 30th, and then evening star the rest of the year.

### CHURCH FESTIVALS, HOLIDAYS, ETC.

New Year's Day.....	Jan. 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	May 31
Epiphany.....	" 6	Trinity Sunday.....	June 7
Septuagesima.....	Feb. 8	Corpus Christi.....	" 11
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun..	" 22	Accession of Queen Victoria...	" 20
Ash Wednesday.....	" 25	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	" 24
St. David's Day.....	Mar. 1	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	" 29
St. Patrick's Day.....	" 17	Dominion Day.....	July 1
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	" 25	Labor Day.....	Sept. 7
Palm Sunday.....	April 5	Michaelmas.....	" 29
Good Friday.....	" 10	All Saints.....	Nov. 1
Easter Sunday.....	" 12	King Edward VII's Birthday...	" 9
Easter Monday.....	" 13	First Sunday in Advent.....	" 29
Low Sunday.....	" 19	St. Andrew's Day.....	" 30
St. George's Day.....	" 23	Conception.....	Dec. 8
Rogation Sunday.....	May 17	St. Thomas's Day.....	" 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thurs...	" 21	Christmas.....	" 25
Victoria Day.....	" 24		

### LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

*For the Dominion*—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 10; Easter Monday, April 13; Victoria Day, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 7; King's Birthday, November 9; Christmas, December 25.

*For the Province of Quebec*—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 8; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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1st Month.

JANUARY, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	THUR.	New Year's Day.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	FRID.	Mild and generally fair.	7 40	4 27	7 26	7 34	4 34	7 23
3	SAT.	Frosty. Storm period.	7 40	4 28	8 26	7 34	4 35	8 28
4	SUN.	Snow blockades in Lake region.	7 40	4 29	9 39	7 34	4 36	9 31
5	MON.	Emma Abbott died, 1891.	7 40	4 30	10 34	7 34	4 37	10 35
6	TUES.	Desperate assault on Ladysmith, 1900.	7 40	4 31	11 35	7 34	4 38	11 34
7	WED.	Heavy precipitation and wind storms.	7 40	4 32	morn.	7 34	4 39	morn.
8	THUR.	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	7 40	4 33	0 43	7 34	4 40	0 41
9	FRID.	Moderating.	7 39	4 34	1 51	7 34	4 41	1 48
10	SAT.	Clearing weather over Lake region.	7 39	4 35	3 01	7 33	4 41	2 57
11	SUN.	Floods in Montreal, 1896.	7 39	4 36	4 11	7 33	4 43	4 06
12	MON.	Precipitation below the normal.	7 38	4 37	5 18	7 33	4 44	5 13
13	TUES.	Severe gale in Canada, 1890.	7 38	4 38	6 17	7 33	4 45	6 14
14	WED.	Fire at St. John, N.B., 1837.	7 38	4 39	rises	7 32	4 46	rises.
15	THUR.	Heavy snows and drifts.	7 37	4 41	6 30	7 32	4 47	6 33
16	FRID.	Cold period.	7 37	4 42	7 46	7 31	4 48	7 45
17	SAT.	Fort Fisher captured, 1865.	7 36	4 43	9 09	7 31	4 49	9 04
18	SUN.	Daniel Webster born, 1782.	7 35	4 45	10 09	7 30	4 51	10 09
19	MON.	Violent gales over Northwest.	7 34	4 46	11 16	7 29	4 52	11 15
20	TUES.	Very low temperature, ice gorges.	7 34	4 47	morn.	7 29	4 53	morn.
21	WED.	Stonewall Jackson born, 1824.	7 33	4 49	0 24	7 28	4 54	0 22
22	THUR.	Ice blockades in Canadian Rivers.	7 32	4 51	1 27	7 27	4 55	1 24
23	FRID.	Ice bridge built at Quebec, 1885.	7 31	4 52	2 28	7 26	4 57	2 24
24	SAT.	Windy.	7 30	4 53	3 26	7 26	4 58	3 21
25	SUN.	Storm period.	7 29	4 55	4 19	7 25	4 59	4 14
26	MON.	Gen. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 28	4 56	5 04	7 24	5 00	5 03
27	TUES.	Ottawa constituted Capital, 1858.	7 27	4 58	5 51	7 23	5 02	5 47
28	WED.	Strong sales.	7 26	4 59	6 30	7 22	5 04	6 26
29	THUR.	George III. died, 1820.	7 25	5 00	sets.	7 21	5 05	sets.
30	FRID.	Temperature above the normal.	7 24	5 02	6 19	7 20	5 06	6 22
31	SAT.	James G. Blaine (U.S.) born, 1830.	7 23	5 03	7 23	7 19	5 08	7 24
			7 22	5 05	8 25	7 18	5 1	8 36

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
First Quarter .....	6d 4h 56m ev.	6d 3h 56m ev.	6d 2h 56m ev.
Full Moon .....	13d 9h 17m m.	13d 8h 17m m.	13d 7h 17m m.
Last Quarter .....	20d 6h 49m m.	20d 5h 49m m.	20d 4h 49m m.
New Moon .....	28d 11h 39m m.	28d 10h 39m m.	28d 9h 39m m.

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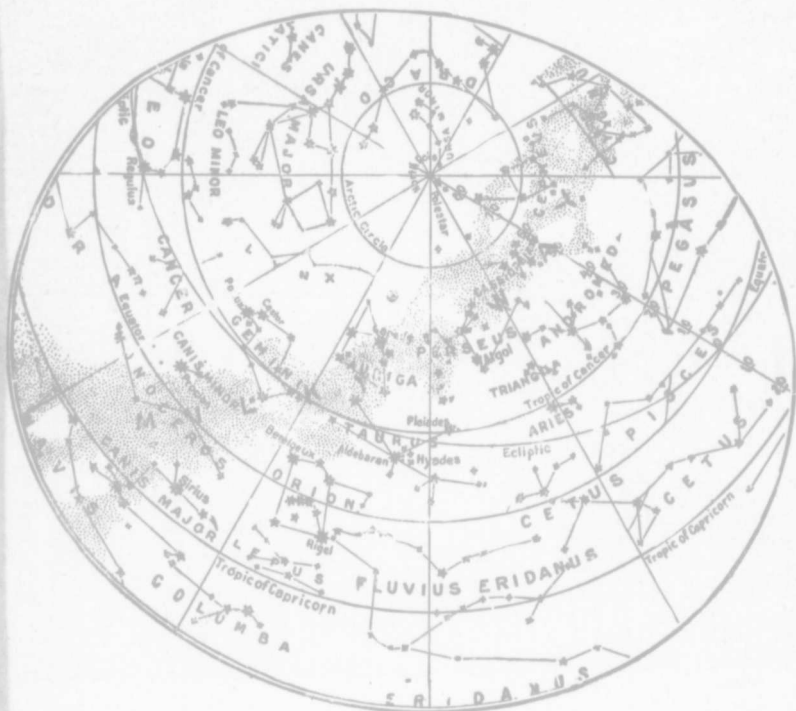
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR JANUARY



NOTE—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Looking skyward about 9 o'clock during the evenings of January we behold a magnificent galaxy of constellations spread out to our view. The Great Bear is slowly climbing up from beneath the North Star, while far down towards the East we see Regulus just emerging above the horizon. Gemini, which contains the bright twin stars Castor and Pollux, is climbing up in the East. To the South of Gemini is the bright star Procion. While still farther in a southerly direction we see Sirius, the Dog Star, now favorably situated for observation. This is the brightest fixed star in all the heavens. It was early observed by the Chaldean shepherds while tending their flocks by night on the plains of Babylon. And the Ancient Thebans determined the length of the year by the number

of its risings. To the west of Sirius we see Orion, the most magnificent of all the heavenly constellations. Whoever looks upon this constellation and learns its name will never forget it. There are 78 visible stars in it. And when it is on the meridian it is visible to the entire habitable world. There are three stars of the second magnitude together in a straight line, which constitute the Belt of Orion. These three stars make a line exactly 3 degrees in length. They are sometimes called the Ell and Yard. In Job they are called the Bands of Orion; and the ancient husbandman sometimes called them Jacob's Rod.

To the northwest of Orion we see the Pleiades and Hyades, while to the north of the Hyades is Auriga, with milk white Capella a little past

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the meridian. Perseus containing the bright and variable star Algol is situated in the midst of the Milky Way, and is now a little past the meridian. While to the west and south of Perseus we see Cassiopeia, Andromeda, the Triangle, and other beautiful constellations. Indeed the extraordinary splendor of the winter skies has attracted the attention of mankind in every age, from the time the Pharaohs held the children of Israel in bondage and Rome levied tribute on the world, to our own present time. When upon a clear, cold night one looks upward at the magnificent panorama spread out before him, is it not enough to excite a feeling of awe and admiration

for the Eternal One who made so many worlds and causes them to move with such harmony through space? Can we wonder that the science of astronomy has been cultivated by mankind in all ages? For it is at once the most interesting, the most exact, the most sublime, and the most useful of all the sciences. When we consider that many of these stars and planets are much larger than our world, how can we be so vain as to think they were created simply for us to view? Are we not almost forced to believe that many of them are inhabited? Some, no doubt, by mortals like ourselves and others by the immortals.

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2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

28 Days.

Day Month	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS, CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SUN.	Meissonnier, French artist, died, 1891.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	MON.	Mild weather for February.	7 21	5 07	9 28	7 17	5 11	9 27
3	TURS.	Threatening over Great Lakes.	7 20	5 08	10 32	7 16	5 12	10 31
4	WED.	Low temperature, heavy freezing.	7 19	5 09	11 39	7 15	5 14	11 37
5	THUR.	Cold wave.	7 18	5 11	morn.	7 14	5 15	morn.
6	FRID.	Low temperature over Canadian Provinces	7 17	5 12	0 47	7 12	5 16	0 44
7	SAT.	Charles Dickens born, 1812.	7 16	5 14	1 55	7 11	5 18	1 51
8	SUN.	Jules Verne born, 1828.	7 14	5 15	3 00	7 10	5 19	2 56
9	MON.	Threatening Weather.	7 13	5 17	4 01	7 09	5 20	3 58
10	TURS.	Destructive gales over Lake region.	7 12	5 18	4 58	7 08	5 22	4 54
11	WED.	Alex. H. Stevens born, 1811.	7 10	5 20	5 49	7 06	5 23	5 45
12	THUR.	Blizzards.	7 09	5 21	rises.	7 05	5 24	rises.
13	FRID.	Very cold.	7 08	5 22	6 33	7 03	5 26	6 34
14	SAT.	Squally conditions throughout Provinces.	7 06	5 25	8 56	7 00	5 29	8 55
15	SUN.	Moine blown up, 1898.	7 03	5 27	10 05	6 59	5 30	10 04
16	MON.	Franco-German War ended, 1871.	7 01	5 28	11 12	6 58	5 31	11 10
17	TURS.	Windy.	7 00	5 30	morn.	6 56	5 33	morn.
18	WED.	Deficiency in precipitation.	6 58	5 31	0 16	6 55	5 34	0 13
19	THUR.	Florida ceded to U. S., 1821.	6 56	5 32	1 16	6 53	5 35	1 12
20	FRID.	Very cold at all points.	6 54	5 34	2 11	6 52	5 37	2 07
21	SAT.	Cardinal Newman born, 1801.	6 52	5 35	3 02	6 50	5 38	2 57
22	SUN.	Changing.	6 51	5 37	3 47	6 49	5 40	3 42
23	MON.	Milder.	6 49	5 38	4 27	6 47	5 41	4 23
24	TURS.	Clear and frosty nights.	6 47	5 40	5 05	6 45	5 42	5 01
25	WED.	Earl of Sussex beheaded, 1630.	6 46	5 41	5 36	6 43	5 44	5 33
26	THUR.	Victor Hugo born, 1802.	6 44	5 42	6 08	6 42	5 45	6 06
27	FRID.	Threatening weather from the Lakes to	6 42	5 44	sets.	6 40	5 46	sets.
28	SAT.	Ludysmith relieved, 1900, [Atlantic Coast.	6 40	5 45	7 18	6 39	5 47	7 18

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	5d 5h 1'm m.	5d 4h 12'm m.	5d 3h 12'm m.
Full Moon.....	11d 7h 58'm ev.	11d 6h 58'm ev.	11d 5h 58'm ev.
Last Quarter.....	19d 1h 23'm m.	19d 0h 23'm m.	18d 11h 23'm ev.
New Moon.....	27d 5h 2'm m.	27d 4h 20'm m.	27d 3h 20'm m.

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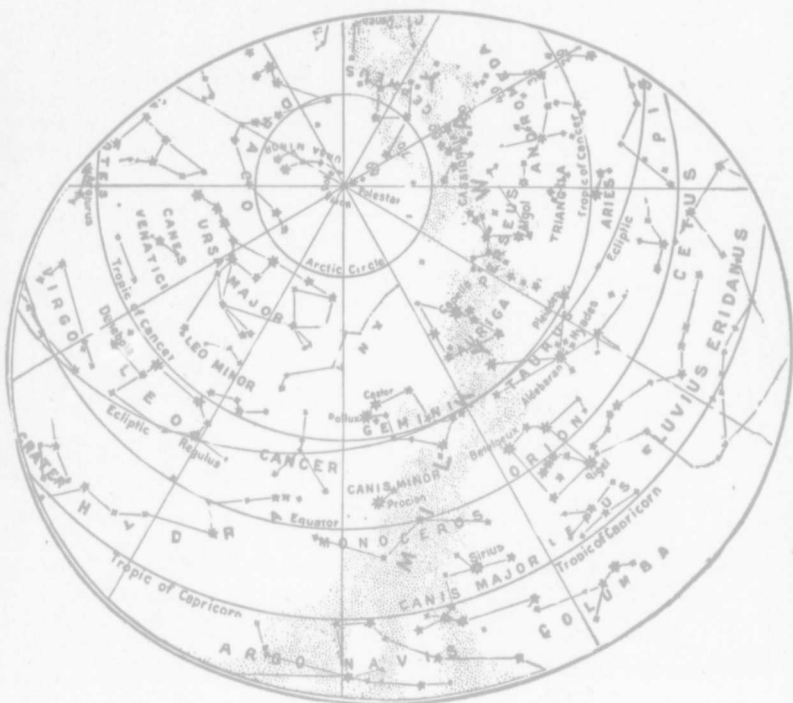
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR FEBRUARY



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock of the February evenings we see above us some of the finest constellations in the heavens. The constellation Taurus, or the Bull, distinguished by its beautiful groups of the Hyades and Pleiades is a little past the meridian bending towards the west. The former consists of five stars in the shape of the letter V, one of which is the bright-red first magnitude star Aldebaran. The Pleiades is a group in which the stars are more closely packed together. Most persons cannot distinguish more than six stars with the naked eye, while a keen eye will see more. The brightest of them is called Alcyone, famous for its having been once considered the "Central Sun," around which our sun is hurled with all its retinue of planets and satellites—a fine idea, which, however, has

been exploded.

Southeast of Taurus, the most splendid of all the constellations in the heavens will arrest the attention of even those who take but little interest in the starry heavens. This constellation is Orion, commemorating the mighty hunter, the son of Neptune. It principally consists of two first magnitude stars, Betelgeux and Rigel, the former of a reddish tinge, the latter almost entirely white. Between them is the belt of Orion, consisting of three stars, the two outer ones being almost exactly three degrees distant from each other. From the belt hangs the sword, composed of three smaller stars. The three stars in the belt of Orion are sometimes denominated the three Kings, because they point out the Hyades and Pleiades on the one side, and

POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR FEBRUARY—Continued.

Sirius or the Dog Star (the brightest fixed star in all the heavens) on the other. In Job they are called the Bands of Orion; but the more common appellation given them including those in the sword, is the Eli and Yard. Northeast of Taurus the beautiful constellation Auriga cannot fail to engage the beholder's attention. The most prominent star in this constellation is Capella, of the first magnitude, too conspicuous an object to escape observation. The bright star Procion in Canis Minor or the Lesser Dog has now almost approached the meridian. This star completes with Betelgeux in Orion and Sirius in Canis Major an equilateral triangle. North of Procion

two bright stars, Castor and Pollux, at no great distance from each other, adorn the constellation Gemini or the Twins. Leo or the Lion, containing Regulus and Denebola together with several other bright stars, can be seen just above the eastern horizon. To the north of Leo we behold the great constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear, which is easily distinguished by means of a cluster of seven bright stars forming what is called the Dipper. In some countries it is called Charles' Wain or Wagon. Climbing up behind the Great Bear is Draco, the Dragon, which, with its many contortions, occupies a large space in the Polar regions.

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3rd Month.

MARCH, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SUN.	Cold freezing weather.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	MON.	Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.	6 39	5 47	8 25	6 37	5 48	8 24
3	TUES.	Deficiency in rainfall.	6 37	5 48	9 31	6 35	5 49	9 29
4	WED.	First U. S. Congress, 1789.	6 35	5 50	10 39	6 33	5 50	10 36
5	THUR.	Rough, stormy and generally March-like.	6 33	5 51	11 45	6 31	5 52	11 42
6	FRID.	Canadians reach Carnarvon, 1900.	6 31	5 52	morn	6 30	5 53	morn.
7	SAT.	Gates over the Great Lakes.	6 29	5 53	0 51	6 28	5 54	0 47
8	SUN.	Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, 1900.	6 27	5 55	1 54	6 26	5 56	1 49
9	MON.	Squally, from Manitoba to Atlantic Coast.	6 26	5 56	2 50	6 24	5 57	2 46
10	TUES.	King Edward VII. married, 1863.	6 24	5 57	3 40	6 22	5 58	3 36
11	WED.	Stormy.	6 22	5 59	4 25	6 21	5 59	4 21
12	THUR.	Cold period.	6 20	6 00	5 02	6 19	6 01	5 00
13	FRID.	Heavy frosts and freezing weather.	6 18	6 02	5 37	6 17	6 02	5 36
14	SAT.	Mexico evacuated by French, 1867.	6 16	6 03	rises.	6 15	6 03	rises.
15	SUN.	Changeable.	6 14	6 04	7 43	6 14	6 04	7 42
16	MON.	Moderating.	6 12	6 06	8 52	6 12	6 05	8 50
17	TUES.	Wild period.	6 10	6 07	9 58	6 10	6 07	9 55
18	WED.	Egypt, Lake Region and Atlantic Coast.	6 09	6 08	11 02	6 08	6 08	10 58
19	THUR.	Capture of Lucknow, 1858.	6 07	6 09	morn.	6 06	6 09	11 53
20	FRID.	Princess Louise married, 1871.	6 05	6 11	0 01	6 05	6 11	morn.
21	SAT.	Threatening.	6 03	6 12	0 53	6 03	6 12	0 49
22	SUN.	Heavy gales, Lakes and Atlantic Coast.	6 01	6 13	1 41	6 01	6 13	1 37
23	MON.	Riel's revolt began, 1885.	5 59	6 15	2 24	5 59	6 14	2 20
24	TUES.	Snow and bluster general.	5 57	6 16	3 02	5 57	6 16	2 58
25	WED.	Tbames tunnel opened, 1843.	5 55	6 17	3 36	5 56	6 17	3 33
26	THUR.	Moderating.	5 54	6 19	4 08	5 54	6 18	4 06
27	FRID.	Monthly temperature below the average.	5 52	6 20	4 35	5 52	6 19	4 34
28	SAT.	Duke of Albany died, 1884.	5 50	6 21	5 03	5 51	6 20	5 02
29	SUN.	Windy.	5 48	6 23	5 31	5 49	6 22	5 31
30	MON.	Rising temperature, threatening weather.	5 46	6 24	sets.	5 47	6 23	sets.
31	TUE.	F. Joseph Haydn born, 1732.	5 44	6 25	8 27	5 45	6 24	8 24
			5 42	6 27	9 37	5 44	6 25	9 33

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	6d 2h 14m ev.	6d 1h 14m ev.	6d 0h 14m ev.
Full Moon.....	13d 7h 13m m.	13d 6h 13m m.	13d 5h 13m m.
Last Quarter.....	20d 9h 8m ev.	20d 8h 8m ev.	20d 7h 8m ev.
New Moon.....	28d 8h 26m ev.	28d 7h 26m ev.	28d 6h 26m ev.

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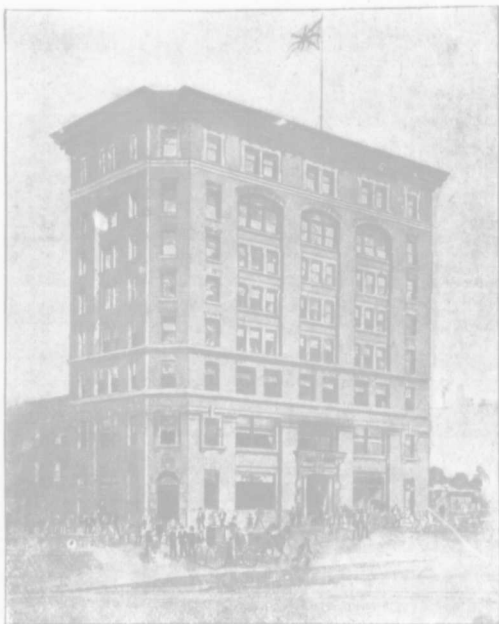
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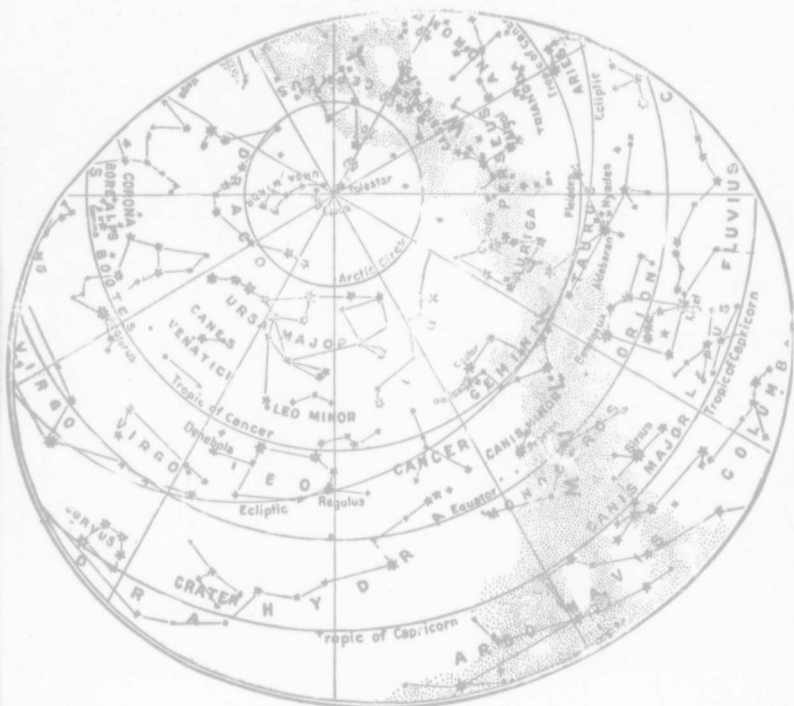
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR MARCH



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Looking overhead about half past eight o'clock, during the evenings of March, we see the heavens have put on a somewhat changed appearance since last month. Orion, which last month was almost directly overhead, has now passed the meridian and is slowly approaching the western horizon. To the northwest of Orion, we see Taurus containing those two remarkable clusters of stars known as the Hyades and Pleiades so often mentioned by the ancients. Close to the western horizon we see Aries, the Ram, which may be readily known by means of two bright stars, in the head about four degrees apart, the most northeasterly of the two being the brightest. Hipparchus informs us that twenty-two centuries ago Aries occupied the first sign in the ecliptic. But in consequence of the pre-

cession of the equinoxes, Aries is now the second constellation in the zodiac. Almost half way between Aries and the North Star and a little toward the east, we see a constellation which cannot fail to attract the observer's attention—this is Perseus containing the bright and variable star, Algol, which can be easily distinguished by means of three stars of the fourth magnitude lying a few degrees southwest of it and forming a small triangle. As Algol continues above the horizon eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, it may be seen every evening from September to May. The milky way around Perseus is very bright. Southeast of Perseus is Auriga with milk white Capella. Capella may be readily known by a little sharp pointed triangle formed by three stars, three or four degrees this side

of it on the left. To the southeast of Auriga we see Gemini, containing the bright twin stars, Castor and Pollux, situated on the edge of the milky-way. Pollux is the brightest of these two stars and is situated about four degrees southeast of Castor. These two stars are now almost directly overhead. Due south of Pollux, and at a distance of twenty-three degrees we see Procion, a very bright star in the Little Dog. While about twenty-six degrees southwest of Procion is Sirius, the brightest fixed star in all the heavens. Ursa Major, The Great Bear, is climbing up high above the horizon and will ere long be on the meridian. There are seven bright stars in the Great Bear, familiarly termed The Dipper.

The two most westerly stars in the bowl of the Dipper are situated five degrees apart and are by common consent termed the Pointers for the reason they always point to the North Star, for let the line which joins them be continued about twenty-nine degrees it will reach the north pole. It is well for the reader to remember this, as these stars being always visible and more familiar than any others, serve as a standard of measure, which the eye can readily make use of in determining the distance between other stars. In a southerly direction from the Dipper, we see the constellation, Leo or the Lion, containing the bright first magnitude star, Regulus.

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4th Month

APRIL, 1903.

30 Days

Day Month.	Day Week.	ELEM. WEATHER FORECASTS, CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	WED.	Cooler.	5 41	6 27	10 44	5 42	6 27	10 40
2	THUR.	Prince Bismarck born, 1815.	5 39	6 29	11 47	5 40	6 28	11 43
3	FRI.	Freezing weather with killing frost.	5 37	6 30	morn.	5 38	6 29	morn.
4	SAT.	Temperature for the month cooler than the average.	5 35	6 31	0 46	5 37	6 30	0 42
5	SUN.	Canada discovered, 1497.	5 33	6 32	1 38	5 35	6 31	1 34
6	MON.	Stormy	5 31	6 34	2 23	5 33	6 32	2 19
7	TUES.	Great eclipse, 1652.	5 29	6 35	3 02	5 31	6 34	2 59
8	WED.	Precipitation about the average.	5 27	6 36	3 37	5 30	6 35	3 35
9	THUR.	Mild period.	5 25	6 38	4 09	5 28	6 36	4 08
10	FRI.	Spanish-Amer. war declared ended, 1899.	5 24	6 39	4 41	5 26	6 37	4 41
11	SAT.	Spring-like.	5 22	6 40	rises.	5 24	6 38	rises.
12	SUN.	Foggy over Lake region and Atlantic seaboard.	5 20	6 41	7 41	5 23	6 40	7 38
13	MON.	Storms in many localities.	5 18	6 43	8 45	5 21	6 41	8 42
14	TUES.	Benj. Franklin died, 1790.	5 16	6 44	9 47	5 19	6 42	9 43
15	WED.	Kruger sees Queen of Holland 1900.	5 14	6 45	10 43	5 17	6 43	10 39
16	THUR.	High temperatures for April.	5 12	6 46	11 34	5 16	6 44	11 30
17	FRI.	Napoleon III. born, 1804.	5 11	6 48	morn.	5 14	6 45	morn.
18	SAT.	Generally fair West, and threatening East.	5 09	6 49	0 19	5 12	6 46	0 15
19	SUN.	Cortex lands in Mexico, 1519.	5 07	6 50	0 59	5 10	6 48	0 55
20	MON.	Storm period.	5 05	6 52	1 35	5 08	6 49	1 31
21	TUES.	Rain or Snow.	5 04	6 53	2 06	5 07	6 50	2 03
22	WED.	Montreal Parliament burned, 1849.	5 02	6 54	2 35	5 05	6 51	2 33
23	THUR.	Tornado period.	5 00	6 56	3 02	5 04	6 53	3 01
24	FRI.	Gen. Grant born, 1822.	4 59	6 57	3 29	5 02	6 54	3 29
25	SAT.	Hard wind, rain and sleet.	4 57	6 59	4 01	5 00	6 55	4 02
26	SUN.	Hard fighting at Thaba N'chu, 1900.	4 56	7 00	4 32	4 59	6 56	4 34
27	MON.	Foggy.	4 54	7 01	sets.	4 57	6 58	sets.
28	TUES.		4 53	7 03	8 31	4 56	6 59	8 27
29	WED.		4 51	7 04	9 37	4 54	7 00	9 32
30	THUR.		4 50	7 05	10 40	4 53	7 02	10 36

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter . . . . .	4d 8h 51m ev.	4d 7h 51m ev.	4d 6h 51m ev.
Full Moon . . . . .	11d 7h 18m ev.	11d 6h 18m ev.	11d 5h 18m ev.
Last Quarter . . . . .	19d 4h 39m ev.	19d 3h 39m ev.	19d 2h 39m ev.
New Moon . . . . .	27d 8h 31m m.	27d 7h 31m m.	27d 6h 31m m.

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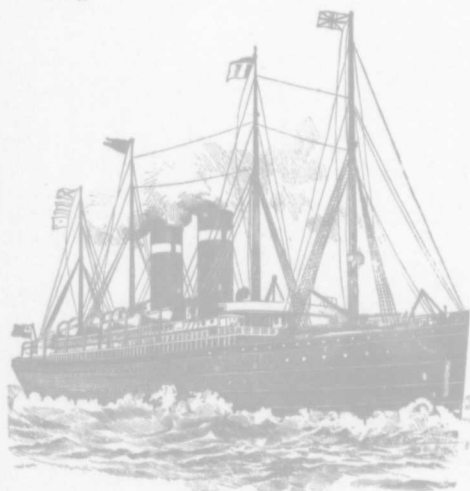
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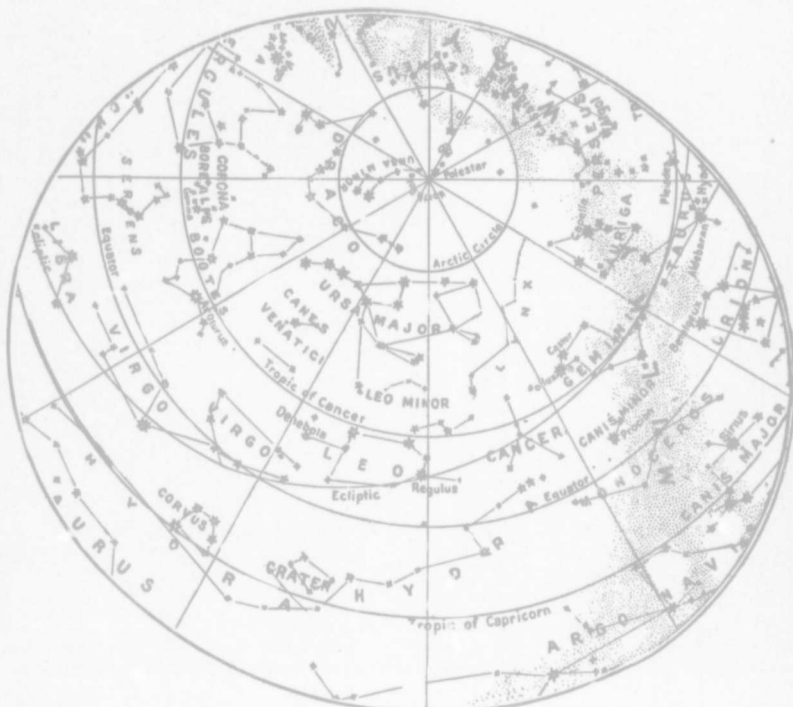
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR APRIL



NOTE—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

In one or two previous articles we have spoken at some length of a number of the various constellations of the heavens, but have not said as much about the circumpolar constellations as they probably deserve. By circumpolar constellations, we mean those constellations which are strung in a circle around the North Star and never set. We will first take up Ursa Major, the Great Bear. Looking skyward about 9 o'clock in the evenings of April, we behold this great constellation high up in the heavens. It is easily distinguished by means of a cluster of seven bright stars forming what is called the Dipper. In some countries it is called Charles' Wain or Wagon. The Dipper which is now near the meridian, above the North Star, lies with its bottom towards us and its handle on the

right. Climbing up behind the Great Bear is Draco, the Dragon, which, with its many contortions, occupies a large space in the polar regions. North of Draco is situated Ursa Minor, the Little Bear. This constellation, which contains but few prominent stars, is, however, much distinguished because of the advantages which its position in the heavens affords to surveying and navigation. Its principal star is so near the true pole of the heaven that it has been known for several thousand years as the North Polar Star.

The seven principal stars in this constellation form a figure very much like the Dipper in the Great Bear; but the Dipper in this constellation is reversed and only about one-half as large as the Dipper in the Great Bear. Below the North

POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR APRIL—Continued.

Star we see Cepheus and Cassiopeia. Cepheus contains no star above the third magnitude. Cassiopeia is nearly at the same distance from the North Star as the Great Bear and is easily distinguished by five stars of the second and third magnitudes in the form of the letter W. This constellation is otherwise memorable as having once contained a very bright star which subsequently disappeared. It may not be amiss to make a remark or two here upon its extraordinary appearances. About three hundred years ago this star all at once shone out with great splendor. It was brighter than any planet and could be seen at noonday. Its light, which was at first of a dazzling whiteness, turned into a reddish yellow and then into an ashy paleness, in which light it expired after being visible for about sixteen months.

THE CONSTELLATIONS NOT CIRCUMPOLAR.

Of the other prominent stars and constellations visible last month, Castor, Pollux, Procion and

Sirius, which were then just a little past the meridian, when viewed now at about half past eight o'clock in the evenings, are seen about half way between the meridian and the western horizon. While Orion and Taurus are on the point of setting. Regulus in the Lion which has been gradually getting higher and higher in the heavens has now reached the meridian. Due east of Regulus and a little more than half way between this star and the horizon, we see a very bright star, which cannot fail to fix the attention of the star gazer: this is Arcturus in Bootes that of Mars. Bootes otherwise known as the Bear Driver, early excited the admiration of the ancients and many were the verses composed in his honor. Claudian says that, "*Bootes with his wain the north unfolds; The Southern gate Orion holds.*"

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5th Month.

MAY, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.  CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	FRID.	Alfred de Musset died, 1857.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	SAT.	Thunder storms over Lake region.	4 48	7 07	11 34	4 51	7 03	11 30
3	SUN.	Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1494.	4 47	7 08	morn.	4 50	7 04	morn.
4	MON.	Cooler.	4 46	7 09	0 23	4 48	7 06	0 19
5	TUES.	Sharp frosts with cool nights East & West	4 44	7 11	1 04	4 47	7 07	0 01
6	WED.	Battle of Prague, 1757.	4 42	7 12	1 40	4 46	7 08	1 38
7	THUR.	Lord Rosebery born, 1847.	4 41	7 14	2 12	4 45	7 09	2 11
8	FRID.	Very warm.	4 40	7 15	2 41	4 44	7 10	2 41
9	SAT.	The month warmer than the average.	4 38	7 16	3 12	4 42	7 11	3 18
10	SUN.	Indian Mutiny began, 1857.	4 37	7 17	3 43	4 41	7 12	3 45
11	MON.	High temperatures for May.	4 36	7 18	4 14	4 40	7 14	4 16
12	TUES.	Karl Ludwig executed, 1641.	4 34	7 20	rises.	4 39	7 15	rises
13	WED.	Threatening.	4 33	7 21	3 33	4 38	7 16	3 23
14	THUR.	Monthly precipitation about the average.	4 32	7 22	3 27	4 37	7 17	3 22
15	FRID.	Louis Riel surrendered, 1885.	4 31	7 23	10 14	4 36	7 18	10 10
16	SAT.	Great Fire at Quebec, 1699.	4 29	7 25	10 56	4 35	7 19	10 52
17	SUN.	Showers.	4 28	7 26	11 34	4 34	7 20	11 30
18	MON.	Local storms of great severity.	4 27	7 27	morn.	4 33	7 21	morn.
19	TUES.	Dark day in N. E., 1780.	4 26	7 28	0 07	4 32	7 22	0 04
20	WED.	Thunder storms in Eastern Canada.	4 25	7 29	0 37	4 31	7 23	0 34
21	THUR.	Montreal riots, 1832.	4 24	7 30	1 04	4 30	7 24	1 02
22	FRID.	R. Wagner born, 1813.	4 23	7 31	1 30	4 29	7 25	1 29
23	SAT.	Variable.	4 22	7 32	1 58	4 28	7 26	1 59
24	SUN.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 21	7 33	2 29	4 27	7 27	2 30
25	MON.	Electrical activity throughout the East.	4 20	7 34	3 00	4 27	7 28	3 02
26	TUES.	American civil war ends, 1865.	4 19	7 35	3 36	4 26	7 29	3 39
27	WED.	Dry conditions in the far West.	4 18	7 36	4 18	4 25	7 30	4 22
28	THUR.	Earl Russell died, 1878.	4 17	7 37	sets.	4 25	7 30	sets
29	FRID.	Empress Josephine died, 1814.	4 17	7 38	9 26	4 24	7 31	9 23
30	SAT.	Joan of Arc burned, 1431.	4 16	7 39	10 19	4 23	7 32	10 15
31	SUN.	Jonetown flood, 2,187 drowned, 1889.	4 15	7 40	11 04	4 22	7 33	11 01
			4 15	7 41	11 43	4 22	7 34	11 40

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	4d 2h 26m m.	4d 1h 26m m.	4d 0h 26m m.
Full Moon.....	11d 8h 18m m.	11d 7h 18m m.	11d 6h 18m m.
Last Quarter.....	19d 10h 18m m.	19d 9h 18m m.	19d 8h 18m m.
New Moon.....	26d 5h 50m ev.	26d 4h 50m ev.	26d 3h 50m ev.

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Reserved Fund.....	8,000,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	435,698 00

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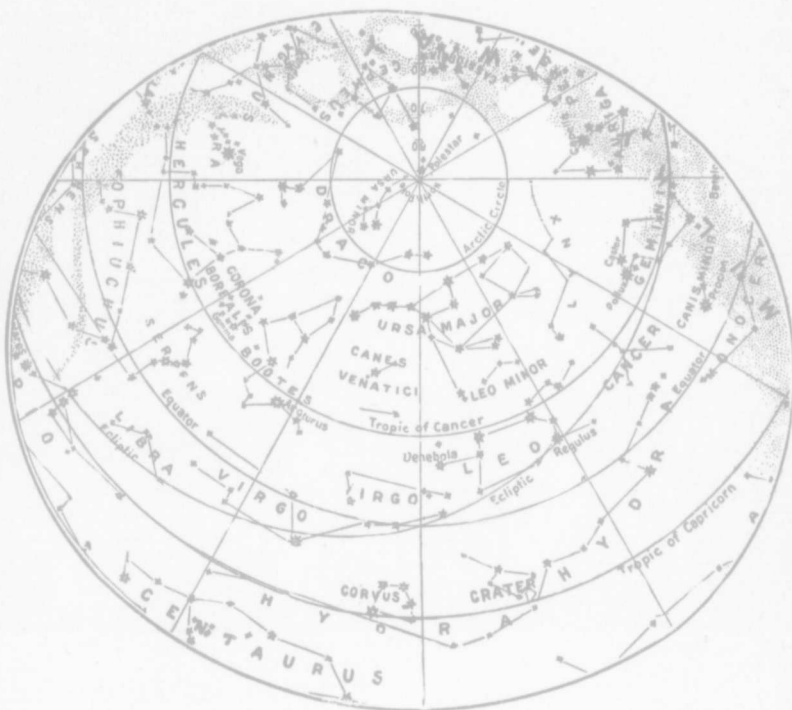
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MONTREAL, 31st October, 1902.

## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR MAY



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Looking skyward about nine o'clock during the evenings of May, we perceive that several of the most beautiful constellations of the heavens, which were visible last month, have now disappeared in the west, while others not before visible have made their appearance in the eastern heavens. Prominent among the latter is Ophiuchus. This constellation occupies a large area in the mid-heavens, directly south of Hercules. Ras Alhague is one of the principal stars in this constellation. To the south of Ophiuchus we behold Scorpio, the Scorpion, just emerging above the eastern horizon. Scorpio is the eighth sign and ninth constellation in the order of the zodiac; and it is one of the most interesting clusters of stars to be seen in the southern hemisphere. In the infancy of astron-

omy the autumnal equinox took place when the sun was in Scorpio. It can be distinguished by the remarkable luster and the position of its largest stars. Antares, situated in the heart of this constellation, is the brightest star. Indeed, Antares is the most brilliant star in all that region of the heavens and may be easily distinguished by its peculiar red appearance. This is an important star to navigators, for they use it from which to reckon the moon's distance in computing their longitude at sea. South and east of Antares is a succession of eight or nine bright stars, which sweep around in a half circle, terminating in several small stars, forming the tail of the Scorpion, which extends into the milky way. To the west of Scorpio, we see Libra, the Balance, which contains but few large

stars. It is chiefly noted as having been once the constellation which the sun entered at the time of the autumnal equinox. At that time the constellation, Libra, coincided with the sign Libra, but in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the sign Libra now corresponds with the constellation Virgo; so that the autumnal equinox now occurs when the sun is in the constellation Virgo; North of Ophiuchus is Hercules; one of his principal stars, Ras Algethi, may be distinguished by means of another bright star of the same-magnitude five degrees east by southeast of it. Northeast of Hercules is Lyra, with the bright star Vega, whose color is a shining white. The eastern part of Lyra is situated on the edge of the Milky Way. Just rising east of Lyra is Cygnus, the swan, one of the few constellations resembling the animals whose names they bear. This constellation represents a swan flying southward down the milky way. Northwest of Hercules we see the circumpolar constellation Draco, the Dragon. North of Draco is Ursa Minor, the Little Bear; southwest of Draco a little past the meridian, is Ursa Major, the Great Bear, with the bottom

of the Dipper towards us and the handle on the right. Opposite the Pole Star from the Great Bear and the Dragon are the constellations Cepheus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, in the midst of the Milky Way, while southeast of the Great Bear is Bootes, the Bear Driver, represented by figure of a huntsman, pursuing the Great Bear around the pole of the heavens. The principal star in this constellation is Arcturus, a reddish, first magnitude star in the knee of the Bear Driver. With the exception of Sirius, the brightest star on our latitude.

South of Bootes is the zodiacal constellation Virgo, which with its scattering stars occupies a large region in the heavens: while to the west of Virgo is Leo the Lion, containing a large number of very bright stars, the brightest, Regulus, is in the breast of the Lion. There are five bright stars North of Regulus, which form the sickle with Regulus as handle. South of Leo and Virgo are the Crater, Hydra, the Crow or Corvus and Centaurus, West of Leo is Cancer, slowly wending its way towards the Western horizon, while Auriga, Gemini, Canis Minor and Monoceros are setting.

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6th Month.

JUNE, 1903.

30 Days.

Jury Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and Province of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	MON.	Foggy period, generally cloudy.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	TUES.	Garibaldi died, 1882.	4 14	7 41	morn.	4 21	7 34	morn.
3	WED.	Temperature about the average.	4 13	7 42	0 16	4 20	7 35	0 15
4	THUR.	Fine seasonable weather.	4 13	7 43	0 47	4 20	7 36	0 46
5	FRID.	Light frosts in some sections.	4 12	7 45	1 17	4 19	7 37	1 18
6	SAT.	Great fire in Montreal, 1803.	4 12	7 44	1 47	4 19	7 37	1 48
7	SUN.	Warmer.	4 12	7 45	2 17	4 18	7 38	2 19
8	MON.	Clouds.	4 11	7 47	3 24	4 17	7 39	3 28
9	TUES.	Charles Dickens died, 1870.	4 11	7 47	rises.	4 17	7 40	rises.
10	WED.	Cool.	4 10	7 48	8 11	4 17	7 41	8 06
11	THUR.	Sir John Franklin died, 1847.	4 10	7 48	8 54	4 16	7 41	8 50
12	FRID.	Pleasant.	4 10	7 49	9 34	4 16	7 42	9 30
13	SAT.	Cool wave, mild seasonable weather.	4 10	7 49	10 09	4 16	7 43	10 06
14	SUN.	Battle of Marengo, 1800.	4 10	7 50	10 39	4 16	7 43	10 37
15	MON.	Mild and seasonable.	4 10	7 50	11 07	4 16	7 44	11 06
16	TUES.	Edward I. of England born, 1230.	4 10	7 51	11 34	4 16	7 44	11 33
17	WED.	Rainfall about the normal.	4 10	7 51	11 58	4 16	7 44	11 58
18	THUR.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 10	7 52	morn.	4 17	7 45	morn.
19	FRID.	Destructive storms over the West.	4 10	7 52	0 29	4 17	7 45	0 30
20	SAT.	Great fire at St. John, N.B., 1877.	4 10	7 53	0 59	4 17	7 45	1 00
21	SUN.	Heavy local rains over the East.	4 11	7 53	1 31	4 18	7 46	1 34
22	MON.	Gen. Dundonald at Standerton, 1900.	4 11	7 53	2 08	4 18	7 46	2 12
23	TUES.	Warm wave.	4 11	7 53	2 54	4 18	7 46	2 56
24	WED.	High range of temperature	4 11	7 53	3 47	4 19	7 46	3 51
25	THUR.	Defeat of Custer, 1876.	4 12	7 53	sets.	4 19	7 46	sets.
26	FRI.	High range of temperature.	4 12	7 53	8 57	4 19	7 46	8 53
27	SAT.	John Smith, the Mormon, died, 1854.	4 12	7 53	9 40	4 20	7 46	9 37
28	SUN.	Great electrical activity.	4 13	7 53	10 17	4 20	7 46	10 15
29	MON.	British Columbia united to Canada, 1871.	4 13	7 53	10 50	4 21	7 46	10 49
30	TUES.	Tornadoes.	4 13	7 52	11 21	4 21	7 45	11 24

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter .....	2d 8h 24m m.	2d 7h 24m m.	2d 6h 24m m.
Full Moon .....	9d 10h 8m ev.	9d 9h 8m ev.	9d 8h 8m ev.
Last Quarter .....	18d 1h 44m m.	18d 0h 44m m.	17d 11h 44m ev.
New Moon .....	25d 1h 11m m.	25d 0h 11m m.	24d 11h 11m ev.

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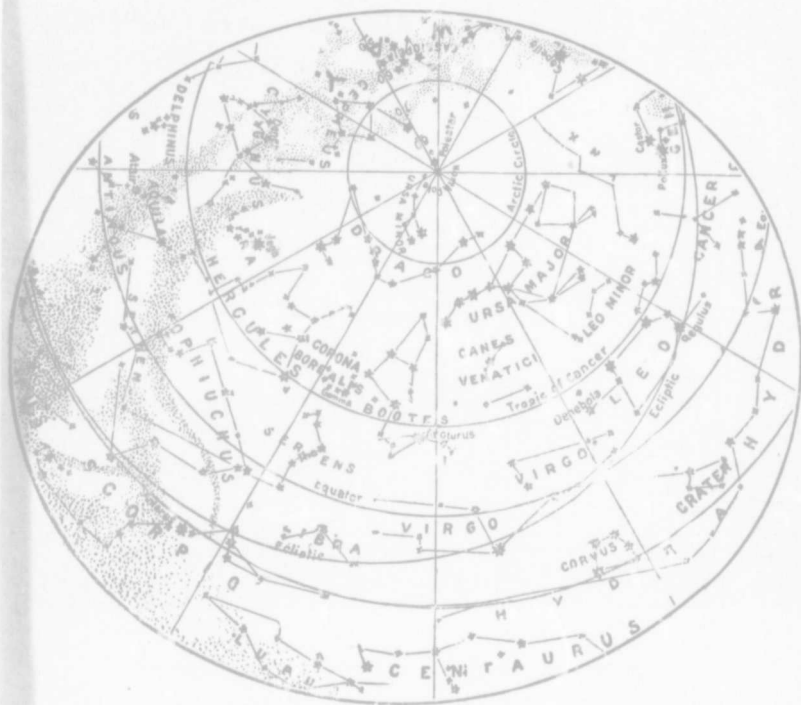
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR JUNE



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Looking skyward, about nine o'clock, during the evenings of June, we see brilliant Arcturus directly overhead. The Great Bear has passed the meridian and is slowly crawling beneath the north star. Canis Minor, Auriga, Perseus, and Gemini will set ere the end of the month, and thus the last of the winter constellations will disappear from the heavens. Far down in the southwestern horizon we see the Crater, with the Corvus or Crow, just a little to the east of it. The Crow is a small constellation, containing three stars of the third magnitude and two of the fourth. It, however, may be readily distinguished by means of the three third magnitude stars and one of the fourth forming an irregular square. We will here remark that forming well-known geometric lines out of the stars

enables us to more readily trace them out on the celestial map. This constellation was named for the Crow, which bird, according to the ancients, was once of the purest white, but was changed to its present color for tale bearing. A light punishment for such a vice. Of the constellations which will reach the meridian before the night is very far gone we will name Corona Borealis, Serpens and Libra. Looking to the southeast of Libra we see the Scorpion, which is the most beautiful of all the summer constellations. The red, first magnitude star Antares belongs to this constellation. To the North of Scorpio we see Ophiuchus, which with its many contortions occupies a large space in the midheavens. North of Ophiuchus is Hercules, now rapidly approaching the meridian. This constellation named by

the ancients in honor of Hercules, the Theban, possesses a peculiar interest for us from the fact that our solar system seems to be sailing towards it. If we connect the Great Bear by a straight line by Cassiopeia, and from the middle point between the two, let fall a perpendicular line towards the southeast, it will pass nearly through the bright star Vega in Lyra. To the northeast of Lyra, we see the Swan treasuring in her midst the bright star Denel. While farther to the south and in the midst of the milky way we see Aquilla or the Eagle, containing Altair, which is one of the stars much used by navigators for computing longitude at sea. Just a little

way northeast of Altair and very close to the eastern horizon is Delphinus, the Dolphin, a cluster of five stars, close together, which cannot fail to attract the observer's attention, even though not acquainted with its name. It seems strange there should be found many so occupied with the daily routine of business as to be entirely oblivious of the extraordinary beauties of the starry heavens. For in comparison with the grandeur, the august motion and the infinity of the celestial vault, the most magnificent terrestrial scenes sink into a pitiable insignificance, which seem utterly unworthy of our consideration.

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7th Month.

JULY, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	WED.	Sultry.	4 15	7 52	11 52	4 22	7 45	11 53
2	THUR.	Advanced heat throughout the country.	4 16	7 52	morn.	4 23	7 45	morn.
3	FRI.	Quebec founded, 1608.	4 16	7 52	0 21	4 23	7 45	0 23
4	SAT.	Battle of Ulundi, 1879.	4 17	7 51	0 52	4 24	7 44	0 55
5	SUN.	Storm period.	4 17	7 51	1 26	4 25	7 44	1 30
6	MON.	Rainfall for the month about the normal.	4 18	7 51	2 03	4 25	7 44	2 08
7	TUES.	Lincoln's murderers hanged, 1865.	4 19	7 50	2 46	4 26	7 43	2 50
8	WED.	Police strike in London, 1891.	4 20	7 50	3 32	4 27	7 43	3 36
9	THUR.	Lemoine & Ierville died, 1706.	4 20	7 49	rises.	4 28	7 42	rises.
10	FRI.	Warmer.	4 21	7 49	8 11	4 28	7 42	8 07
11	SAT.	Boers capture Nitral's Nek, 1900.	4 22	7 48	8 43	4 29	7 41	8 40
12	SUN.	W. H. Stanley married, 1890.	4 23	7 48	9 12	4 30	7 41	9 10
13	MON.	Berlin treaty signed, 1878.	4 24	7 47	9 38	4 30	7 40	9 27
14	TUES.	Chicago fire, 1873.	4 25	7 46	10 04	4 31	7 40	10 03
15	WED.	Temperature generally about the mean.	4 26	7 45	10 30	4 32	7 39	10 31
16	THUR.	Steamer <i>Egypt</i> burnt, 1890.	4 27	7 44	11 00	4 33	7 38	11 01
17	FRI.	Storms of wind and rain.	4 28	7 44	11 29	4 34	7 37	11 31
18	SAT.	Dean Stanley died, 1881.	4 29	7 43	morn.	4 34	7 37	morn.
19	SUN.	Capitulation of Quebec, 1629.	4 30	7 42	0 03	4 35	7 36	0 06
20	MON.	Cool period.	4 31	7 41	0 41	4 36	7 35	0 48
21	TUES.	Cool nights over Eastern sections.	4 32	7 40	1 32	4 37	7 35	1 36
22	WED.	Battle of Salamanca, 1812.	4 33	7 39	2 28	4 38	7 34	2 32
23	THUR.	Dry over the West.	4 34	7 38	3 34	4 39	7 33	3 38
24	FRI.	Gibraltar taken, 1704.	4 35	7 37	sets.	4 40	7 32	sets.
25	SAT.	Seasonable in the East.	4 36	7 36	8 11	4 41	7 31	8 09
26	SUN.	Robert Fulton born, 1760.	4 37	7 35	8 48	4 42	7 30	8 46
27	MON.	French revolution, 1830.	4 38	7 34	9 20	4 43	7 29	9 19
28	TUES.	Warner.	4 39	7 33	9 53	4 44	7 28	9 54
29	WED.	King Humbert assassinated, 1900.	4 40	7 32	10 24	4 45	7 27	10 26
30	THUR.	High range of temperature.	4 41	7 31	10 54	4 46	7 26	10 56
31	FRI.	John Ericson born, 1803.	4 42	7 30	11 28	4 48	7 25	11 31

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	1d 4h 2m ev.	1d 3h 2m ev.	1d 2h 2m ev.
Full Moon.....	9d 0h 43m ev.	9d 11h 43m m.	9d 10h 43m m.
Last Quarter.....	17d 2h 24m ev.	17d 1h 24m ev.	17d 0h 24m ev.
New Moon.....	24d 7h 4m m.	24d 6h 46m m.	24d 5h 46m m.
First Quarter.....	31d 2h 15m m.	31d 1h 15m m.	31d 0h 15m m.

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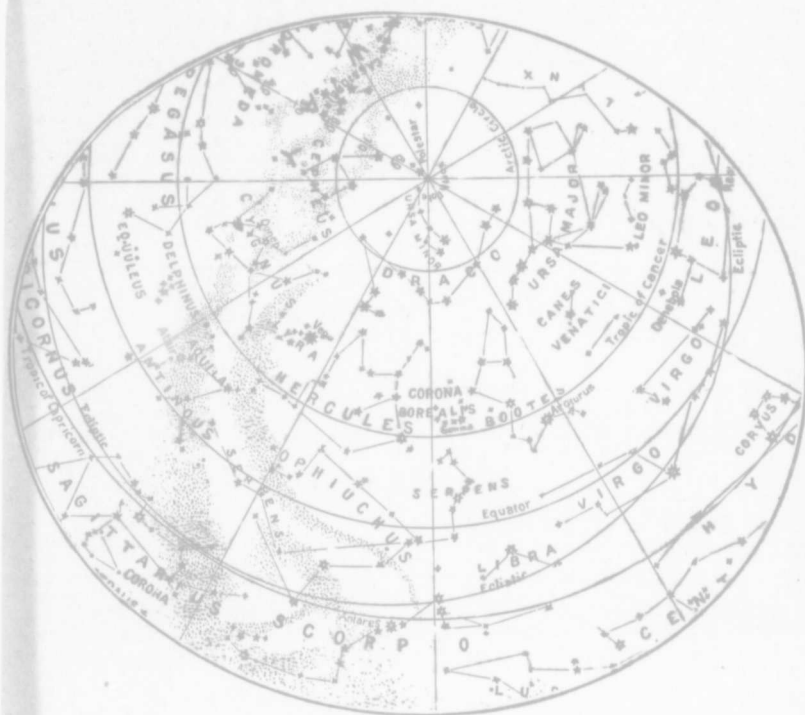
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR JULY



**NOTE.**—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

During the month of July the observer of the heavens, at about nine o'clock in the evenings, we find that the giant star Arcturus, which last month was directly overhead, has now passed the meridian and is slowly wending its way towards the western horizon. Astronomers concede that this shining point in the constellation Boötes is the greatest sun in point of bulk and immensity of any other known in the universe, and that the intensity of its light and heat exceeds that of our sun in the ratio of 6,000 to 1. Nowhere else in all the vast expanse of the heavens do we find another such giant globe that in the least compares with it, unless it be the glittering Vega in Lyra, which when placed alongside our sun would exceed it in the ratio of 2,000 to 1. The human mind seems utterly

inadequate for conceiving the immensity of a mass so vast, but when it is stated that a globe of the dimensions of Arcturus would completely fill all the space included within the orbit of Mercury, some idea may be formed of its immense size. Were we as near to such a stupendous globe with all its vast resources for light and heat as we are to our own sun, the earth would in all probability be scorched to a cinder, if not wholly reduced to its original gaseous state. To the east of Boötes and almost directly overhead we see Corona Borealis or the Northern Crown, which may be easily recognized by means of its six principal stars, which are so placed as to form a circular figure very much resembling a crown. This asterism was known by the name of Ataroth to the

POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR JULY—Continued.

Hebrews and by this name the stars in the Northern Crown are called to this day in the east; Alpha $\kappa$ , a star of the second magnitude situated in the middle of the diadem, is the brightest one in the group. Looking down in the extreme southern heavens, we see that the Scorpion has now reached the meridian. When astronomy was first cultivated in the east, the two solstices and the two equinoxes took place when the sun was in Aquarius and Leo; Taurus and still closer to the horizon we see a large

constellation which was not visible last month. This is Sagittarius, or the Archer, which is the ninth sign and tenth constellation in the order of the zodiac. Sagittarius is easily recognized by means of five stars of the third and fourth magnitudes, forming a little short straight handled dipper turned almost bottom upward with the handle on the west. This dipper is familiarly termed the Milk-Dipper because it is partly in the Milky Way.

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8th Month.

AUGUST, 1903.

31 Days.

DAY	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SAT.	Storm period.	4 43	7 28	morn.	4 49	7 23	morn.
2	SUN.	Destructive rains over the West.	4 44	7 27	0 04	4 50	7 22	0 08
3	MON.	'Columbus' first voyage, 1492	4 45	7 26	0 45	4 51	7 21	0 49
4	TUES.	Foggy.	4 46	7 25	1 39	4 52	7 20	1 35
5	WED.	Cool period.	4 47	7 24	2 19	4 53	7 18	2 24
6	THUR.	Cool nights over the West.	4 49	7 22	3 12	4 54	7 17	3 07
7	FRID.	Buller occupies Amerspoort, 1900.	4 50	7 20	4 08	4 55	7 16	4 12
8	SAT.	Seasonable in the East.	4 51	7 19	rises.	4 56	7 14	rises.
9	SUN.	Edward VII. crowned, 1902.	4 52	7 18	7 43	4 57	7 13	7 41
10	MON.	General electrical activity over Lake	4 54	7 16	8 10	4 59	7 11	8 09
11	TUES.	region.	4 55	7 15	8 37	5 00	7 10	8 37
12	WED.	Temperature for the month above the	4 56	7 13	9 04	5 01	7 08	9 05
13	THUR.	usual.	4 58	7 11	9 33	5 02	7 07	9 35
14	FRID.	Invention of printing, 1437.	4 59	7 10	10 04	5 03	7 05	10 07
15	SAT.	Storms of great magnitude in many	5 00	7 08	10 41	5 04	7 03	10 45
16	SUN.	localities.	5 01	7 06	11 24	5 05	7 02	11 28
17	MON.	High range of temperature at all points	5 02	7 05	morn.	5 06	7 00	morn.
18	TUES.	West and East.	5 03	7 03	0 14	5 07	6 59	0 18
19	WED.	First steamer shoots Lachine Rapids, 1810.	5 05	7 01	1 13	5 08	6 57	1 17
20	THUR.	Severe thunder and wind storms.	5 06	6 59	2 20	5 09	6 55	2 24
21	FRID.	Battle of Vimiera, 1808.	5 07	6 58	3 33	5 10	6 54	3 37
22	SAT.	Local clouds.	5 08	6 56	4 49	5 11	6 52	4 52
23	SUN.	Gloucester, Mass., founded, 1642.	5 10	6 54	sets.	5 12	6 50	sets.
24	MON.	Warmer.	5 11	6 52	7 53	5 14	6 49	7 53
25	TUES.	Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened, 1860.	5 12	6 50	8 24	5 15	6 47	8 25
26	WED.	Sultry.	5 13	6 49	8 55	5 16	6 46	8 57
27	THUR.	Dry.	5 14	6 47	9 28	5 17	6 44	9 31
28	FRID.	Droughty conditions over the West.	5 16	6 45	10 04	5 18	6 42	10 18
29	SAT.	Richman Young died, 1877	5 17	6 43	10 44	5 20	6 41	10 48
30	SUN.	Want of rain felt in the East.	5 18	6 41	11 27	5 21	6 39	11 31
31	MON.	Premier Emerson, N. H., resigns, 1900.	5 20	6 40	morn.	5 23	6 38	morn.

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN
Full Moon .....	8d 3h 54m m.	8d 2h 54m m.	8d 1h 54m m.
Last Quarter .....	16d 0h 22m m.	15d 11h 22m ev.	15d 10h 22m ev.
New Moon .....	22d 2h 51m ev.	22d 1h 51m ev.	22d 0h 51m ev.
First Quarter .....	29d 3h 34m ev.	29d 2h 34m ev.	29d 1h 34m ev.

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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR AUGUST



**NOTE.**—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

The observer of Celestial objects about nine o'clock during the evenings of August will see beautiful Lyra, or the Harp almost directly overhead. This constellation is situated directly south of the first Coil of Draco, between Cygnus or the Swan on the east, and Hercules on the west. Its principal star is Vega, a star of the first magnitude and one of the most brilliant in the northern hemisphere. Its surpassing brightness has attracted the attention of Astronomers in every age of the world. Manilius who lived in the age of Augustus, thus alludes to it:

*"One placed in front above the rest, displays  
A vigorous light and darts surprising rays."*

In a southeastern direction from Lyra we see Aquila, the Eagle, containing among others the

bright magnitude star Altair. Ovid alludes to the rising of the Eagle as follows:

*"Now view the skies,  
And you'll behold Jove's hook'd bill bird arise."*

The division of the stars into constellations dates back many centuries before the Christian era. The ancients associated with each constellation a figure usually taken from classical mythology which was supposed to be suggested by the grouping of the stars: thus Aquila is an Eagle; Andromeda is a maiden chained to a rock; Leo is a lion; Ursa Major a great bear walking across the sky, with the handle of the Dipper for his tail; Draco is a dragon, etc.; but many of these resemblances are so far fetched that the ordinary eye cannot discern them.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR AUGUST—Continued.

Due east of the Eagle we perceive that beautiful little cluster of stars known as Delphinus or the Dolphin. This cluster is also known by the name of Job's Coffin. South of the Dolphin and about midway between it and the horizon is Capricornus, the Goat. This constellation which last month was only half emerged above the horizon has now come into full view and occupies a large space in the heavens, though none of its stars are very conspicuous; the three largest being only of the third magnitude. East of Capricornus is Aquarius just emerging above the eastern horizon. This constellation is the twelfth,

in order, or last of the zodiacal constellations.

Cepheus is slowly climbing up above the North Pole and will ere long be on the meridian with Cassiopeia close behind. Like Cassiopeia, Cepheus may be seen at all hours of the night when the sky is clear, for to us it never sets. Looking towards the western horizon we miss Leo and Corvus which last month were plainly visible, while Virgo and Libra are either setting or on the point of so doing. But the loss of these constellations to our view is in a measure compensated by the appearance of Aquarius and Capricornus in the eastern heavens.

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9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

30 Days.

Day Month	Day Week	WEATHER FORECASTS, CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	TUES.	Mild period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	WED.	Pleasant.	5 21	6 38	0 15	5 24	6 35	0 19
3	THUR.	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 22	6 36	1 07	5 25	6 34	1 11
4	FRID.	Tornado period.	5 23	6 34	2 02	5 26	6 32	2 06
5	SAT.	The rainfall will be above the average.	5 24	6 32	2 50	5 27	6 30	3 02
6	SUN.	General Lafayette born, 1757.	5 26	6 30	3 58	5 28	6 28	4 00
7	MON.	Warm wave.	5 27	6 28	rises.	5 29	6 26	rises.
8	TUES.	High temperatures East and West.	5 28	6 26	6 38	5 30	6 24	6 38
9	WED.	Invasion of Canada, 1775.	5 29	6 24	7 10	5 31	6 22	7 11
10	THUR.	Dry and hot.	5 31	6 20	8 08	5 32	6 20	7 39
11	FRID.	Threatening Clouds.	5 33	6 18	8 42	5 34	6 17	8 45
12	SAT.	Gen. French in fight at Barberton, 1900.	5 34	6 16	9 22	5 35	6 15	9 26
13	SUN.	High winds.	5 35	6 15	10 09	5 36	6 14	10 13
14	MON.	Thunder storms.	5 36	6 13	11 02	5 37	6 11	11 06
15	TUES.	Destructive local storms.	5 38	6 11	morn.	5 39	6 09	morn.
16	WED.	Louis XVIII. died, 1824.	5 39	6 09	0 04	5 40	6 08	0 08
17	THUR.	Cooler.	5 40	6 07	1 12	5 41	6 06	1 16
18	FRID.	Clear.	5 42	6 07	2 25	5 42	6 05	2 28
19	SAT.	Sharp frosts in Western sections.	5 43	6 03	3 40	5 43	6 03	3 42
20	SUN.	Methuen routs Boers, Hart River, 1900.	5 44	6 01	4 55	5 44	6 01	4 58
21	MON.	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	5 59	sets.	5 45	5 59	sets.
22	TUES.	Hebrew New Year, 5994.	5 47	5 57	6 52	5 47	5 57	6 54
23	WED.	Mild.	5 48	5 56	7 24	5 48	5 56	7 26
24	THUR.	Martinez, former Gov. of Cuba, died 1900	5 49	5 54	7 59	5 50	5 54	8 02
25	FRID.	Heavy fogs over Lake region.	5 50	5 52	8 38	5 51	5 52	8 43
26	SAT.	Balaklava occupied, 1854.	5 52	5 50	9 21	5 52	5 50	9 26
27	SUN.	Storm wave.	5 53	5 48	10 08	5 53	5 48	10 13
28	MON.	Severe wind storm over Atlantic seaboard	5 54	5 46	10 59	5 55	5 47	11 01
29	TUES.	Elections in England, 1900.	5 56	5 44	11 53	5 56	5 45	11 57
30	WED.	Gales in the interior.	5 57	5 42	morn.	5 57	5 43	morn.

	MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
Full Moon.....		6d 7h 20m ev.	6d 6h 20m ev.	6d 5h 20m ev.
Last Quarter.....		14d 8h 14m m.	14d 7h 14m m.	14d 6h 14m m.
New Moon.....		20d 11h 31m ev.	20d 10h 31m ev.	20d 9h 31m ev.
First Quarter.....		28d 8h 8m m	28d 7h 8m m.	28d 6h 8m m.

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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR SEPTEMBER



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

The moonless evenings of September are expected to give excellent opportunities for studying the structural arrangement of the Milky Way and the numerous star clusters that lie contiguous to its path. This conspicuous line of hazy light that has from time immemorial formed a subject for much speculation among astronomers, during September passes through the zenith just a little before 9 o'clock in the evenings and stretches out in a line, ranging across the sky from the northeast to the southwest, and at this particular season is observed to extend from the constellation Scorpio to Cygnus, for the space of about 60 degrees, in two bands that lie closely parallel to each other. This belt of hazy light appears to encircle the earth somewhat after the manner in which the

rings surround the planet Saturn, but when we speak of its form, structural arrangement, and the relation it bears to our planet, the difference becomes vast and inconceivable. The telescope shows it to consist of millions of stars clustered together and these are so distant and numerous that it becomes impossible to see or distinguish them separately. The gorgeous display of beauty and splendor that is shed from this region during September will amply repay the observer for the time taken to locate it. The telescope also reveals the fact that nearly all the faint stars are clusters near to or within the line of the Milky Way, and as the instrument is turned gradually away towards its poles they are seen to greatly decrease in number, and one with ordinary strength of vision on clear nights can

POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

readily see with the unaided eye that a large preponderance of all the stars lie within or near the plane of the Milky Way. In ascertaining that the stars are strewn mainly in a great belt, that extends in the same direction with that of the Milky Way, Sir William Herschell was enabled to establish the theory that the universe takes the form of a flattened-out lens-shaped mass, having its greatest extent in the direction of the Milky Way, and that as the stars are situated more closely to its plane than to any other part of the heavens the conclusion is readily reached that our system with its sun, planets and satellites occupy but the insignificant place of a star cluster within the great sidereal disk or ring composed of its millions of suns and their attendant worlds and systems of worlds, all moving in obedience to material laws that keep each member in its appointed place,—over all and in all of which rules and reigns the Great First Cause, at the same time conveying to us the minute conception of this great clock work of the sky as a hazy ring of light stretching across the heavens and engirdling this infinitesimal speck of the universe which we inhabit.

Respecting the diffused patches of misty light found near the Milky Way in Perseus and Cassiopeia, the telescope reveals each to be a beautiful cluster of stars with which the observer is particularly struck,—not to say astonished, at the gorgeous splendor and beauty that is displayed from that part of the sky which they occupy. Looking in a southeastern direction about 9 o'clock p.m. and close to the horizon we see a very bright star which was not visible at this hour last month. This brilliant first magnitude star is Fomalhaut in the constellation Pisces Australis, otherwise known as the Southern Fish. The Swan and the Dolphin are now on the meridian and almost directly overhead, while Andromeda, Aries and Perseus have become prominent objects in the evening heavens. Looking in a westerly direction we see the heavens have put on a somewhat changed appearance in this quarter since last month. Virgo has entirely disappeared from our view while the two first magnitude stars, Arcturus and Bootes and Antares in Scorpio, which last month were some distance above the horizon, are now almost on the point of setting.

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10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bethe Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
			h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	THUR.	Cool period.	5 58	5 40	0 51	5 57	5 40	0 53
2	FRID.	Fine Fall weather.	6 00	5 39	1 49	5 59	5 39	1 51
3	SAT.	Frosty nights.	6 01	5 37	2 49	6 00	5 38	2 51
4	SUN.	Mild period.	6 02	5 35	3 50	6 01	5 36	3 51
5	MON.	Genial Autumn days.	6 03	5 33	4 55	6 02	5 34	4 55
6	TUES.	Brilliant star-lit skies.	6 05	5 31	rises.	6 04	5 33	rises.
7	WED.	General White arrives at Durban, 1893.	6 06	5 29	6 09	6 05	5 31	6 11
8	THUR.	Threatening.	6 07	5 27	6 44	6 06	5 29	6 47
9	FRID.	Cloudy.	6 09	5 25	7 21	6 07	5 28	7 25
10	SAT.	Rain.	6 10	5 23	8 07	6 08	5 26	8 11
11	SUN.	Rain fall for the month below the average.	6 11	5 22	8 58	6 09	5 24	9 02
12	MON.	Lord Lindhurst died, 1883.	6 13	5 20	9 56	6 10	5 23	10 00
13	TUES.	There will be exosses in temperature.	6 14	5 18	11 00	6 12	5 21	11 04
14	WED.	Mild period, cloudy, foggy condition.	6 15	5 17	morn.	6 13	5 19	morn.
15	THUR.	Mild.	6 16	5 15	0 10	6 13	5 18	0 13
16	FRID.	Variable weather over the West.	6 18	5 13	1 22	6 15	5 16	1 24
17	SAT.	Queen of Holland betrothed, 1900.	6 19	5 11	2 35	6 16	5 14	2 37
18	SUN.	Foggy over Lake region.	6 21	5 10	3 49	6 18	5 13	3 50
19	MON.	Cold period for October.	6 22	5 08	5 00	6 19	5 11	4 59
20	TUES.	Cooler.	6 23	5 07	6 12	6 20	5 09	6 10
21	WED.	Cold period.	6 25	5 05	sets.	6 22	5 08	sets.
22	THUR.	Very low temperature in the West.	6 25	5 03	6 32	6 23	5 06	6 36
23	FRID.	Peace of Westphalia, 1648.	6 27	5 02	7 13	6 24	5 05	7 18
24	SAT.	Milder.	6 29	5 00	8 00	6 25	5 03	8 04
25	SUN.	Warm.	6 30	4 58	8 50	6 27	5 01	8 54
26	MON.	Cool nights and pleasant sunshiny days.	6 31	4 57	9 43	6 28	5 00	9 47
27	TUES.	Unsettled, variable, stormy.	6 32	4 55	10 38	6 29	4 58	10 42
28	WED.	Liberty statue erected in New York, 1896.	6 34	4 54	11 37	6 31	4 56	11 40
29	THUR.	Threatening.	6 35	4 53	morn.	6 32	4 55	morn.
30	FRID.	Gales and damaging storms.	6 36	4 50	0 35	6 33	4 53	0 38
31	SAT.	Surrender of Dijon, France, 1870.	6 38	4 49	1 37	6 34	4 51	1 38

MOON'S PHASE.	75TH MERIDIAN.	10TH MERIDIAN.	10TH MERIDIAN.
Full Moon .....	6d 10h 24m.	6d 9h 24m.	6d 8h 24m.
Last Quarter .....	13d 2h 56m ev.	13h 1h 56m ev.	13d 0h 56m ev.
New Moon .....	20d 10h 30m.	20d 9h 30m.	20d 8h 30m.
First Quarter .....	28d 3h 32m.	28d 2h 32m.	28d 1h 32m.

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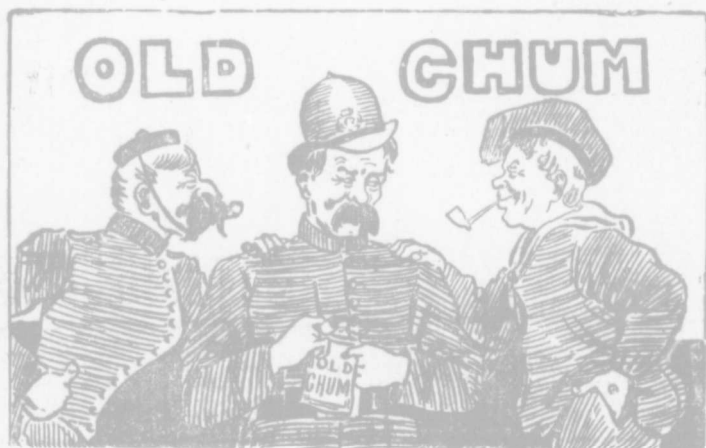
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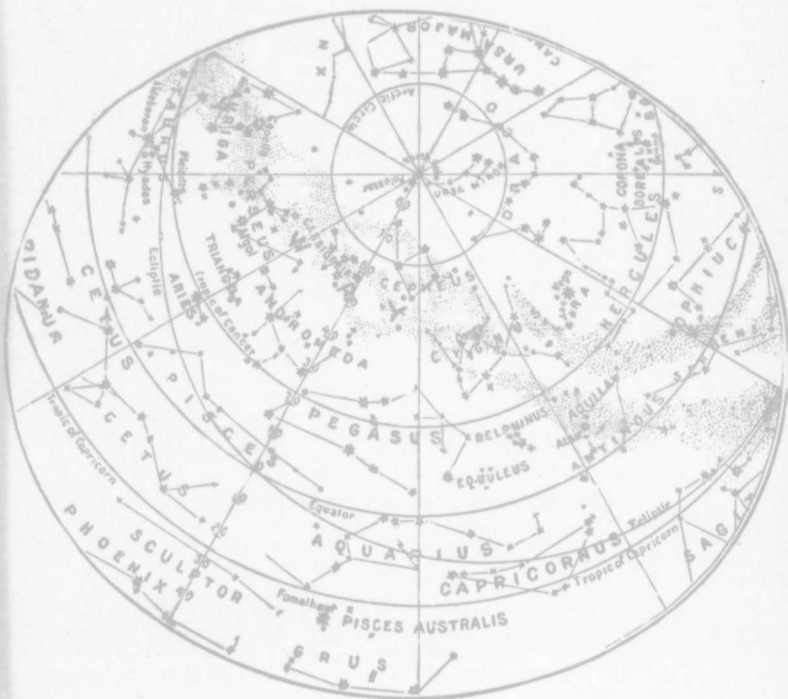
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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR OCTOBER



NOTE.—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Some of the most striking constellations visible about 9 o'clock during October evenings are Pegasus and Andromeda, two groups which are closely connected. Any one who looks up on an unclouded evening in the month of October cannot fail to see four bright stars, forming a large square, called the square of Pegasus. Three of them pertain to the constellation Pegasus, whilst the fourth belongs to Andromeda. The star in the northwestern corner is called Scheat, while that in the diametrically opposite corner is Gamma Pegasi, or Algenib. The star in the southwestern corner of the square is known as Markab which is 13 degrees south of

Scheat, while that in the diametrically opposite corner is Alpheratz, which is 14 degrees east of Scheat.

To the south of Pegasus is Aquarius, while still further south is Pisces Australis—the Southern Fish—which contains the beautiful first magnitude star Fomalhaut. This star comes to the meridian far down in the southern hemisphere on the 22nd of this month, and it may be readily known by its being the brightest star in all that region of the heavens. To the west of Pegasus we see the Swan and the Eagle flying along the Milky Way; and close to the western horizon is Corona Borealis, Hercules and

Ophiuchus. Ursa Major, the Great Bear, is now directly beneath the North Star with his legs hid from our view by the horizon. This great constellation familiarly termed the Dipper, is one of the easiest to learn in all the heavens. The priests of Belus and the Chaldean shepherds were equally struck with its remarkable outlines. And it is a little singular that a nation of North American Indians and the earliest Arabs of Asia should have both given it the name of Great Bear, when so far as we know, there had

never been any communication between them. On the opposite side of the North Star from the Great Bear we see the circumpolar constellations Cepheus and Cassiopeia, with Perseus close behind. Just emerging above the eastern horizon is Taurus, the Bull, which contains those two remarkable and beautiful star clusters known as the Pleiades and Hyades. Who has not heard of the Pleiades and Hyades? Their praises have been sung by Bards from time immemorial.

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11th	
Day	Month
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11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal-Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SUN.	Wet period.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	b. m.
2	MON.	Dillon and O'Brien at N. Y., 1890.	6 39	4 47	2 39	6 36	4 50	2 40
3	TUES.	Threatening weather over Lake region.	6 41	4 45	3 42	6 37	4 49	3 41
4	WED.	General Peabody died 1869.	6 42	4 44	4 45	6 39	4 48	4 43
5	THUR.	Local rains West.	6 43	4 42	5 51	6 40	4 46	5 49
6	FRID.	High winds and snow squalls East.	6 45	4 41	rises.	6 41	4 45	rises.
7	SAT.	Battle of Pensacola, 1814.	6 46	4 40	6 02	6 43	4 44	6 06
8	SUN.	John Milton died, 1674.	6 48	4 38	6 53	6 44	4 43	6 57
9	MON.	Warner and more genial.	6 49	4 37	7 49	6 46	4 41	7 53
10	TUES.	H. M. S. Serpent wrecked, 1890.	6 51	4 36	8 54	6 47	4 40	8 58
11	WED.	Chicago Haymarket riots, 1887.	6 52	4 35	10 01	6 48	4 39	10 05
12	THUR.	Threatening.	6 53	4 34	11 11	6 50	4 38	11 14
13	FRID.	Admiral Dahlgren born, 1806.	6 55	4 33	morn.	6 51	4 37	morn.
14	SAT.	Sleet and Snow	6 56	4 32	0 23	6 52	4 36	0 25
15	SUN.	High winds and heavy snows.	6 57	4 31	1 35	6 54	4 35	1 36
16	MON.	Louis Riel executed, 1885.	6 59	4 30	2 46	6 55	4 34	2 45
17	TUES.	Moderating.	7 00	4 29	3 54	6 56	4 33	3 53
18	WED.	Funeral of Wellington, 1852.	7 01	4 28	5 05	6 58	4 32	5 03
19	THUR.	Mild period.	7 03	4 27	6 13	6 59	4 31	6 10
20	FRID.	Warmer.	7 04	4 26	sets.	7 00	4 30	sets.
21	SAT.	Fort Niagara bombarded, 1812.	7 05	4 25	5 51	7 01	4 29	5 55
22	SUN.	Clear.	7 07	4 24	6 38	7 02	4 29	6 42
23	MON.	Sir John Barrow died, 1848.	7 08	4 24	7 32	7 03	4 28	7 36
24	TUES.	Fine Autumn weather.	7 09	4 23	8 26	7 04	4 28	8 30
25	WED.	The precipitation about the average.	7 11	4 23	9 23	7 06	4 27	9 26
26	THUR.	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778.	7 12	4 21	10 23	7 07	4 27	10 25
27	FRID.	Windy.	7 13	4 21	11 22	7 08	4 25	11 24
28	SAT.	Cold wave, cold weather for November.	7 14	4 20	morn.	7 09	4 25	morn.
29	SUN.	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	7 16	4 20	0 23	7 11	4 25	0 24
30	MON.	Mark Twain born, 1835.	7 17	4 19	1 26	7 10	4 25	1 26
			7 18	4 18	2 26	7 12	4 24	2 25

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
Full Moon.....	5d 0h 27m m.	4d 11h 27m ev.	4d 10h 27m ev.
Last Quarter.....	11d 9h 46m ev.	11d 8h 46m ev.	11d 7h 46m ev.
New Moon.....	19d 6h 10m m.	18d 11h 10m ev.	18d 10h 10m ev.
First Quarter.....	27d 0h 37m m.	26d 11h 37m ev.	26d 10h 37m ev.

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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR NOVEMBER



**NOTE.**—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

Looking above us on clear November evenings about 9 o'clock we see the heavens have commenced to put on their accustomed winter splendor, for Orion the most magnificent of all the winter constellations is just coming into view. The square of Pegasus is now a little past the meridian. South and southwest of Pegasus is the zodiacal constellation Aquarius, which is represented by the figure of a man pouring water from an urn. The ancient Egyptians thought the setting of Aquarius caused the Nile to rise by the sinking of his urn in the water. Capricornus, the Goat, is now on the point of setting. In a northerly direction from the Goat we see Aquilla, the Eagle, which contains that bright first magnitude star Altair, which lies in the Milky Way and may be easily distinguished

by reason of its being the center of three stars about two degrees apart in a straight line bearing northwest and southeast. If this straight line be continued about thirty-five degrees in a northwest direction it will pass nearly through Vega, a very bright star situated in Lyra. East of the Eagle we see that beautiful little constellation containing five stars in the shape of a diamond, known as Delphinus—also called Job's Coffin. Cepheus and Cassiopeia are now favorably situated for observation, being on or near the meridian. These constellations move closely around the North Star, and may be seen in our latitude at all hours of the night when the sky is clear. Southeast of Cassiopeia is Perseus, containing that bright and variable star Algol, which varies from a second to a fourth

magnitude star in a few hours and back again in the same time; after which it remains steadily brilliant for several days, when the same changes recur. East of Perseus is Auriga, containing a very bright star of milky whiteness, known as Capella. To the southward of Auriga we see Taurus, which is now the second sign and third constellation of the Zodiac; but when astronomy was first cultivated in the east, or more than 4,000 years ago, the vernal equinox took place, and the year opened when the sun was in Taurus; and the Bull for the period of 2,000 years was the prince and leader of the celestial host. The Ram succeeded next and the Fishes now lead the year. Taurus con-

tains those ever beautiful clusters of stars, known as the Pleiades and Hyades. Homer and other ancient writers mention the Pleiades, and He who made them makes a beautiful allusion in the Book of Job, to the "sweet influences of the Pleiades." When we consider how many of the world's greatest writers have given expression to the admiration with which they viewed the starry firmament, does it not seem a little strange that there are yet so many who allow the daily pursuits of life to so occupy their attention as to entirely exclude all contemplation of the grandeur and infinity of the material universe.

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12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1903.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.  CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS, ETC.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	TUES.	Cold.	7 21	4 18	3 32	7 14	4 24	3 30
2	WED.	John Brown hanged, 1859.	7 21	4 17	4 39	7 15	4 24	4 36
3	THUR.	Robert Louis Stevenson died, 1894.	7 22	4 17	5 46	7 18	4 24	5 42
4	FRID.	Moderating.	7 23	4 17	rises.	7 17	4 23	rises.
5	SAT.	Martin Van Buren born, 1782.	7 24	4 17	5 37	7 18	4 23	5 41
6	SUN.	Generally clear to fair weather.	7 25	4 16	6 41	7 19	4 23	6 45
7	MON.	First railroad in Germany, 1835.	7 26	4 16	7 49	7 20	4 23	7 53
8	TUES.	Foggy over Lake region.	7 27	4 16	9 00	7 21	4 23	9 03
9	WED.	Warm period, pleasant weather for Dec.	7 28	4 16	10 15	7 22	4 23	10 15
10	THUR.	Montreal Cathedral burned, 1856	7 29	4 16	11 27	7 23	4 23	11 28
11	FRID.	James II. of England, abdicated, 1688.	7 30	4 16	morn.	7 24	4 23	morn.
12	SAT.	Browning (poet) died, 1889.	7 31	4 16	0 37	7 24	4 23	0 37
13	SUN.	First U. S. N. armament, 1775.	7 32	4 16	1 44	7 25	4 23	1 43
14	MON.	Storm period.	7 33	4 17	2 54	7 26	4 24	2 52
15	TUES.	Rain and snow.	7 33	4 17	4 01	7 27	4 24	3 58
16	WED.	Canada asked for more volunteers, 1900.	7 34	4 17	5 06	7 28	4 24	5 02
17	THUR.	Roberts appointed in command, 1900.	7 35	4 18	6 07	7 28	4 25	6 02
18	FRID.	Milder conditions, foggy.	7 36	4 18	7 04	7 29	4 25	6 59
19	SAT.	Vitus Behring (explorer) died, 1741.	7 36	4 19	sets.	7 29	4 25	sets.
20	SUN.	Fine winter weather.	7 37	4 19	6 16	7 30	4 26	6 21
21	MON.	Duke of Westminster died, 1899.	7 37	4 19	7 12	7 31	4 26	7 16
22	TUES.	Dry period.	7 38	4 20	8 10	7 31	4 27	8 13
23	WED.	Roberts leaves Southampton, 1896.	7 38	4 20	9 09	7 32	4 27	9 11
24	THUR.	Pleasant sunny days.	7 39	4 21	10 11	7 32	4 28	10 12
25	FRID.	Christmas.	7 39	4 22	11 10	7 32	4 28	11 11
26	SAT.	Battle of Trenton, N.J., 1776.	7 40	4 22	morn.	7 33	4 29	morn.
27	SUN.	Cloudy.	7 40	4 23	0 12	7 33	4 30	0 11
28	MON.	Macaulay died, 1859.	7 40	4 24	1 12	7 34	4 30	1 11
29	TUES.	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.	7 41	4 24	2 18	7 34	4 31	2 16
30	WED.	Order of Jesuits founded, 1534.	7 41	4 25	3 23	7 34	4 32	3 20
31	THUR.	Gen. Geo. G. Meade born, 1815.	7 41	4 26	4 31	7 34	4 33	4 27

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN
Full Moon.....	4d 1h 13m ev.	4d 0h 13m ev.	4d 11h 13m m.
Last Quarter.....	11d 5h 53m m.	11d 4h 53m m.	11d 5h 53m m.
New Moon.....	18d 4h 26m ev.	18d 3h 26m ev.	18d 2h 26m ev.
First Quarter.....	25d 9h 22m ev.	25d 8h 22m ev.	25d 7h 22m ev.

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## POPULAR ASTRONOMY FOR DECEMBER



**NOTE.**—In order to see the stars on this map in their proper relation to the actual heavens, hold the map above you, face downwards, in such a manner that the top of the map or page comes on side away from you. The Pole star will then be seen at its proper declination, with the Eastern and Western Horizons respectively to the right and left.

The observer who looks skyward about 9 o'clock during December evenings will see stretched out across the blue vault of the heavens, from northwest to southeast a magnificent galaxy of stars spread out to our admiring gaze. The Pleiades in Taurus and Hyades forming the V shaped figure in the same constellation are expected to form conspicuous objects for the contemplative observer. The Pleiades, or as they are more commonly termed the Seven Stars have now almost reached the meridian. The Pleiades according to mythology, were the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, who were turned into stars with their sisters the

Hyades, on account of their amiable virtues and mutual affection. Aldebaran, the chief star in the Hyades, and one of the most beautiful of all the fixed stars, is of a color varying from rose red to orange red. Observers, however, differ greatly in their views on this point, and every amateur as yet seems entitled to hold his individual opinion concerning the color of this great central sun which far outshines in splendor and magnificence the central luminary of our solar system. Orion, mighty Orion, which last month was just emerging above the eastern horizon has now come into full view. Of Orion, on the whole we may remark with Endosia:—

"He who admires not, to the stars is blind." The center of this constellation is midway between the poles of the heavens and directly over the equator. Orion may be easily recognized, not only by the large number of very bright stars, but also by three bright stars, in the middle of the constellation, that form almost a straight line about three degrees in length from northwest to southeast. They are usually distinguished by the name of the Three Stars, because there are no other stars in the

heavens that exactly resemble them in position and brightness. In 1806, when the great Napoleon had thrilled the world with his fame, the University of Leipsic gave the name of Napoleon to these three stars. Northeast of Orion we see Gemini or the Twins, the third sign and fourth constellation of the Zodiac, that belt across the heavens within which the sun, moon, and all the planets perform their annual journey.

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## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

### THE SOVEREIGN :

HIS MAJESTY ALBERT EDWARD, officially : "Edwardus VII., Dei Gratia Britanniarum et terrarum transmarinarum quæ in ditone sunt Britannicæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indiæ Imperator." In English : "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Born Nov. 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace; married, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Luise Julia, eldest daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark, who was born December 1, 1844; succeeded to the throne January 22, 1901, on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria; crowned August 9, 1902.

The King's father was His Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Prince Consort), born August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861.

### FAMILY OF THE KING.

His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House; married July 6, 1893, at St. James Palace, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who was born May 26, 1867; created Prince of Wales Nov. 9, 1901. Their Royal Highnesses have issue :

Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, born June 23, 1894.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, born Dec. 14, 1895.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, born April 25, 1897.

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born, Mar. 31, 1900.

Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Duchess of Fife, born Feb. 20, 1867, married, July 27, 1889, the Duke of Fife, K. T., and has issue :

Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, born May 17, 1891.

Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgia Bertha Duff, born Apr. 3, 1893.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896,

Prince Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The deceased Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1864; died January 14, 1892.

The deceased Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

### THE KING'S BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

H.I.M. Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died August 5, 1901.

H. R. H. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to H. R. H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878.

H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; married Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; died July 30, 1900.

H. R. H. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A., of Schleswig-Holstein.

H. R. H. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll.

H. R. H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; married March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (born July 25 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia.

H. R. H. Leopold G. D. A., Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (born Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; died March 28, 1884.

H. R. H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg.

**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.**

(Formed July 14th, 1902.)

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour—Premier, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Halsbury—Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of Devonshire—Lord President of Council.

Mr. Aretas Akers Douglas—Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Marquis of Lansdowne—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. W. St. John Brodrick—Secretary of State for War.

Lord George Francis Hamilton—Secretary of State for India.

Earl of Selborne—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Charles T. Ritchie—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Ashbourne—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. George Wyndham—Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh—Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour—President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Walter Long—President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Robert William Hanbury—President of the Board of Agriculture.

Marquis of Londonderry—President of the Board of Education.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—Postmaster-General.

**THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.**

Sir William Walrond—Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Windsor—First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes and Mr. H. W. Forster—Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Hayes Fisher—Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir Alexander Acland Hood—Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir Saville Crossley—Paymaster-General.

Sir Francis Jeune—Judge-Advocate-General.

Captain Ernest Pretymann—Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster—Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. T. H. A. E. Cochrane—Under Secretary for Home Affairs.

Viscount Cranborne—Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Earl of Onslow—Under Secretary for the Colonies.

Earl of Hardwicke—Under Secretary for War.

Earl Percy—Under Secretary for India.

Lord Stanley—Financial Secretary of the War Office.

Mr. Bonar Law—Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade.

Mr. Grant Lawson—Parliamentary Secretary for the Local Government Board.

Sir William Anson—Parliamentary Secretary for Board of Education.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

Sir Robert Finlay—Attorney-General.  
 Sir Edward Carson—Solicitor-General.  
 Mr. Graham Murray—Lord Advocate for Scotland.  
 Mr. Scott Dickson—Solicitor-General for Scotland  
 Earl of Dudley—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 Mr. Atkinson—Attorney-General for Ireland.  
 Mr. Campbell—Solicitor-General for Ireland.

## THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL :

Right Honorable Gilbert John Elliott-Murray-Kynynmond, B.A., Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; born July 9th, 1845; married, 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey; served as lieutenant in the Scots Guards; has been brigadier-general commanding South of Scotland infantry volunteers; was a lieutenant-colonel of the Canadian militia during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885; served with the Turkish army in the war of 1877, and in the Afghan war of 1879; was secretary to Field Marshal Lord Roberts at Cape of Good Hope, 1881; volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, 1882; military secretary to Governor-General the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883-85; chief of staff to Major-General Middleton, 1885; Governor-General of Canada, November, 1898. Salary, £10,000 and residence.

Military Secretary—Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards.

A.D.C.—Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, and Captain F. Hughes.  
 Comptroller—Mr. Arthur Guise.

## THE CABINET.

(Formed July 13th, 1896.)

Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.—Premier and President of the Council.

Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright—G.C.M.G.—Minister of Commerce.

Hon. Richard Wm. Scott—Secretary of State.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick—Minister of Justice.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden—Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock—Postmaster-General.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher—Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. James Sutherland—Minister of Public Works.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

- Hon. Andrew G. Blair—Minister of Railways and Canals.  
 Hon. Wm. S. Fielding—Minister of Finance.  
 Hon. Clifford Sifton—Minister of the Interior.  
 Hon. Michel Esdras Bernier—Minister of Inland Revenue.  
 Hon. Wm. Paterson—Minister of Customs.  
 Hon. William Templeman—Without portfolio.  
 Hon. Henry George Carroll—Solicitor-General (not in Cabinet).

## HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON :

The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, appointed April 24th, 1896.

Secretary—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

**GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G. ; born at Kingston, July 22, 1820 ; married June, 1846, Jane, daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto; called to the Bar in 1841; appointed Q.C. in 1856; made K.C.M.G., 1892; and G.C.M.G., 1897 ; was a member of the Confederation Conference at Quebec, 1864 ; Postmaster-General of province of Canada, 1863 to March, 1864, and from June to November, 1864; Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1864 to 1872; Premier of Ontario, 1872 till 1896; Senator and Minister of Justice of Canada, July, 1896, till October, 1897, when appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Salary, \$10,000 a year and residence.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

(Formed October 21, 1899.)

- Hon. George Wm. Ross—Premier and Treasurer.  
 Hon. John Morison Gibson—Attorney-General.  
 Hon. Richard Harcourt—Minister of Education.  
 Hon. John Dryden—Minister of Agriculture.  
 Hon. Elihu James Davis—Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
 Hon. James Robert Stratton—Secretary and Registrar.  
 Hon. Francis Robert Latchford—Commissioner of Public Works.

**GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K.C.M.G., born at L'Assomption, Jan. 15, 1836; called to the Bar, 1862; elected to House of Commons for Montreal East, 1872; appointed judge Superior Court, 1878; and Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 20, 1898. Married, 1862, Berthe, daughter of Touissant Laflamme. Salary, \$10,000 and residence.

**GOVERNMENT OF QUEREC.—Continued.****EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :**

(Formed October 3, 1900.)

Hon. Simon Napoleon Parent—Premier, Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.

Hon. Horace Archambault—Attorney-General.

Hon. Adélaré Turgeon—Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. H. Thomas Duffy—Treasurer.

Hon. Lomer Gouin—Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. Amadée Robitaille—Secretary and Registrar.

Hon. J. J. Guerin—Minister without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.****LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :**

Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones; born at Weymouth, N.S., September 28, 1824; educated at Yarmouth Academy; M.P. for Halifax, 1867 to 1872; 1874 to 1878, and 1878 to 1891; Minister of Militia, January to October, 1878; appointed Lieutenant-Governor July 26, 1900. Salary, \$9,000 and residence.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :**

Hon. G. H. Murray—Premier, President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Longley—Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Arthur Drysdale—Commissioner of Works and Mines.

Hon. Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillvray, D. McPherson, Thomas R. Black and W. T. Pipes, without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.****LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :**

Hon. Jabez Bunting Snowball; born at Lunenburg, N.S., September 24, 1837; married Margaret Ellen, daughter of Rev. Robert Archibald, of New Monkland, Scotland; elected to House of Commons, 1878, for Northumberland, N.B.; called to Senate, May, 1891; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, 1902. Salary, \$9,000.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :**

Hon. L. J. Tweedie—Premier and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. William Pugsley—Attorney-General.

Hon. C. H. Labilloy—Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. L. P. Farris—Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. H. T. Dunn—Surveyor-General.

Hon. H. A. McKeown and G. F. Hill—without portfolios.

**GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.****LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :**

Sir D. H. McMillan, born at Whitby, Ont., January, 1846; sat for Winnipeg Centre in Manitoba Legislature, 1880 to 1900; Provincial Treasurer, May 1, 1889, to January, 1900; Lieutenant-Governor, Oct., 1900; K.C.M.G., June 25, 1902. Salary, \$10,000.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :**

Hon. R. P. Roblin—Premier and President of the Council.  
 Hon. J. A. Davidson—Treasurer.  
 Hon. Colin Campbell—Attorney-General.  
 Hon. Robert Rogers—Minister of Public Works.

**GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Hon. Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere; born in France, December 5, 1829; educated in Paris; called to Bar of Lower Canada, March, 1855; Q.C., March, 1878; member for Lotbiniere in L.C. Assembly, 1861 till 1867; then elected to Parliament and Quebec Legislature for same constituency; retired from Parliament, 1874; Premier of Quebec, 1878 to 1879; retired from Legislature, 1885; elected to Parliament for Portneuf, 1896; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1896-1900; made K.C.M.G., 1895; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, June 21, 1900. Salary, \$9,000 and residence.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :**

(Formed Nov. 15, 1902.)

Hon. E. G. Prior—Premier and Minister of Mines.  
 Hon. D. M. Eberts—Attorney-General.  
 Hon. J. D. Prentice—Minster of Finance.  
 Hon. W. C. Wells—Commissioner of Lands and Works.  
 Hon. W. W. B. McInnes—President of the Council.

**GOVERNMENT OF P.E. ISLAND.****LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :**

Hon. Peter Adolphus McIntyre, born at Peterville, P.E.I., 1830; educated at St. Dunstons, Quebec Seminary, and Laval; M.D. of McGill, 1867; married February 15, 1871, Agnes M., daughter of Angus McDonald, of Souris; elected to Parliament, 1874 and 1882; appointed May 22, 1899. Salary, \$7,000 and residence.

GOVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND.—*Continued.*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

Hon. Arthur Peters—Attorney-General and Premier.  
 Hon. S. H. Cummiskey—Commissioner of Public Works.  
 Hon. B. Rogers—Commissioner of Agriculture.  
 Hon. Malcolm McDonald, James W. Richards, R. C. McLeod, Peter  
 McNutt, George Forbes—without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT OF N. W. TERRITORIES.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

• Amedée Emmanuel Forget, born at Marleville, Que., November 12, 1847; appointed clerk N. W. Council, 1876; Assistant Indian Commissioner, 1888, and Indian Commissioner, 1895; married Miss Henriette Drolet; appointed Lieutenant-Governor November 4, 1898. Salary, \$7,000 and residence.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

Frederick W. Haultain—Attorney-General and Treasurer.  
 George H. V. Bulyea—Commissioner of Public Works and Secretary.  
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**GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

## GOVERNOR :

Sir Charles Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.; born 1849; appointed 1901.

## CABINET :

Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G.—Premier and Colonial Secretary.  
 Hon. Mr. Morris—Minister of Finance.  
 Hon. Messrs. Knowling, Harvey, Woods, Pitts,—without portfolio.  
 The following are not in the Cabinet:—  
 Mr. Dawe—Minister of Agriculture and Mines.  
 Mr. Murphy—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
 Mr. Gushue—Minister of Public Works.



**POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1902.**

Parliament assembled on February 13, with Mr. Fitzpatrick as Minister of Justice. Mr. Mills having been elevated to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. The session was short, and its work of no special importance. The budget speech was delivered on March 17. Mr. Fielding dwelt on the satisfactory state of the finances, as shown by the large revenue receipts. He estimated the surplus of the current year (1901-02) at \$5,800,000. There would, however, be an increase in the public debt of about \$6,000,000, caused by the large outlay in what are classed as capital expenditures, for railway subsidies, Intercolonial improvements, public works, etc., and he intimated that during the session power to make a new loan would be asked for. He said that no tariff changes would be made during the session, but action might be taken on some of the requests presented at the session of 1902. Mr. Borden replied on behalf of the Conservative Opposition, pointing out that the total expenditure during the year then past had reached the largest figures in the record, and that in the five years of a Liberal Government the average rate of expenditure had exceeded that of the last five years of Conservative rule by not less than \$3,000,000 a year. Mr. Borden concluded with a strong plea for the adequate tariff protection of Canadian industries of all kinds, and moved the following resolution :

"That this House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labour, agricultural products, manufactures and industries, as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians. And, while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire."

The vote took place on the morning of April 9, and stood 61 for Mr. Borden's amendment to 117 against, a Government majority of 56.

**THE LARGE EXPENDITURE.**

The Opposition further put itself on record on the question raised by the budget debate in the following amendment by Mr. Borden, the leader

of the Opposition: "That the total expenditure during each fiscal year from 1892 to 1901, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1892 .....	\$42,272,136
1893 .....	40,853,728
1894 .....	43,008,834
1895 .....	42,872,338
1896 .....	41,702,383
1897 .....	42,972,756
1898 .....	45,334,281
1899 .....	51,542,635
1900 .....	52,717,467
1901 .....	57,982,866

"That the Finance Minister estimates that the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902, will be \$65,250,000.

"That the annual expenditure on both consolidated revenue and capital account has increased between 1897 and 1901 by no less a sum than \$15,010,110.

"That during the period above mentioned the revenues of the country have been unusually large and the Government claim a total net surplus of \$19,743,527.69, but no portion thereof has been applied in reduction of the public debt, which, with the addition estimated by the Finance Minister for the current fiscal year, will have increased from \$258,479,432.77 in 1896 to \$274,480,000 in 1902, an increase of more than sixteen millions of dollars.

"That the Minister of Finance estimates that the total revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1902, will be \$56,800,000.

"That notwithstanding this very large revenue, the Minister of Finance estimates that the public debt will be increased during the current year about \$6,000,000.

"That this House desires to place on record the opinion that the expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1902, and the proposed expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1903, are excessive and extravagant, and regrets that the Government with the exceptionally large revenues at its command has not only failed to reduce but has largely increased the public debt, and has incurred capital expenditure for which the country does not receive and cannot expect any adequate return."

The vote on this was 41 to 84. The facts as set out in the resolution were not in keeping with what the members of the Government had promised would be the case; but the Liberal supporters were not affected by the consideration.

The estimates for the year 1902-3 provided for the following expenditures :—

Main—ordinary . . . . .	\$47,845,038
Supplementary—ordinary . . . . .	3,286,201
	<hr/>
Total ordinary . . . . .	\$51,131,239
Main—capital . . . . .	\$5,516,600
Supplementary—capital . . . . .	2,353,100
	<hr/>
Total capital . . . . .	\$7,869,700

The total outlay in the current twelve months is therefore estimated to reach \$59,000,939, without taking into account the liabilities on account of railway subsidies voted in the past, or the amount to be called for in connection with the iron and lead-smelting bonuses. An act to add \$15,000,000 to the Government's borrowing power (raising it to \$22,500,000) was the natural sequence of an expenditure by far the largest in the record of the country, which, the size of the estimates noted above shows, is to be continued.

#### UNIFORMITY OF LAWS.

An interesting debate, but without definite result, was brought on in the House of Commons by the introduction of a motion by Mr. Ben. Russell (Hants), declaring "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when steps should be taken to carry out the provisions of Section 94 of the British North America Act, for securing the uniformity of the laws relating to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in such other provinces as have been brought within the scope of the section since the passing of the British North America Act."

Mr. Russell argued that if the clause in question of the B.N.A. Act were brought into effect Canada would avail herself of the improvements in English legislation which have taken place within the last fifteen or twenty years. Among the measures which would be affected by such a law would be the Sale of Goods Act, the Partnership Act, Devolution of Real Estate, Fraudulent Offences, etc. The proposed change would result in correcting many mistakes that had been made in our law, and would obviate a number of questions of conflict between the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures. Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) agreed with the motion, but was unable to see how uniformity could be effected except in the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, without an amendment to the British North America Act. Mr.

Borden (Halifax) approved of the resolution, but said that, in his judgment, to be successful, the movement must first emanate from the provinces themselves. It would be idle for Parliament to undertake any work of this kind until the provinces had come together. Mr. Fitzpatrick said take from the jurisdiction of the local legislatures the laws affecting property and civil rights and nothing would be left to justify the existence of such legislatures. Any change in the way of restricting the local legislatures must be detrimental to the province of Quebec.

An echo of a discussion in the press and religious denominational conferences was the following motion by Mr. Hughes (North Victoria): That in the opinion of this House the Table of Precedence for Canada, as set forth in the Statutes of Canada and Canada Gazette, should be amended either by omitting section 11, "archbishops and bishops according to seniority," or by giving a place in said section 11 "to the clergymen of religious denominations other than those having 'archbishops and bishops,'" the word "seniority" to be interpreted by "territorial" area, or in some other appropriate manner, and in other ways. The motion was withdrawn without a vote being taken.

#### THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The Intercolonial Railway was the subject of considerable discussion during the session. In the Public Accounts Committee it was desired to have Mr. P. S. Archibald, C.E., formerly engineer of the road, examined as to some of the transactions that had taken place. The Liberal majority of the committee over-ruled the proposition, however, and an appeal in the House of Commons to have him called as a witness was rejected on a party vote of 101 to 56. The reason given by Mr. Blair, minister of railways and canals, for refusing a reasonable and proper request was that Mr. Archibald had been dismissed from the road, and "would not come to Ottawa inspired by high and patriotic motives."

The witnesses who were examined indicated in their evidence that political considerations had too much to do with the road's business transactions for the road's good. There was testimony taken in regard to the purchase of ties. In the season immediately preceding the last general election, 1,300,000 ties were purchased for the Intercolonial, a quantity sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the road during three years. The evidence showed that a large number of these ties were practically culls, and that they were purchased on the direct order of the Minister of Railways and Canals. The regular officials of the road had hesitated to accept some of the ties tendered by contractors. One inspector in consequence received from Mr. Blair the following note: "Mr. McManus will please inspect Mr. Culligan's sleepers the same as you have Mr. Ultican's."

The auditor-general's report contains the information that the contractor mentioned supplied 154,149 spruce and cedar ties, eight feet long,

and with a six-inch face and up, at twenty cents per tie. A tie with less than an eight-inch face, it was shown by evidence, was not considered suitable for a first-class road-bed. Having admitted Mr. Ultican's undersized ties—Mr. McManus understood that he was to accept 56,101 princess pine and spruce ties, eight feet by six inches by six inches, at twenty cents per tie, from Mr. John Culligan. So, in spite of the judgment of the tie inspector, an expenditure of \$11,220.20 was incurred for the purchase of ties, scant in length and face, and some of inferior wood, to which Mr. Burpee, the maintenance of way engineer, had objected.

These were not the most unbusiness-like cases either. One man got a contract or an order on which he delivered 408,724 ties, and was paid for them. The engineer of construction objected to the quality and size of many of these ties, and a Mr. Williams was appointed to look them over. He has reported on 306,000. Of this number 55,113 were good ties, and 54,941 might come in under the contract. There were 95,509 condemned as bad, some because of their being too short, some because of their being too narrow, some because of their being only three inches thick, some because of their being rotten, some because of their being of inferior wood. There were 253 special size "switch ties," only two of which were up to specifications. Yet all were paid for. The Auditor-General's report shows that the price paid for these ties, culls and all, averages 50 per cent. more than that paid in the last year of the Haggart administration. The manner in which Mr. Blair's note found its way before the Public Accounts Committee was also remarkable. McManus said he did not know where it was, whereupon Mr. Emmerson, the member for Westmorland, arose and told the committee that he had gone to J. E. McManus, the brother of the tie inspector, and induced him to get the note from the drawer in which McManus kept it.

The coal contracts give another illustration of the conditions that prevail in the management of the road. One of the coal contractors wrote to the superintendent that he was expecting trouble with his men, and that there might be an interruption in the delivery of coal "for a day or two." Mr. Blair rushed off to the United States, and bought 60,000 tons of coal at a high price, and made a contract to pay \$46,000 for freight on it. Altogether in the year he bought 128,000 tons more than the usual annual consumption of the road, and instead of the ordinary \$400,000 or \$500,000, the coal bill for the twelve months amounted to \$1,385,120. In other departments the same state of affairs was shown to exist.

#### THE EXPENDITURE AND DEBT.

The platform of the Ottawa Liberal Convention of 1893, on which the Liberal leaders stood during the campaign of 1896, in a resolution, under the heading "Demand Strictest Economy—Decreased Expenditure,"

declared:—" We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Governments that have been continually in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

In the fiscal year in which the above declaration was made (1893-94), the revenue was \$36,374,693. Of this sum \$19,198,114 was from customs and \$8,281,989 from excise taxation. The expenditure was:

On consolidated fund account .. . . .	\$37,585,026
On capital account .. . . .	3,862,970
	<hr/>
Total .. . . .	\$41,447,996

In the fiscal year 1896, the last for which the Conservative Government was responsible, the revenue was \$36,618,591, of which \$19,833,279 was from customs and \$7,926,066 from excise taxation. The expenditure was:—

On consolidated revenue account .. . . .	\$36,949,142
On capital account .. . . .	3,781,714
	<hr/>
Total .. . . .	\$40,730,856

The Canada Gazette, the official publication of the Government, of October 4, 1902, gave the following in regard to the revenue and the expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account of the fiscal year 1901-02, ending June 30 last:—

REVENUE:—

Customs .. . . .	\$32,191,978
Excise .. . . .	11,205,288
Post Office .. . . .	3,881,266
Public Works, including Railways .. . . .	6,468,311
Miscellaneous .. . . .	4,277,384
	<hr/>
Total .. . . .	\$58,024,228

EXPENDITURE .. . . . \$50,739,968

There was also, besides the above expenditure on the ordinary services of the administration, a further outlay on so-called capital account, as follows:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals .. . . .	\$ 9,449,174
Dominion Lands .. . . .	370,837
Militia Capital .. . . .	299,697
Railway Subsidies .. . . .	2,093,939
Bounty on Iron and Steel .. . . .	782,348
South Africa Contingent .. . . .	257,613
North-West Territories Rebellion .. . . .	1,543
	<hr/>
Total .. . . .	\$13,252,068

The party which in 1893 viewed with alarm an annual expenditure of \$41,447,996 was responsible in 1902 for spending the following sums:—

On consolidated fund account .. . . .	\$50,739,953
On capital account .. . . .	13,252,068
	<hr/>
Total .. . . .	\$63,992,021

To get this large sum the customs taxes were increased from \$19,198,114 in 1894 to \$32,191,978, and the excise taxes from \$8,381,089 to \$11,205,288.

"The strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country" demanded in the "platform" of the Liberal party is not evident in the record. There is, on the other hand, cause to "view with alarm" the large increase in the public debt and the controllable expenditure of "the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people," as the convention resolution puts it, because, though so much more was collected in taxes in 1902 than in 1894 or in 1896, and the claims of "surpluses" that have been advanced, the debt has gone on growing bigger and bigger.

At the close of the fiscal year 1894 the gross public debt was \$308,248,024; the assets were \$62,164,594, and the net debt was \$246,183,029.

At the close of the fiscal year 1896, when the Conservatives went out of power, the gross debt was \$325,717,537; the assets were \$67,220,104, and the net debt was \$258,497,433.

At the close of the fiscal year 1902 the gross debt was \$366,436,710; the assets were \$94,558,294, and the net debt \$271,878,415. The particulars are as follows, as given in the Canada Gazette of October 4:—

## LIABILITIES—

Payable in England.. . . . .	\$227,958,836
do Canada .. . . . .	9,123,283
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.. . . . .	2,665,907
Dominion Notes .. . . . .	32,780,387
Savings Banks.. . . . .	58,437,988
Trust Funds.. . . . .	8,927,267
Province Accounts.. . . . .	16,672,361
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts .. . . . .	9,870,677
	<hr/>
Total Gross Debt .. . . . .	\$366,436,710

## ASSETS—

Investments—Sinking Funds .. . . . .	\$ 50,873,999
Other Investments .. . . . .	7,508,077
Province Accounts.. . . . .	10,718,486
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts .. . . . .	25,457,730
	<hr/>
Total Assets.. . . . .	94,558,294
	<hr/>
Total Net Debt .. . . . .	271,878,415
	<hr/>
Increase of Debt over 1901 .. . . . .	3,398,412

The last line is official. It is the records' answer to the claim that in the year which the statement refers to there was a surplus of \$7,284,275.

The public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1902 was \$25,695,386 greater than it was when the size of it moved the Liberal party to pass the above resolution, and \$13,380,982 greater than at the close of the fiscal year 1896, a fortnight before the Liberal Government was put in a position to embody in its acts the principles its members had set out in their platform.

## MR. TARTE'S RESIGNATION.

The second change in the Cabinet of the year followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return from his European trip. Mr. Tarte, minister of public works, in the course of a series of speeches delivered in various parts of the country, declared himself in favour of a policy of Canada for the Canadians, and advocated higher tariff protection for home industries, home



agriculture and home labor. A number of Liberal newspapers attacked him for entering on such a mission during the Premier's absence; and two of his colleagues, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fisher, intimated that what he was advocating was not the accepted policy of the administration. Mr. Tarte kept on his course, however. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned on October 17, had a meeting with Mr. Tarte on October 19, and on October 21 the following correspondence was published:—

"Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20, 1902.

"The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa:

"My Dear Sir Wilfrid,—I feel it is my duty to place my resignation in your hands, and to ask you to be good enough to have it accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General.

"In the interview which I had with you, you expressed the opinion that I should not have spoken on the tariff as I have done; that the Government had not as yet come to any definite understanding on their fiscal policy for the future, etc.

"I shall not discuss with you at the present time the question as to whether I was right or wrong in the course I followed. You are the leader of the Government, and your opinion, as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail.

"You told me my utterances are causing you trouble. I have no right and no desire to be a source of embarrassment to you or to the party with which I have been connected since 1892.

"My views on the tariff are well known to you. I have on several occasions stated them publicly in your presence, and discussed them often privately with you.

"Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise, without delay, the tariff of 1897, with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, to our workingmen, I cannot possibly remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech under the circumstances even to the great honor of being your colleague.

"Before severing my official relations with you, allow me to express my sincerest hope that you will soon be restored to your health of former days. You would greatly oblige me by conveying to my colleagues my best wishes for their welfare and their happiness. My personal relations with most of them have been of a pleasant and cordial nature. I hope they will continue to be the same in the future.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Wilfrid, very sincerely yours.

"J. ISRAEL TARTE."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the above was as follows:—

"Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 21st, 1902.

"My Dear Tarte,—After having seen you on Sunday last, and having expressed to you my well-settled opinion upon the consequences of your recent attitude, my first duty was to wait upon His Excellency the Governor-General to inform him that I was obliged to demand the resignation of your portfolio.

"After having seen His Excellency, I had to acquaint my colleagues of the interview which I had had with you.

"In accepting your resignation, it is well to emphasize the points of difference between us. During my absence in Europe, without any communication with me, and without any previous understanding with your colleagues, you began an active campaign in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff in the direction of high protection. I regret having been obliged to observe to you that this attitude on your part constitutes a self-evident violation of your duty towards the Government of which you were a member. I repeat to you here what I told you on Sunday. I do not wish to discuss at this moment the economic theory of which you have made yourself the champion. This question, however important it might be, is subordinate to one still more important. If you had reached the conclusion that the interests of the country demanded without delay an increase of the customs duties, the first thing for you to do as a member of the Government, before addressing your views to the public, would have been to place them before your colleagues with the object of obtaining the unanimous action of the Cabinet, which is the very foundation of responsible government.

"If you had not been able to obtain from your colleagues their assent to the course which you recommended, you would have been obliged then either to accept their own views or to sever your connection with them, and then, for the first time, would you have been free to place your views before the public.

"Such was the very simple course which was binding upon you, but to remain a member of the Government and at the same time to advocate a policy which had not yet been adopted by the Government was an impediment to the proper working of our constitutional system, and implies a disregard for that loyalty which all those who are members of the same administration owe to each other and have a right to expect from each other.

"I thank you for the good wishes which you express for the improvement of my health, and I will make it my duty to convey to your old colleagues those that you formulate for their welfare and their happiness.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

"WILFRID LAURIER."

The coldness of this communication was commented on, and Mr. Goldwin Smith criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier for informing the Governor-General that he intended to ask for Mr. Tarte's resignation. Mr. Smith's conclusion was that the Premier has alone to do with the discipline of his Cabinet. Mr. Tarte was out of the Cabinet, however, and after some negotiations, on November 11 Mr. Sutherland, minister of marine and fisheries, was transferred to the department of public works, and Mr. Raymond Prefontaine became a member of the Cabinet, taking the position Mr. Sutherland had vacated, with the understanding that his department would be extended to take in the works connected with the St. Lawrence and other navigable rivers.

#### COLD STORAGE AND AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION.

The claim has been put forth very frequently that Mr. Fisher, the present minister of agriculture, was the originator of the system of providing cold storage transport for Canadian butter and cheese exported to Great Britain. The records of Parliament show that the system was in operation before the Laurier Government was formed, and before, in the elections of 1896, Mr. Fisher had been elected to Parliament.

During the session of Parliament of 1894 the select committee on agriculture and colonization of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. McLennan, seconded by Mr. McMillan, passed the following resolution:

"That this committee are of opinion, from evidence placed before them, that the creamery butter manufactured in Canada and sent to the English markets, suffers from an unfounded prejudice which has hitherto affected materially the prices obtained, and consequently the increase that this country should be making from year to year in this important article of our dairy product, and therefore recommend that the Government will take such steps as will place our butter on the markets in fair competition with all other butter imported into that country."—Sessional Papers, 1894.

The Government, that of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, acted on the suggestion of the committee. There was difficulty in arranging for the first experiment, and the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Angers) authorized Mr. Robertson, the dairy commissioner, to take the unusual step of buying selected lots of creamery butter, shipping it in cold storage to Great Britain and selling it on the market there. There was shipped from Montreal 915 packages of butter, averaging 53 pounds to the package. It was paid for at the rate of 20 cents a pound in Montreal. It was sold in Great Britain at prices ranging from 20 to 23 cents a pound for that which arrived in the best condition.—Debates of House of Commons, Session 1895, p. 2583.

The correspondence received by the Dairy Commissioner as a result of this experiment, indicated that there would be no difficulty in doing a

steady trade in butter similar to that contained in the best lots the Government had shipped. Messrs. Clements & Sons, of Manchester, wrote in reference to the receipt of 215 packages:

"Most of this shipment is fresher than last, and altogether superior, which proves to us that if care is taken with details at your end and the goods shipped absolutely as soon as made, you need not fear what quantity you send. They will certainly suit this market better than Australian; but, of course, it will take some time to make them known. We have had several of the best buyers in Lancashire examining them, and the general opinion is you could run the Danes very hard in a year or two."—House of Commons Debates, 1895, p. 2174.

This was the result of the first large transatlantic shipment of selected Canadian creamery butter under improved modern conditions. The Central Farmers' Institute and the Creameries' Association of Ontario at their meetings during the winter of 1894-95 expressed their satisfaction with it. Mr. Dan. Derbyshire, President of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, said:—

"The Government could not have wished for a more splendid justification of its action than the results which have followed. Our butter was introduced on the English market, and its superior quality became known. The Old Country buyers soon learned that Canada could supply the finest quality of creamery butter demanded—and on the English market it is the very best they want, and are willing to pay for it. Professor Robertson managed the whole business very skilfully, and last year's venture ended by costing the country very little—a small outlay, indeed, for the opening up of such a magnificent market. If it had not been for what the Dominion Government did the butter-making would have flattened out, and everybody connected with it would have been discouraged. It would have been disastrous. But now our butter has established itself as firmly on the English market as our cheese has already established itself."—Interview in Brockville "Times."

There was criticism, not very hearty, on the part of the Liberal opposition because the experiment which had merited such commendation had involved an expenditure over the money obtained for the butter of \$3,000. Some jeered at the "grocery business" the Government had gone into, and the Toronto "Globe" said the best thing the Government could do for the farmer in the connection was to leave him alone. The Government understood the situation better than its Liberal critics pretended to. On June 4, 1895, Dr. Montague, speaking for the Government in the House of Commons, said:—

"The Government do not intend to drop the dairying industry; they intend to encourage it in every way. They have made a start in the British market with this butter, and what they intend to do in the future is to supply cold storage for the purpose of placing Canadian butter in

the best possible condition upon the British market. The Department of Agriculture have already made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are now making arrangements with the Intercolonial Railway for the purpose of providing cold storage from the creameries to the port of Montreal. Not only have the Government made arrangements with the railways mentioned, but they are making arrangements for inspection at Montreal: and they have made arrangements with the steamship companies for providing cold storage across the Atlantic. They have also made arrangements for cold storage in three ports in Great Britain—London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The purpose of the Government is to provide opportunities of cold storage and to get the railways to put on refrigerator cars. . . . The Government out of the vote which is asked for will pay the extra expense of the cold storage upon the cars, as well as at storage points.—House of Commons Debates, 1895.

In keeping with this programme, the estimates of expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1896, adopted during the session of 1895, contained the following item:—

“To enable Dairy Commissioner to promote the dairying interest of Canada by making provision for the placing of fresh made creamery butter on the British markets in regular shipments, without deterioration in quality, and for securing recognition of its quality there, \$20,000.”

With the sum thus voted, by arrangement with the Government ten ocean steamships were fitted with cold storage compartments, six sailing to Avonmouth, and four to ports served by the Allan line, and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways provided refrigerator cars for the transport of butter and cheese from the factories to Montreal. The steamers during the season of 1895 carried from Canada to Great Britain in cold storage, 2,998,216 pounds of butter and 273,254 pounds of cheese. House of Commons Debates, 1896, p. 1619.

Thus from the official record is established the fact that in 1895 there was in successful operation a cold storage service on the railways and ocean steamers. The same official records show that Mr. Fisher became minister of agriculture on July 13, 1896, when the system was well on in its second year. In his cold storage work, the present minister of agriculture is only carrying out the ideas put into effect by his Conservative predecessors.

The export from Montreal during the season of 1902 of 534,900 packages of creamery butter, or about twenty-six million pounds, was a direct and legitimate result of the experiment of the Conservative Government in 1894-95.

The institution of the cold storage system was the third practical and effective step taken by a Conservative Government to promote the interests of agriculture in Canada. The first was the institution of the experimental farms. It was on April 22, 1886, that Sir John Carling, minister of agriculture in the government of Sir John Macdonald, took the first step towards the establishment of the institutions which are now everywhere acknowledged to have done and to be doing valuable work for the advancement of the chief Canadian industry. He then moved that the House of Commons should go into committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient to empower the Governor-in-Council to establish an experimental farm station or experimental farm stations, and to acquire a limited extent of land, and set apart a limited extent of the public lands of Canada for that purpose, and for the purpose of tree-planting and timber-growing; and also to fix the rate of remuneration of persons employed to carry such provisions into effect, such remuneration to be paid out of monies voted by Parliament for that purpose; and further, to provide that such reports, samples, plants and other products, as are designated by the minister of agriculture, shall be transmitted by mail free of charge, subject to regulations made by the Postmaster-General."

Sir John Carling, in explaining the plan he had in view, said:—

"The intention of the Government was to establish a central station in the vicinity of the capital, with a farm of 400 or 500 acres. This is to be an experimental farm for testing different kinds of seeds and cereals, experimenting on stock, forestry, horticulture, etc., and the result of these experiments will be distributed to the public, monthly or oftener, by bulletins and through the press. The bill also provides for the establishment of stations, one in the Lower Provinces, one in Manitoba, one in the North-West Territories, and one in British Columbia. Tests will be made at these different stations and the results will be forwarded to the central station, which will then issue bulletins to the public. The total cost for all these stations will be about \$240,000, that is, the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, fencing, and all the other requirements of the farm. The annual cost, if all these places were established, would be about \$30,000 or \$35,000."—Debates House of Commons, 1886, p. 1146.

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The other important step for the advancement of the agricultural industry which a Conservative Government is to be credited with, is the selection of Mr. James Robertson as dairy commissioner of Canada. Mr. Robertson is probably the world's greatest expert in the production of

butter and cheese, and the effect of it is in evidence in the fact that Canada is the greatest exporter of cheese to Great Britain, is becoming a large exporter of butter, and is developing its exports of bacon, poultry and other articles, to the improvement of the production of which he and his staff have given their attention.

#### THE POSTAL FINANCES.

The administration of the postal service by Sir William Mulock was marked by another freak order during the year. Attached to an order increasing the postage rates on certain kinds of second-class matter was the following:—

"On all matter passing between the Atlin and Yukon districts and any other part of the Dominion (except such as is paid for at the letter rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, circulars, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and newspapers from the office of publication), the postal rates shall be double those charged on the same classes of matter passing in any other part of the Dominion."

The protest on the part of the public was sharp and general. The extraordinary discrimination against the newest opened up section of Canada was condemned as both contrary to modern ideas of postal administration, and a piece of commercially bad policy, as it tended in operation to lessen the use of the mail by residents of the districts affected in sending and receiving samples, and the large class of small articles, the carriage of which between other parts of the country the post office seeks to encourage. At the same time, articles of the class discriminated against when mailed in Canada, when sent from United States points, were carried at the ordinary single rates. The results of the order were so unpatriotic and unbusiness-like, and the public annoyance so great, that a revoking order had to be issued by the Government.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, the claim was put out that the administration of the post-office department, for the first time in the record, showed a surplus, the figure being placed at \$5,000. The appearance of the minister's report to be laid before Parliament took the gas out of the balloon, however. This official record showed that instead of a surplus in the operations of the postal service during the fiscal years 1901-2 of \$5,000, there was a deficit of \$82,376. The surplus was made out by excluding from the record the revenue in the Yukon and Atlin districts, which was in the net \$30,239, and the expenditure, which was \$117,774. The tables of the deputy postmaster-general's special report

proved the following to have been the financial result of the twelve month's operations:—

Amount paid by cheque .. . . . . .	\$3,883,016
Deductions from revenue by postmasters .. . . . . .	1,239,992
Service and salaries, etc., in the Yukon and Atlin .. . . . . .	117,774
	\$5,240,783
Gross revenue .. . . . . .	\$5,128,118
Yukon and Atlin revenue .. . . . . .	30,289
	\$5,158,407
Net deficit .. . . . . .	\$82,376

Other statements in the official report showed the postal revenue and expenditure to have been as follows since 1895:—

	Gross revenue.	Net revenue.	Paid by cheque.
1896 .. . . . . .	\$4,005,890	\$2,564,014	\$3,665,011
1897 .. . . . . .	4,311,243	3,202,938	3,789,478
1898 .. . . . . .	4,656,649	3,527,809	3,575,411
1899 .. . . . . .	4,325,431	3,182,930	3,581,848
1900 .. . . . . .	4,345,822	3,183,984	3,645,646
1901 .. . . . . .	4,620,533	3,421,192	3,837,376
1902 .. . . . . .	5,128,118	3,888,126	3,883,016

The difference between the gross and the net revenue represents deductions in payment of certain classes of postmasters, which the department does not actually handle, though they constitute an expenditure and have to be taken consideration of in calculating the whole cost of the service. In this period, omitting the revenue and expenditure in the Yukon and Atlin country, the gross revenue has increased by \$1,122,228, the net revenue by \$924,112, and the expenditure at headquarters by \$218,005. A deficit of \$781,152 has been reduced to one of \$82,376.

#### THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

In the Colonial Conference of 1897 Mr. Chamberlain was ready to discuss the practicability of imperial preferential trade. He said, in addressing the assembled premiers:—

“I pass on, then, to another question, and that is as to the future commercial relations between this country and her colonies. How far is it possible to make these relations closer and more intimate? I have said that I believe in sentiment as the greatest of all the forces in the govern-



ment of the world; but at the same time I should like to bring to the reinforcement of sentiment the motives which are derived from material and personal interest. But, undoubtedly, the fiscal arrangements of the different colonies differ so much among themselves, and all differ so much from those of the Mother Country, that it would be a matter of the greatest complication and difficulty to arrive at any conclusion which would unite us commercially in the same sense in which the Zollverein united the Empire of Germany. It may be borne in mind that the history of that Zollverein is most interesting and most instructive. It commenced entirely as a commercial connection, dealing in the first instance only partially with the trade of the empire; it was rapidly extended to include the whole trade of the empire, and it finally made possible and encouraged the ultimate union of the empire. But this is a matter upon which, at the present time, rather than suggest any proposals of my own, I desire to hear the views of the gentlemen present.

"In the meanwhile, however, I may say that I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at the meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for closer commercial arrangements with the Empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of enquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspiration.

"If that be the case, and if it were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond enquiry, if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an enquiry, Her Majesty's Government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of the reference, and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it."—Official Report to Parliament, 1897, p. 10.

There was no acceptance of this offer. The "Contemporary Review" indicated why in an article on the conference, in which it described Sir Wilfrid Laurier as saying for Canada:—

"What we give you by the preferential tariff, we give in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have prospered. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence, for what weakens you weakens us."

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Mr. Chamberlain at the conference of 1902 was not prepared to go so far as he went in 1897. He said: I pass on then, gentlemen, to the second point—the question of commercial relations, and in regard to this I wish to say, what I have already stated in answer to inquiries which I received before the conference, that every question is an open question for full and

free discussion. We rule nothing out of order. We do not pretend to bar the consideration of any subject, whatever its purport may be, but we do not propose ourselves to formulate any proposals in the first instance. We think it is absolutely necessary in a matter of this kind, which involves so many considerations of detail, that there should be, in the first instance, a free interchange of opinion, in order that we may not put before you suggestions which perhaps we should find afterwards were altogether out of harmony with your views, but if it appears hereafter desirable, after full discussion, to make proposals, I have no doubt we shall be able to do so.

"In reference to this matter, also, I am placing papers before you which will give you a very full account of the present state of trade between the colonies and the Mother Country, and also a matter which is very important for us to consider, of the condition of trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries: and, without going into detail, I would say there are two salient facts which appear on the surface of these fuller returns which I shall put before you. The first is this: That if we chose—that is to say, if those whom we represent chose—the Empire might be self-sustaining. It is so wide, its products are so various, its climates so different, that there is absolutely nothing which is necessary to our existence, hardly anything that is desirable as a luxury, which cannot be produced within the borders of the Empire itself. And the second salient fact is that the Empire at the present time, and especially the United Kingdom—which is the great market of the world—derives the greater part of its necessaries from foreign countries, and that it exports the largest part of its available produce—surplus produce—also to foreign countries. This trade might be the trade, the inter-imperial trade, of the Empire. It is at the present time, as I say, a trade largely between the Empire and foreign countries.

"Now, I confess that to my mind that is not a satisfactory state of things, and I hope that you will agree with me that everything which can possibly tend to increase the interchange of products between the different parts of the Empire is deserving of our cordial encouragement. What we desire, what His Majesty's Government has publicly stated to be the object of which they would most gladly strive, is a free interchange. If you are unable to accept that as a principle, then I ask you how far can you approach to it? If a free interchange between the different parts of the Empire could be secured it would then be a matter for separate consideration altogether what should be the attitude of the Empire as a whole or of its several parts towards foreign nations? The first thing we have to do; the thing which touches us most nearly, is to consider how far we can extend the trade between the different parts of the Empire—the reciprocal trade.

"Our first object, then, as I say, is free trade within the Empire. We feel confident, we think that it is a matter which demands no evidence or proof that if such a result were feasible it would enormously increase our inter-imperial trade; that it would hasten the development of our colonies; that it would fill up the spare places in your lands with an active, intelligent, and industrious, and, above all, a British population; that it would make the Mother Country entirely independent of foreign food and raw material. But when I speak of free trade it must be understood that I do not mean by that the total abolition of customs duties as between different parts of the Empire. I recognize fully the exigencies of all new countries, and especially of our self-governing colonies. I see that your revenue must always, probably, and certainly for a long while to come, depend chiefly on indirect taxation. Even if public opinion were to justify you in levying direct taxation, the cost of collecting it in countries sparsely populated might be so large as to make it impossible. But in my mind, whenever customs duties are balanced by excise duties, or whenever they are levied on articles which are not produced at home, the enforcement of such duties is no derogation whatever from the principles of free trade as I understand it. If, then, even with this limitation, which is a very important one, which would leave it open to all colonies to collect their revenues by customs duties and indirect taxation, even if the proposal were accepted with that limitation, I think it would be impossible to over-estimate the mutual advantage which would be derived from it, the stimulus to our common trade and the binding force of the link which such a trade would certainly create.

"But, gentlemen, I am, unfortunately, aware that up to the present time no proposal so far-reaching has come to us from any of the colonies. Three proposals have been made for the consideration of the present conference, also on the initiative of New Zealand. The first and the most important one is that a preferential tariff should be arranged in favor of British goods which are now taxable in the respective colonies and in the United Kingdom. And though no proposal comes to us from Canada, I am, of course, aware that similar questions have been recently specially discussed very actively and very intelligently in the Dominion, and that a strong opinion prevails there that the time is ripe for something of this kind. And, therefore, with your permission, I would propose to examine this proposition, not in detail, but so far as its general principles are concerned. In 1897 I would remind you that the premiers then unanimously undertook to consult with their colleagues, and to consider whether a preference might not be given on their customs tariff for goods imported from the United Kingdom. This was a proposal without any reciprocal obligation. It was regarded by the premiers at the time as a proposal which might be made in consideration of the fact that the United Kingdom was the largest and the best and the most open market in the world

for all the products of the colonies. But nothing whatever has come of the resolution up to the present time. No step has been taken to give any effect to it. That, I think, is due partly to circumstances which we could not have anticipated, partly, indeed, to the Federation of Australia, partly also to the existence of the war, but it is a question which, no doubt, may now be taken up with a greater hope of something coming from it.

"But in Canada, before the conference of 1897, the Canadian Government had decided to give us a preference which then amounted to 25 per cent., and this subsequently was increased to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. This was a preference voluntarily accorded by Canada on British taxable goods, imported into the Dominion. Canada, therefore, has anticipated the general proposal of the premiers, and the time which has elapsed has been sufficient to enable us to form a judgment of the effect of an arrangement of this kind, and I have to say to you that while I cannot but gratefully acknowledge the intention of this proposal and its sentimental value as a proof of goodwill and affection, yet that its substantial results have been altogether disappointing to us, and I think, they must have been equally disappointing to its promoters. I shall circulate to you another paper which contains very fully the whole of the statistics showing the course of trade in Canada since 1897 and the results of the preferential tariff. But I may give you in a word or two the most important conclusions. I am comparing now the import trade of British goods into Canada in the year 1896-97 with the last year for which I have the returns—1900-1901. The total imports of Canada increased in that period £14,500,000 (sterling), and the rate of 62 per cent. That shows an enormously increased prosperity in the Dominion; it shows how the energy of its inhabitants is developing its trade. Fourteen and a half millions and 62 per cent.; if you will kindly bear in mind those figures as showing the total results of all the import trade. Of that the free trade, on which no duty is levied and on which, therefore, no preference is given to British goods, increased £6,250,000, or at the rate of 67 per cent. The general trade—that is, the trade from foreign countries, which came under the general tariff—also increased £6,250,000, or at the rate of 62 per cent. But the preferential trade—the trade on which this advantage had been given to British goods only increased in the same time £2,000,000, and only at the rate of 55 per cent. So that the rate of increase under the preferential tariff was actually less than under the general tariff and also under the free tariff. Or, taking it in another way, the total increase of the trade of Canada with foreigners during the period named, this is including both the trade subject to the tariff and also the free trade, was 60 per cent., while the total increase of British trade was only 48 per cent.

"Well, now, what is the cause of this? Up to 1885 British exports steadily increased to the Dominion of Canada. Then the Government of

the day adopted a very severe protective tariff, which, in the nature of things, perhaps, specially affected British goods. We are not the exporters, as a rule, of raw materials or of food. We, therefore, do not export articles which Canada freely imports. We export manufactured goods, and it was against manufactured goods that the tariff was intentionally, I suppose, directed. The result of that was that there immediately set in a continuous and rapid decline in the importation of British goods into Canada. Now, the preference which was given in 1897 has checked the decline, but there is very little increase. Practically, the checking of that decline is the whole result which we can recognize as having followed the generous intentions of the Canadian Government. Foreign produce at the present time in Canada has still a lower average tariff than British produce, no doubt due to the fact that the foreign produce is, as I have said, as a rule of a character on which lower duties are ordinarily levied, but the result is that while foreign imports have largely increased the British imports have largely decreased. But now I want to point out another thing which I think will be of great importance, and which I am sure the Government of Canada must have taken into their serious consideration. What return has been made to them by the foreigner for the advantage which the foreigner has derived from their tariff? The exports from Canada to foreigners have decreased 40 per cent., while the exports from foreigners to Canada have, as I have said, largely increased. On the other hand, in spite of the tariff, in spite of everything in the natural course of trade and communication, the exports to the United Kingdom have increased 85 per cent. in fifteen years, and the net result, which I desire to impress on you, is that in spite of the preference which Canada has given us, their tariff has pressed, and still presses, with the greatest severity on its best customer, and has favored the foreigner who is constantly doing his best to shut out her goods."

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The Canadian ministers submitted, in response to Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, a memorandum, which said:—

"At an early stage Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the question could most conveniently be dealt with by the representatives of each colony placing themselves in communication with the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and the officials of that department. Accordingly the Canadian ministers had several protracted interviews with these gentlemen and discussed the whole subject very fully.

"From the beginning of the proceedings the Canadian ministers have claimed that in consideration of a substantial preference given by Canada for some years to the products of the mother country, Canadian food products should be exempted in the United Kingdom from the duties recently imposed. Representations to this effect previously made through

the high commissioner for Canada, were supplemented by the ministers both in writing and in personal interviews with the imperial ministers. Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree to the proposals of the Canadian Government. He represented that the Imperial Government, while highly appreciating the good feeling manifested by Canada in the granting of preferential treatment, did not think its material advantages to the trade of the United Kingdom were as great as the Canadian ministers claimed. He further said that the change desired by Canada would be an important departure from the established fiscal policy of the kingdom, and that if the proposals could be entertained at all, as to which he was not prepared to commit himself, it would be necessary for Canada to offer some material tariff concessions beyond these which she had already voluntarily given.

"The Canadian ministers, therefore, submitted a memorandum on the subject of the advantages received by Great Britain from the Canadian preferential tariff, with a view to showing that they were of much value and entitled to weight in the consideration of the whole subject.

"While urging that the benefits of the preference were such as to entitle Canada to the desired exemption from the duties on food products in the United Kingdom, the Canadian ministers stated that within certain limitations they were prepared to consider the request of Mr. Chamberlain for further concessions. They stated, however, that it was necessary to have a clear understanding as to the relations of the preference to Canadian industries. While holding that it was not necessary to enter into questions as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the fiscal policy under which these industries had grown up in Canada, they had to recognize the fact that these industries might be seriously affected by further tariff changes. Large reductions of duties had already been made, especially on British imports, and the ministers feared that in some lines of imports further reduction would create such a disturbance of trade as would not be conducive to the welfare of the country. Therefore further concessions to the disadvantage of home industries could not be made. But the Canadian ministers pointed out that the Canadian tariff was by no means prohibitive, that large quantities of goods were imported and that a great proportion of these came from foreign countries. In any lines in which there was reasonable probability that these goods could be manufactured in Great Britain it might be possible to so re-adjust duties as to give an additional advantage to the British manufacturer, and thus turn over to him a volume of trade the profits of which now go to foreign countries. This re-adjustment might be brought about in any or all of the following ways:—

"(1). In some cases by the reduction of duties now imposed on British goods, where such reduction might be made without injustice to any industry.

"(2). By the transfer of some articles from the free list to the dutiable list at such rates as would give substantial preference to the British manufacturer, instead of leaving him, as at present, on even terms with the foreign competitor as respects such articles.

"(3). By imposing a small duty as respects foreign goods on some articles now on the free list, while allowing them to continue free as respects British imports.

"(4). In some cases possibly by an increase in the duty on foreign articles, thus increasing the amount of the preference on British goods. Such increase of duties on foreign articles could, however, only be justified where the market could be supplied by the British manufacturer at the preferential rates of duty."

"The Canadian ministers stated that if they could be assured that the Imperial Government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, they, the Canadian ministers, would be prepared to carry on the discussion on the lines above mentioned, and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer an increased advantage over his foreign competitor in the markets of Canada.

"Meanwhile, the Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime ministers of the colonies that His Majesty's Government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the mother country. In taking this course the ministers desired to have it understood that they did so with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the colonies, and that the Mother Country would at no distant day see the wisdom of adopting the same principle by granting exemption in the United Kingdom to the products of the colonies from duties at present levied. If, after using every effort to bring about such a re-adjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire, the Canadian Government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the colonies generally or the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions."

The resolution of the conference on the subject thus debated reads as follows:—

"(1) That this conference recognizes the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominions beyond seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

"(2) That this conference recognizes that in the present circumstances of the colonies it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between the Mother Country and the British dominions beyond the seas.

"(3) That with a view, however, of promoting the increase of trade within the Empire it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

"(4) That the prime ministers of the colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from, or reduction of duties, now or hereafter imposed.

"(5) That the prime ministers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

The official report of the conference, page x., goes on:—

"The representatives of the colonies are prepared to recommend to their respective parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines," which were practically laid down in the memorandum of the President of the Board of Trade referred to above:—

"Canada.—The existing preference of thirty-three and a third per cent. and an additional preference on lists of selected articles.

"(A) By further reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom.

"(B) By raising the duties against foreign imports.

"(C) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

"Australia.—Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

"New Zealand.—A general preference by ten per cent. all round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods or an equivalent in respect to lists of selected articles in the lines proposed by Canada, namely:—

"(A) By further reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom.

"(B) By raising the duties against foreign imports.

"(C) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

"The Cape and Natal.—A preference of twenty-five per cent. or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially rated articles, to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports."



The discussion of Imperial Federation had been somewhat curtly shut out of the programme of the conference by the terms of the reply made on behalf of the Canadian Government to the invitation to attend the gathering. Mr. Chamberlain, in a despatch to Lord Minto on January 23, wrote:—

"It is proposed by His Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of the premiers at the coronation to discuss with them the question of political relations between the Mother Country and the colonies, imperial defence, commercial relations of the Empire, and other matters of general interest.

"Should your ministers desire to submit definite proposals or resolutions on any of the above questions or should they wish to suggest any further subject for discussion, I should be glad to be informed of purport by cable in order that the other governments can be communicated with."

The reply to this, dated February 3, contained the following:—

"Referring to the several questions mentioned in your despatch of 23rd January, the only one which in the opinion of my ministers gives promise of useful discussion is that of the commercial relations between the various sections of the Empire. The political relations now existing between the Mother Country and the great self-governing colonies, and particularly Canada, are regarded by my ministers as extremely satisfactory, with the exception of a few minor details, and they do not anticipate that in the varying conditions of the colonies there can be any scheme of defence applicable to all."

Mr. Chamberlain, however, referred to the tabooed subject. After referring to the satisfaction with existing conditions expressed at the conference of 1897, he said:—

"I recognize the variety of interests that are concerned, the immense disproportion in wealth and the population of the different members of the Empire, and, above all, the distances which still separate them and the lack of sufficient communication. These are difficulties which at one time appeared to be, and indeed were, insurmountable. But now I cannot but recollect that similar difficulties almost, if not quite as great, have been surmounted in the case of the United States of America. And difficulties, perhaps not quite so great, but still very considerable, have been surmounted in the federation of the Dominion of Canada, and, therefore, I hold that as we must put no limits to science, as the progress which has already been made is only an indication of the progress which may be overcome, and at all events that we should cherish this ideal of closer union in our hearts, and that, above all, we should do nothing, either now or at any future time, to make it impossible. We have no right to put by our action any limit to the Imperial patriotism of the

future; and it is my opinion that, as time goes on, there will be a continually growing sense of the common interests which unite us, and also, perhaps, which is equally important, of the common dangers which threaten us."

Mr. Chamberlain then spoke of the action of the self-governing colonies during the war, and of the effect it had produced in the Motherland, and went on:—

"It would be a fatal mistake to transform the spontaneous enthusiasm which has been so readily shown throughout the Empire into anything in the nature of an obligation which might be at this time unwillingly assumed or only formally accepted. The link which unites us, almost invisible as it is, sentimental in its character, is one which we would strengthen, but at the same time it has proved itself to be so strong that certainly we would not wish to substitute for it a chain which might be galling in its incidence. And, therefore, on this point of the political relations between the colonies and ourselves His Majesty's Government, while they would welcome any approach which might be made to a more definite and closer union, feel that it is not for them to press this on you. The demand, if it comes, and when it comes, must come from the colonies. If it comes it will be enthusiastically received in this country. And in this connection I would venture to refer to an expression in an eloquent speech of my right honorable friend the Premier of the Dominion of Canada—an expression which has called forth much appreciation in this country, though I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has himself in subsequent speeches explained that it was not quite correctly understood. But the expression was, "If you want our aid call us to your councils." Gentlemen, we do want your aid. We do require your assistance in the administration of the vast Empire which is yours as well as ours. The weary Titan staggers under the vast orb of its fate. We have borne the burden for many years. We think it is time that our children should assist us to support it, and whenever you make the request to us be very sure that we shall hasten gladly to call you to our councils. If you are prepared at any time to take any share, any proportionate share, in the burdens of the Empire, we are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire.

"And the object, if I may point out to you, may be achieved in various ways. Suggestions have been made that representation should be given to the colonies in either or in both Houses of Parliament. There is no objection in principle to any such proposal. If it comes to use it is a proposal which His Majesty's Government would certainly feel justified in favorably considering, but I have always felt myself that the most practical form in which we could achieve our object would be the establishment or the creation of a real council of the Empire to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred, and if it were desired to

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proceed gradually, as probably would be our course—we are all accustomed to the slow ways in which our constitutions have been worked out—if it be desired to proceed gradually, the council might in the first instance be merely an advisory council. It would resemble, in some respects, the advisory council which was established in Australia, and which, though it was not wholly successful, did, nevertheless, pave the way for the complete federation on which we now congratulate them. But, though that would be a preliminary step, it is clear that the object would not be completely secured until there had been conferred on such a council executive functions, and, perhaps, also legislative powers."

Mr. Chamberlain in his address then went on to refer to the matter of Imperial defence:—

"As regards Imperial defence, I propose to lay before you, for your information, a paper which will show the comparative amount of the ordinary naval and military expenditure of the United Kingdom, and of the different self-governing colonies. You will find that in the case of the United Kingdom the cost of our armaments has enormously increased since 1897. That increase is not entirely due to our initiative, but it is forced on us by the action of other powers who have made great advances, especially in connection with the navy, which we have found it to be our duty and necessity to equal. But the net result is extraordinary. At the present moment the estimates for the present year for naval and military expenditure in the United Kingdom—not including the extraordinary war expenses, but the normal estimates—involve an expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom of 29s. 3d. —29s. 2d. per head per annum. In Canada the same items involve an expenditure of only 2s. per head of the population, about one-fifteenth of that incurred by the United Kingdom. In New South Wales the expenditure is 3s. 5d.; in Victoria, 3s. 2d.; in New Zealand, 3s. 4d.; and in the Cape and Natal I think it is between 2s. and 3s. Now, no one, I think, will pretend that that is a fair distribution of the burdens of the Empire. No one will believe that the United Kingdom can, for all time, make this inordinate sacrifice. While the colonies were young and poor, in the first place, they did not offer anything like the same temptations to the ambitions of others, and, in the second place, they were clearly incapable of providing large sums for their own defence, and therefore, it was perfectly right and natural that the Mother Country should undertake the protection of her children. But now that the colonies are rich and powerful, that every day they are growing by leaps and bounds, their material prosperity promises to rival that of the United Kingdom itself, and I think it is inconsistent with their position, inconsistent with their dignity as nations, that they should leave the Mother Country to bear the whole, or almost the whole, of the expense.

"Justification of union is that a bundle is stronger than the sticks which compose it, but if the whole strain is to be thrown upon one stick, there is very little advantage in any attempt to put them into a bundle. And I would beg of you in this relation to bear in mind that you are not asked—your people are not asked—to put on their own shoulders any burden for the exclusive advantage of the Mother Country. On the contrary, if the United Kingdom stood alone, as a mere spark in the Northern Sea, it is certain that its expenditure for these purposes of defence might be immensely curtailed. It is owing to its duties and obligations to its colonies throughout the Empire; it is owing to its trade with these colonies, a trade in which, of course, they are equally interested with ourselves, that the necessity has been cast on us to make these enormous preparations. And I think, therefore, you will agree with me that it is not unreasonable for us to call your serious attention to a state of things which cannot be permanent."

The memorandum referred to by Mr. Chamberlain showed the military and naval expenditure of the Empire in 1898-99 to have been:—

United Kingdom.. . . . .	£60,565,500
Canada.. . . . .	533,553
Newfoundland.. . . . .	8,800
Australia .. . . . .	581,265
New Zealand .. . . . .	126,307
Cape of Good Hope .. . . . .	337,714
Natal .. . . . .	231,371

The populations contributing these sums, by the census of 1901, were: United Kingdom, 41,454,621; Canada, 5,312,500; Newfoundland, 210,000; Australia, 3,756,894; New Zealand, 756,505; Cape of Good Hope, 2,265,556; Natal, 902,365.

The memorandum of the Canadian ministers declared in regard to the defence question:—

"The Canadian ministers regret that they have been unable to assent to the suggestions made by Lord Selborne respecting the navy and by Mr. St. John Broderick respecting the army. The ministers desire to point out that their objections arise not so much from the expense involved as from a belief that the acceptance of the proposals would entail an important departure from the principle of colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local independence, which has been granted from time to time by the Imperial authorities, and which has been so productive of beneficial results, both as respects the material progress of the country and the strengthening of the ties that bind it to

the mother land. But while for these reasons the Canadian ministers are obliged to withhold their assent to the propositions of the Admiralty and the War Office, they fully appreciate the duty of the Dominion as it advances in population and wealth to make more liberal outlay for these necessary preparations of self-defence which every country has to assume and bear.

"That the tax-payers of the United Kingdom should desire to be relieved of some of the burdens which they bear in connection with military expenditure is quite reasonable. Canada in the development of its own militia system will be found ready to respond to that desire by taking upon itself some of the services in the Dominion which have hitherto been borne by the Imperial Government. What has already been done by Canada must give assurance of the disposition of the Canadian people to recognize their proper obligations."

After a reference to what has been done to improve the Canadian militia, the memorandum proceeds:—

"In conclusion, the ministers repeat that, while the Canadian Government are obliged to dissent from the measures proposed, they fully appreciate the obligations of the Dominion to make expenditures for the purposes of defence in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the country. They are willing that these expenditures shall be so directed as to relieve the taxpayer of the Mother Country from some of the burdens which he now bears; and they have the strongest desire to carry out their defence schemes in co-operation with the Imperial authorities and under the advice of experienced Imperial officers, so far as this is consistent with the principle of local self-government, which has proved so great a factor in the promotion of Imperial unity."

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The resolutions adopted by the conference recommended:—

That similar conferences be held at intervals not greater than four years.

That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of treaties with foreign powers the views of the colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties.

That a system for the mutual protection of patents would be an advantage.

That it is desirable that in future agreements as to cable communication a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted, reserving to the government or governments concerned the right of purchasing the same.

That in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions be allowed to practice within the newly acquired territories on condition

of reciprocal treatment in the colonies concerned. Canada dissented from this as an interference with the affairs of the S.A. colonies.

That consideration be given to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its colonies and possessions, and between one colony or possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality; and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels.

That in new ocean mail contracts, provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges or any preference in favor of foreigners, and to ensure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty's Government in war time as cruisers or transports.

That in all government contracts, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries.

That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein.

That the question of allotment of the naval and military cadets to the Dominion beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the naval and military authorities, with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered:

That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire.

#### THE PROVINCES.

The Legislature of Quebec assembled on February 13. The Lieutenant-Governor's address intimated that a measure would be introduced providing for the appointment of a commission on colonization:—

1. To make a careful study of the existing law and to seek the means of improving it;
2. To examine and report upon such new projects or systems as may be submitted to it;
3. Finally, to consider all questions relating to colonization and the granting and settlement of the public lands without losing sight of the slender resources of the Province and the interests of the lumber industry.

The most interesting paragraph of the address, however, was that which foreshadowed a demand upon the Dominion in connection with the fisheries:—

"My Government has further submitted to the Federal authorities two important claims connected with this question of the fisheries: one for the reimbursement to the province of the amounts collected since

1867 for fishing licenses and permits; the other for its share of the indemnity paid by the United States for the privilege granted the citizens of that country by the Washington treaty to fish along our shores."

A demand for better terms and constitutional change was voiced in a resolution by Mr. Perreault, member of the Legislative Assembly for Chambly, in the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this House the revenues allotted to the various provinces by the British North America Act are insufficient to allow of their meeting the requirements of the public service and at the same time of giving the necessary aid to colonization, to agriculture, to the development of our industries and the improvement of our educational system.

"That the interpretation given to various clauses of the constitution has endangered the existence of our local institutions, and

"That the Government of Canada and those of the other provinces should be invited to join the Government of the province of Quebec in asking the Parliament of the United Kingdom to make such changes in the Confederation Act as may alter the basis on which the federal subsidy is calculated, secure to the provinces an exclusive control over their public properties and over the railways within their limits, allow of their imposing export duties on the products of their forests and mines and confer upon the Government of Great Britain the right of disallowing provincial laws now exercised by that of Canada."

Mr. Parent, the premier, intimated his belief that Mr. Perreault's resolutions went rather too far. He said that communication had been had with the federal authorities on the subject of better terms, the details of which it was not advisable to discuss; and that in his view it was not opportune to discuss the other matters dealt with in the resolution. Upon this Mr. Allard (Yamaska) moved the striking out of the words after "educational system," and

"That this House, taking into account the declaration of the Prime Minister to the effect that the federal authorities have been approached with the view of improving the financial relations between the Government of Canada and that of this province, has confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Government to carry out these negotiations successfully."

Mr. Champagne (Two Mountains) then proposed a sub-amendment to add to the amendment the words:—

"That, moreover, this House hopes the Government of Canada will take into consideration the modifications suggested by that of this province, and will come to a favorable conclusion in the near future."

The sub-amendment was carried on a division of 41 to 6, and the main motion agreed to.

The financial returns were so far satisfactory that they showed the revenue to be equal to the demands upon it. This, however, was not due to any reduction in outlay. It was solely the result of an increase in the

receipts, mainly because of the sale of considerable areas of timber lands by the Government. The revenue from the ordinary administrative services for ten years have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenses.
1901 .. .. .	\$4,563,432	\$4,516,257
1900 .. .. .	4,451,578	4,433,386
1899 .. .. .	4,223,579	4,201,023
1898 .. .. .	4,176,140	4,415,370
1897 .. .. .	3,877,466	4,892,282
1896 .. .. .	4,327,910	4,099,707
1895 .. .. .	4,221,687	4,189,985
1894 .. .. .	4,258,728	4,267,946
1893 .. .. .	4,373,363	3,907,445
1892 .. .. .	3,458,404	4,446,640

The preliminary statement of the receipts and expenditure for 1902 on the same account showed the former to be \$4,612,008, and the latter \$4,490,667. Mr. Duffy, the treasurer, calculated that for the present year, ending June 30, 1903, the receipts would be \$4,399,916, and the expenditure \$4,340,021.

The death of Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, commissioner of agriculture, necessitated a change in the personnel of the Executive Council. Mr. Turgeon took the vacant portfolio, and Mr. Amadee Robitaille (Quebec Centre) became provincial secretary.

#### ONTARIO.

In Ontario the year was politically a lively one. The Legislature held the last session of its term; there was a general election and a close result, and an appeal to the people in a "referendum" on the adoption of a bill to prohibit the retail sale of liquor in the province. The revenue for the fiscal year 1901 was \$4,466,044 and the expenditure \$4,038,034. For the coming year (now current) the estimates of revenue were \$4,075,000 and of expenditure \$4,385,000. There was also, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, provision made for railway subsidies to the amount of \$742,000. The roads favored being the Pembroke Southern, 15 miles; the Bay of Quinte, 50 miles; the Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa, 70 miles; to a railway from Dinorwic to Lake Minetackie, 15 miles; to the James Bay Railway, 95 miles; to the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway, 35 miles; to the Bruce Mines & Lake Superior Railway, 14 miles; to the Lake Superior, Long Lake & Albany River Railway, 10 miles; to the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe Railway, 10 miles. The subsidies were at the rate of \$3,000 a mile, except in the case of the James Bay Railway, which got \$1,000 a mile in addition to aid previously granted, and in that of the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe, which got \$2,000 a mile and 5,000 acres of land.



A new departure was made in the case of a railway to the Temiscamingue country, which the Government undertook to construct by a commission, guaranteeing the bonds issued to meet the cost. The road is to be about 100 miles long. After the appointment of a commission the first sod was turned at North Bay on May 13.

By a change in the law, the number of representatives in the Legislature was increased from 94 to 98, "New Ontario" being given the extra seats. Polling took place on May 29, the standing of parties after the recounts being:—

## CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Addington .. . . .	James Reid.
Algoma .. . . .	W. R. Smyth.
Bruce Centre .. . . .	Hugh Clarke.
Cardwell .. . . .	E. A. Little.
Carleton .. . . .	G. N. Kidd.
Dufferin .. . . .	Dr. Barr.
Dundas.. . . .	J. P. Whitney.
Durham, East .. . . .	J. J. Preston.
Elgin, East.. . . .	C. A. Brower.
Elgin, West .. . . .	F. G. McDiarmid.
Essex, North .. . . .	Dr. J. O. Reaume.
Frontenac .. . . .	J. S. Gallagher.
Glengarry .. . . .	W. D. McLeod.
Grenville.. . . .	R. L. Joynt.
Grey, Centre .. . . .	I. B. Lucas.
Grey, South .. . . .	Dr. Jamieson.
Hamilton, East .. . . .	H. Carscallen.
Hamilton, West .. . . .	J. S. Hendrie.
Hastings, North.. . . .	J. W. Pierce.
Hastings, West .. . . .	M. B. Morrison.
Huron, South .. . . .	H. Ellber.
Lambton, West .. . . .	W. J. Hanna.
Lanark, South.. . . .	Col. Matheson.
Leeds .. . . .	W. Beatty.
Lennox .. . . .	T. G. Carscallen.
Lincoln .. . . .	Dr. Jessop.
London .. . . .	Adam Beck.
Manitoulin .. . . .	R. R. Gamey.
Norfolk, North.. . . .	Dr. Snider.
Northumberland, East .. . . .	Dr. Willoughby.
Ontario, North. . . . .	W. H. Hoyle.
Ottawa .. . . .	C. B. Powell.
Ottawa .. . . .	D. Murphy.

Oxford, South .....	D. Sutherland.
Perth, North .....	N. Monteith.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	A. Miscampbell.
Simcoe, West .....	James Du.F.
Toronto, East.....	Dr. R. A. Pyne.
Toronto, West.....	Th. Crawford.
Toronto, North .....	Dr. B. Nesbitt.
Toronto, South .....	J. J. Foy.
Victoria, East.....	J. A. Carnegie.
Victoria, West .....	S. J. Fox.
Waterloo, North .....	Dr. Lackner.
Waterloo, South .....	W. A. Kribs.
Wellington, South .....	J. P. Downey.
Wellington, West.....	James Tucker.
York, West .....	J. W. St. John.

## LIBERALS ELECTED.

Brant, North .....	D. Burt.
Brant, South .....	T. H. Preston.
Brockville .....	G. P. Graham.
Bruce, North .....	C. M. Bowman.
Bruce, South .....	R. E. Truax.
Durham, West.....	W. Rickard.
Essex, South .....	J. A. Auld.
Fort William and Lake of the Woods..	D. C. Cameron.
Grey, North .....	A. G. McKay.
Haldimand.....	J. W. Holmes.
Halton .....	J. R. Barber.
Hastings, East .....	S. Russell.
Huron, East .....	A. Hyslop.
Huron, West .....	M. G. Cameron.
Kent, East .....	John Lee.
Kent, West.....	T. L. Pardo.
Kingston .....	E. J. B. Pense.
Lambton, East.....	R. J. Pettypiece.
Lanark, North.....	W. C. Caldwell.
Middlesex, East .....	Dr. Routledge.
Middlesex, West .....	G. W. Ross.
Middlesex, North.....	W. H. Taylor.
Monck .....	R. Harcourt.
Muskoka .....	Dr. Bridgland.
Nipissing, West .....	J. Michaud.
Nipissing, East .....	Dr. James.
Norfolk, South.....	W. A. Charlton.

Northumberland, West .. . . .	S. Clark.
Ontario, South .. . . .	John Dryden.
Oxford, North. . . . .	A. Patullo.
Parry Sound .. . . .	Milton Carr.
Peel .. . . .	J. Smith.
Perth, South .. . . .	Val. Stock.
Peterboro, East .. . . .	W. Anderson.
Peterboro, West .. . . .	J. R. Stratton.
Port Arthur and Rainy River.. . . .	James Conmee.
Prescott .. . . .	F. E. A. Evanturel.
Prince Edward .. . . .	Dr. Currie.
Renfrew, North .. . . .	J. W. Munro.
Renfrew, South.. . . .	F. R. Latchford.
Russell .. . . .	O. Guibord.
Simcoe, Centre .. . . .	D. Davidson.
Simcoe, East .. . . .	J. E. Tudhope.
Stormont. . . . .	W. J. McCart.
Welland .. . . .	J. F. Gross.
Wellington, East.. . . .	J. M. Gibson.
Wentworth, North .. . . .	R. A. Thompson.
Wentworth, South .. . . .	John Dickinson.
York, East .. . . .	John Richardson.
York, North.. . . .	E. J. Davis.

Though there was a reasonably grounded claim that more electors voted for Conservative than for Liberal candidates, this left the parties 50 Liberals to 48 Conservatives. Mr. Monroe (L.), the member for North Renfrew, died before the returning officer had made his count, but was formally declared to have been elected. During the trials of the protests which were entered, the following were unseated: Mr. McKay, North Grey (L.); Mr. Snider (C.), North Norfolk; Mr. Monteith (C.), North Perth.

The "Liquor Act, 1902," provided in effect for prohibiting the retail sale in the province of fermented, spirituous and malt liquors. Boarding houses, clubs and societies were forbidden to keep liquor on their premises, and only limited quantities were to be kept by doctors, veterinarians and druggists, and by clergymen for use in sacramental purposes. There was no provision against the manufacture in or importation into the province of liquors, nor was it forbidden to keep such in private houses. It was further provided that there should be a so-called "referendum" on the question of putting the act into force, and that if in the voting those in favor had a majority of the ballots cast, and also that such ballots numbered at least 212,723, which figure represented one-half of the total vote in the general elections to the Legislature in 1898, then the acts would come into force on May 1, 1904. The latter proviso was the cause

## THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

of the measure's failure. The voting took place on December 4. The returns show that on a comparatively small vote the prohibitionists cast 182,425 ballots and the antis 88,352, these being non-official figures.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, also, a claim was made in the speech from the throne for better terms from the Dominion and for a share of the Halifax fishery award. The principal act of the session was an extension of the term for which members are elected to the Legislature from four to five years. The revenue for 1901 was given as \$1,031,267, and the expenditure as \$910,346.

Preparatory to the general election, Mr. Hazen, leader of the opposition, put on record the platform on which his party proposed to appeal to the voters, the chief planks being a secret ballot, the giving of contracts for public works by tender, a reduction in the number of ministerial offices and of the membership of the Legislature from 45 to 38, a reduction in the cost of the administrative and legislative services, and the giving to the (county) councils to be expended by them of the money grants for roads, and the making of it unlawful for members of the Legislature to receive payment for service rendered to the province.

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In Nova Scotia the expenditure for 1901 was given as \$1,088,927, and the receipts as \$1,090,230. The revenue for 1902 was estimated at \$1,052,106, and the expenditure at \$1,047,920. During the session of the Legislature 215 bills were passed, most of them for the incorporation of companies. The discussion in the press following the close of the session brought out suggestions that a general companies' act should be passed under which charters could be granted without appeal to the Legislature.

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In Prince Edward Island the chief interest of the session of the Legislature was in what became known as the McKinnon-Bruce case. There had been an election to the Legislature for the fourth district of King's County, as a result of which the returning officer declared Alexander F. Bruce elected. The return was petitioned against and the case came to trial before Mr. Justice Hodgson. The result was that Mr. Bruce's return was annulled and the seat declared to belong to his opponent, Mr. Murdoch McKinnon. In making his report to this effect the trial judge also declared that seventeen of Mr. Bruce's supporters had been guilty of acts of corruption and bribery, seven of them to an extent that made them under the law subject to disqualification. As a matter of fact, the contest was marked by bribery and alcoholic debauchery of the voters to an extent that provoked general condemnation. When the report which the law requires the judge to make was presented to the Legislature, the ordinary course of seating the petitioner and taking steps to punish those

who had been declared guilty was not followed. At the instance of the Government, the report of the judge was ordered to be sent back to him for amendment, the hope being that in this way the need of dealing with the alleged bribers would be avoided. Mr. Justice Hodgson refused to reconsider what he had done in his judicial capacity. He returned his report to the Speaker, as he had received it, with unbroken seals. A motion that the judge's report should be entered on the journals, which was the first step towards action to punish the wrongdoers, was defeated, and a bill was introduced and passed to amend the original report of the returning officer by substituting Mr. McKinnon's name for that of Mr. Bruce. Mr. McKinnon got the seat, but the men reported for corrupt practices were not dealt with. The revenue for the fiscal year 1901 was given as \$309,445 and the expenditure as \$315,326. It was decided by the Legislature to increase the provincial tax on banks to \$1,000 in the case of those having headquarters outside the province, and \$500 on provincial institutions. The income tax was raised from 1 to 1½ per cent. A formal protest was also entered against the prospective decrease in the province's representation in the House of Commons in consequence of the relative decrease in population shown by the census.

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In Manitoba the law to prohibit the sale in the province for beverage purposes of intoxicating liquors was submitted to a vote, which stood 15,539 for the act and 22,031 against. An application by the Northern Pacific for a charter to build railways in the province was rejected. The financial statement for the fiscal year 1901 showed receipts of \$1,008,653 and expenditure of \$988,251.

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In British Columbia Mr. "Joe" Martin was elected leader of the opposition to the Dunsmuir Government. Mr. E. G. Prior was called to the ministry, and on the resignation of Mr. Dunsmuir became premier. Propositions to aid the Canadian Northern Railway were approved by the Legislature. The financial statement for the fiscal year 1901 showed receipts of \$1,605,921 and expenditures of \$2,287,823, of which latter amount \$119,671 was on account of the sinking fund. In November a provincial loan of \$3,500,000 3½ per cents was offered in London, and only partly taken up by the public at the time.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The South African war, which began by the Boer invasion of Natal and Cape Colony, October 14, 1899, was brought to a close on May 31, 1902. The leading events of the year were:—

January 10.—General Bruce Hamilton captures Major Wolmarans' laager.

January 25.—General Ben. Viljoen captured near Lydenburg.

January 28.—Colonel Du Moulin killed at Abraham's Kraal. Colonel Price takes Wessel's laager in Cape Colony.

February 4.—De Wet's last gun captured by Colonel Byng. Major Leader captures Commandant Sael Alberts of Delarey's commando.

February 12.—Mishap to 28th Co. Mounted Infantry at Klip River.

February 17.—Lord Kitchener reports Midland District Cape Colony clear of armed Boers. Judge Kock captured in the Cape Colony.

February 18.—Mishap to Scots Greys at Klipdam.

February 20.—Colonel Park, A.D.C., captures a commando in the Bothasberg.

February 22.—Colonel Mackenzie captures Hans Grobelaar's commando near Lake Chrissie.

February 24.—Delarey captures Von Donop's convoy near Wolmarans-lad. Boers attempt to rush Bothasberg (O.R.C.) outpost line. New Zealanders repel attack with great gallantry.

February 27.—Six hundred Boers captured in combined operations on Vanreenen-Harrismith blockhouse line.

March 4.—Colonel Rimington unearths a Boer magazine near Reitz.

March 7.—Major Paris's column overwhelmed near Tweebosch by Delarey. Lord Methuen wounded and captured.

March 15.—General Bruce-Hamilton surprises Emmett's commando. Captures General Cherry Emmett.

March 23.—The Boer Government arrives in Pretoria under a flag of truce and then proceeds to Kroonstad to consult with the Orange Free State leaders.

March 24.—In combined operations against Delarey General W. Kitchener captures five guns and 179 prisoners.

March 31.—General W. Kitchener's columns again repulse Delarey. Canadians meet the attack at Hart's River with great gallantry.

April 1.—2nd Dragoons surprise a laager at Boschman's Kop.

May 31.—Conditions of surrender signed.

The surrender terms provided that the burghers should lay down their arms and acknowledge King Edward as their lawful sovereign; that all prisoners of war should be liberated and returned to their homes, on declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty; that the Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Trans-

vaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law; that civil government shall be established at the earliest possible date; that the question of granting the franchise to the natives will not be decided until the introduction of self-government; that no special tax shall be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war; that the King's Government will grant £3,000,000 sterling to be used by commissions for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and may make further advances on loan for the same purpose. The Cape and Natal colonists who were in rebellion were excepted from the terms of the surrender, their cases being left to be dealt with by the courts.

Martial law was formally repealed in the new colonies November 19.

A parliamentary paper gave the strength of the forces sent to and raised in South Africa from August 1, 1899, when the situation began to look serious, to May 31, 1902, the date of the surrender, as follows:—

Garrison on 1st August, 1899 . . . . .	9,940
From Home . . . . .	
Regulars . . . . .	228,171
Militia . . . . .	45,566
Yeomanry . . . . .	35,520
Scottish Horse . . . . .	833
Volunteers . . . . .	19,856
South African Constabulary . . . . .	7,273
	<hr/>
Total from Home . . . . .	337,219
From India—	
Regulars . . . . .	18,229
Volunteers . . . . .	305
	<hr/>
Total from India . . . . .	18,534
From Colonies—	
Colonial Contingents . . . . .	29,090
South African Constabulary (Canada) . . . . .	1,238
	<hr/>
Total from Colonies . . . . .	30,328
Raised in South Africa . . . . .	52,414
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	448,485

The casualty list showed the following losses:—

Killed to 31st May, 1902 .. . . . . .	5,774
Wounded to 31st May, 1902 .. . . . . .	22,829
Died of wounds or disease or accidentally killed in South Africa to 31st May, 1902 .. . . . . .	16,168
In hospital in South Africa on completion of hostilities.. . . . . .	9,713

A statement submitted at the Colonial Conference showed the colonies to have contributed men and money to the war as follows:—

	Men.	Expenditure.
Canada .. . . . . .	8,400	£620,000
New South Wales.. . . . . .	6,208	391,620
Victoria .. . . . . .	3,897	138,327
Queensland .. . . . . .	2,903	203,164
South Australia .. . . . . .	1,494	82,068
Western Australia .. . . . . .	1,165	51,646
Tasmania.. . . . . .	796	38,393
New Zealand .. . . . . .	6,000	334,000
Totals .. . . . . .	30,863	£1,859,218

Canada's forces included the R.C.R. battalion which garrisoned Halifax, and the Canadian expenditure does not include Lord Stratficon's outlay on Strathcona Horse.

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Divided into rural and urban residents, the population by provinces shows :—

	POPULATION, 1901.			POPULATION, 1891.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
British Columbia . .	177,272	87,825	89,447	98,173	60,945	37,228
Manitoba . . . . .	254,947	184,714	70,233	152,506	111,498	41,008
New Brunswick . .	331,120	253,835	77,285	321,263	272,362	48,901
Nova Scotia . . . .	459,574	330,191	129,383	450,396	373,403	76,993
Ontario . . . . .	2,182,947	1,247,190	935,752	2,114,321	1,295,323	818,998
Prince Edward Is..	103,259	88,304	14,955	109,078	94,823	14,255
Quebec . . . . .	1,648,898	992,667	656,231	1,488,535	988,820	499,715
N.W. Territories . .	158,940	120,767	38,173	66,799	66,799	.....
Unorganized " . .	52,709	43,608	9,142	32,168	32,168	.....
Totals . . . . .	5,369,666	3,349,065	2,020,601	4,833,239	3,296,141	1,537,098

The figures dealing with the religions of the people show that there are 141 sects represented. Adherents of the leading denominations number:

	1901.	1891.
Adventists . . . . .	8,064	6,354
Anglicans (Church of England). . .	680,346	646,059
Baptists . . . . .	292,485	257,449
Baptists, Freewill . . . . .	24,229	45,116
Brethren . . . . .	8,071	11,637
Congregationalists . . . . .	28,283	28,157
Disciples of Christ . . . . .	14,872	12,763
Friends (Quakers).. . . . .	4,087	4,650
Jews. . . . .	16,432	6,414
Lutherans . . . . .	92,394	63,982
Methodists.. . . . .	916,862	847,765
Presbyterians . . . . .	842,301	755,326
Protestants.. . . . .	11,607	12,253
Roman Catholics.. . . . .	2,228,997	1,992,017
Salvation Army . . . . .	10,307	13,949
Tunkers . . . . .	1,531	1,274
Unitarians . . . . .	1,934	1,777
Universalists . . . . .	2,589	3,186
Unspecified.. . . . .	44,186	89,355
Various Sects.. . . . .	141,474	33,756
Totals . . . . .	5,371,051	4,833,239

## LEADING EVENTS OF 1902.

- Dec. 31, 1901.—First open hearth steel made at Sydney, C.B.
- Jan. 1.—Anonymous gift of £200,000 to King Edward to be devoted to erection of consumptive sanitariums.
- S.S. Wallawalla and Ship Max in collision near San Francisco; 40 perish.
- Jan. 4.—Carnegie Institute for original research incorporated at Washington; endowment \$10,000,000.
- Jan. 7.—Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress re-enter Peking after war.  
Population of United States and possessions by census of 1901 stated as 84,233,069.
- Jan. 8.—Ontario Legislature opens; prorogued March 17.  
Collision in New York Central tunnel at New York—17 killed.
- Jan. 9.—First shipment of wheat over Canadian Northern arrives at Fort William.  
Manitoba Legislature opens; prorogued March 1.
- Jan. 10.—John Redmond, M.P., chosen leader of Irish Parliamentary party.
- Jan. 14.—P. E. I. Supreme Court sustains validity of province's prohibition law.  
Henry C. Payne named Postmaster-General of United States.
- Jan. 15.—Hon. James Sutherland named Minister of Marine and Fisheries, vice Sir L. H. Davies, appointed judge of Supreme Court.
- Jan. 15.—Parliamentary bye-elections: Montreal, St. James., Joseph Brunet (L.), defeats J. G. H. Bergeron (C.); Laval—J. E. E. Leonard (C.), defeats C. A. Wilson (L.); L'Islet—O. Charbonneau (L.), defeats Ed. Caron (Ind. L.); Beauce—H. S. Beland (L.), by acclamation; Durham West—R. Beith (L.), defeats J. Thornton (C.); Queen's West, P. E.I.—D. Farquharson (L.), defeats A. A. McLean (C.); Addington—M. Avery (C.), defeats F. S. Warman (L.); Kingston—W. Harty (L.), defeats T. Metcalf (C.); Hastings West—E. G. Porter (C.), defeats T. G. Frost (L.); West York—Arch. Campbell (L.), defeats Thomas Wallace (C.). As result of prosecutions for fraud in connection with St. James division, one agent for Brunet was sentenced to 16 months in jail, and one deputy returning officer to 12 months. Brunet was unseated and disqualified Dec. 22.
- Jan. 16.—British Parliament opened by King Edward; Jan. 20, amendment criticising conduct of war rejected, 333 to 123; Jan. 24, John Redmond's resolution demanding compulsory land sales in Ireland rejected, 237 to 134; March 30, Mr. John Dillon suspended for calling Mr. Chamberlain a damned liar; April 14, Budget proposes to add one penny to the pound on the income tax and to put duty of three-pence per cental, on grain introduced, and, later, adopted; May 8, Education Bill read second time on, vote of 402 to 165; June 5, army thanked for work in South Africa, and £50,000 voted to Lord Kitchener; August 2, vote of £250,000 in aid of West Indian agriculture; Nov. 20, Education Bill passes committee stage is adopted and becomes law.
- Jan. 16.—Earthquake at Guerrero, Mex., 300 reported killed.
- Jan. 20.—U. S. Isthmian canal commission reports in favor of purchase of Panama canal property for \$40,000,000.
- Jan. 22.—Roman Catholics of Halifax adopt resolutions protesting against insult to their religious convictions in King's declaration to the oath of accession.
- Jan. 28.—Victoria, B.C., Parliamentary bye-election—George Riley (L.), defeats F. S. Barnard (C.).
- Jan. 29.—Quebec West—Parliamentary bye-election—Wm. Powers (L.), by acclamation.  
J. B. Snowball appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
- Jan. 31.—Beauce bye-election to Legislature—J. A. Godbout (Ind. L.), defeats Blais Letillier (Ind.).  
Transatlantic shipping combine announced; incorporated in New Jersey with capital of \$120,000,000;

- under name of International Mercantile Marine Company; to include White Star, American, Red Star, Leyland, Atlantic Transport and Dominion lines, in whole or in part.
- Feb. 1.—Reports received at Victoria, B.C., indicate that H. M. S. Condor and steamship Mattewan went down in collision in Pacific Ocean on December 3; 200 lives lost.
- Feb. 3.—Fire at Waterbury, Conn.; loss put at \$4,000,000.
- Feb. 7.—Hon. David Mills, appointed judge of Supreme Court; Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice; H. G. Carroll, M.P., Solicitor-General.
- "Joe" Martin elected leader of British Columbia Provincial Liberal party.
- Fred. Schultz or Lindsay, hanged at Sault Ste. Marie for murder of Mrs. Craig.
- Feb. 8.—F. L. Belque, K.C., of Montreal; Charles E. Church, of Halifax; James E. Robinson, of Montague, P.E.I.; Frederic P. Thompson, of Fredericton, N.B.; William Gibson, of Beamsville, Ont.; James McMullen, of Mount Forest, Ont., called to the Senate.
- Feb. 9.—S.S. Grecian ashore in Halifax harbor.
- Fire at Patterson, N.J.; loss put at \$8,000,000.
- Feb. 11.—On Judge Taschereau's report that a combine in restraint of trade exists among paper makers, order-in-council is issued reducing duty on printing paper valued at not more than 2½c a pound from 25 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Feb. 13.—Parliament meets; prorogued May 15.
- Quebec Legislature meets; prorogued March 26.
- Nova Scotia Legislature meets; Th. Robertson (Barrington), elected Speaker of House of Assembly; prorogued March 27.
- Anglo-Japanese treaty for mutual protection of interests in Asia announced.
- Feb. 14.—Riots at Trieste, Austria; troops fire on strikers, killing a number.
- Feb. 16.—Reports of earthquake at Shamaka, Russian Transcaucasia; 4,000 houses destroyed; 2,000 people perished.
- Feb. 18.—Lisgar (Man.), Parliamentary bye-election—D. A. Stewart (L.), defeats R. L. Richardson (Ind.), and J. M. Toombs (C.).
- First cast of Bessemer steel made at works at Sault Ste. Marie.
- Feb. 20.—British Columbia Legislature meets.
- Riots at Barcelona, Spain; troops fire on strikers, killing several.
- Feb. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrives at New York on official visit to United States; at Niagara Falls, Ont., March 5.
- Feb. 24.—Thomas Estrada Palma, elected first president of Cuba; Senor Estevez, vice-president.
- Feb. 25.—Senator Wm. Templeman named member of Cabinet without portfolio.
- Miss Ellen M. Stone, American missionary, released after being held by Bulgarian brigands since September 3. Turkish Government refuses to meet demand for return of \$72,000 paid as ransom.
- Feb. 27.—E. G. Prior named Minister of Mines in B. C. Government and elected for Victoria.
- March 3.—River floods cause much damage in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- Gordon Hunter, K.C., appointed Chief Justice B.C. Supreme Court.
- S.S. Tiber, Louisburg to Halifax, lost with all hands off Guysboro.
- Mar. 5.—International sugar conference at Brussels, signs convention for abolition next year of export bounties on beet sugar.
- Rev. James Carmichael elected coadjutor bishop of Montreal.
- Mar. 6.—Newfoundland census shows population of island and Labrador Coast 220,249; Labrador's share 3,634.
- New Brunswick Legislature meets; prorogued April 10.
- Mar. 8.—Mrs. Arthur Bouchard and nine children burned to death at Matane, Que.
- Mar. 10.—U. S. Secretary of Navy, John D. Long, resigns; Wm. Henry Moody, of Massachusetts, appointed.
- Mar. 11.—P.E.I. Legislature meets; prorogued April 18.
- Mar. 14.—U. S. Senate ratifies treaty of Hague Peace Conference of 1899.

- Mar. 18.—Senor Sagasta forms new Spanish cabinet; re-organized November 14.
- Mr. J. S. Brierly, of Montreal Herald, summoned before Bar of Legislative Assembly for reflections published on honor of members in connection with Montreal city legislation.
- Mar. 19.—Hon. J. C. Garrow appointed Judge Ontario High Court.
- Mar. 21.—Stanislas Lacroix hanged at Hull for murder of his wife at Montebello, Que.
- Mar. 22.—Cambridge wins great inter-university boat race.
- Mar. 26.—C. B. Bullock hanged at Fort Saskatchewan for murder of L. Stanton.
- Beauharnois parliamentary bye-election—G. M. Loy (L.), defeats J. G. H. Bergeron (C.).
- Mar. 31.—S.S. Lake Superior from Liverpool, goes ashore in St. John harbor.
- April 1.—Referendum on Manitoba Liquor Act—for act and prohibition, 15,607; against, 22,464; majority, 6,878; total number of voters, 78,898; voting, 38,071.
- April 3.—Twelve hotels burned at Atlantic City, N.J.; loss, \$750,000.
- April 4.—Montreal Harbor Commission gives contract for 1,000,000 bushel elevator to F. J. Webber, of Buffalo; price, \$604,000.
- April 4.—Will of Cecil Rhodes, providing for Oxford scholarships for students of Canada, United States and Germany, etc., made public.
- April 9.—Ven. Joseph Lofthouse chosen Bishop of Keewatin.
- April 10.—Serious riots in Brussels and other cities of Belgium, to compel revision of constitution; troops at Brussels fire on mob, killing many.
- April 15.—Terms of amalgamation of Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Companies announced.
- April 16.—Great Britain and Germany protest against provision of Philippine tariff, providing for rebate of duty on hemp in favor of United States.
- April 18.—Half of British £32,000,000 war loan offered to public; many times over-subscribed at 93½.
- First cremation in Canada at Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.
- April 18.—Many lives, said to be 1,000, lost as result of earthquakes at Quezaltenango, Guatemala.
- April 22.—Thomas Hill and four children and John Watson burned to death at Hull, Que.
- April 25.—First pig lead, product of ore mined, smelted and refined in Canada, turned out at Trill, B.C.
- April 27.—Ministerialists successful in first balloting for French Chamber of Deputies.
- April 30.—Dr. James Stewart, of Montreal, elected President Association of American Physicians.
- May 1.—Sovereign Bank begins business.
- May 5.—First steel rails produced in Canada at Sault Ste. Marie.
- Judge Burbidge, of Exchequer Court, finds on statements submitted to him that Mackenzie & Mann are entitled to \$337,000 for expenses incurred in connection with Yukon railway contract, which Parliament did not ratify.
- May 8.—Volcano of Mount Pelee, Martinique, in eruption; destroys town of St. Pierre, the estimate being that 30,000 people perished. Eruptions recur and on Aug. 30, the village of Morne Rouge is destroyed, and 1,000 lives lost. Volcano of La Soufriere, on St. Vincent, also in eruption, when 1,600 lives are lost. Eruptions recur from time to time for some months.
- May 9.—President Simon Sam of Hayti, resigns and revolution breaks out.
- May 12.—Pennsylvania anthracite coal miners to number of about 145,000 go on strike; after many outrages, Pennsylvania National Guard is called out to protect mines; work resumed October 23, on appointment by President Roosevelt of committee of arbitration, consisting of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A.; the Hon. George Gray, of Delaware; Edward Parker, of the Geological Survey; Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, Penn.; Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.; and Edgar E. Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors; and Col. Carroll D. Wright, of the Department of

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- Labor, who is designated as recorder of the commission.
- May 17.—Alphonso XIII. becomes King of Spain on attaining his legal age.
- May 19.—Rioting attends strike of silk dyers at Paterson, N.J.
- Explosion in Fraterville mine, Coal Creek, Tenn.; about 200 lives lost.
- May 20.—United States troops in garrison in Cuba sail for home; President Palma (Sept. 22), requests remaining artillery companies be recalled.
- May 21.—Elections to Legislature of Northwest Territories; Haultain Government sustained.
- May 22.—Presbyterian General Assembly of United States North, adopts revised Confession of Faith.
- Explosion in Coal Creek mine, at Fernie, B.C., 126 lives lost.
- May 23.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau resigns Premiership of France; M. Combes forms new ministry.
- Chili and Argentina agree to limit armaments and enter on an arbitration treaty.
- May 25.—Belgian elections show gains for Catholic ministerialists.
- May 28.—Baron de Hirsch Institute at Montreal opened.
- May 29.—Ontario Legislature elections: Liberals, 50; Conservatives, 48.
- June 1.—Louis Pauquette hanged at Kamloops for murder of Fred. Legre.
- June 4.—Montreal city loan of \$2,000,000, 3½ per cents. sold at 98.05.
- June 7.—French Chamber of Deputies by 329 to 124, expresses confidence that new ministry will apply "the policy of laicism, fiscal reform and social solidarity. This is followed by the closing up of many unauthorized clerical schools, especially in Brittany, amid strong protests from residents of affected localities, which in some cases lead to violence and use of military.
- Dominion Government disallows N.W.T. Act, "respecting foreign companies," on ground that it imposed restrictions on companies incorporated by Parliament.
- June 9.—Toronto Methodist Conference decides in favor of admission of women to all church courts.
- June 12.—Dr. James Bryce elected Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly.
- June 13.—Thorvald Hansen hanged at Montreal for murder of Eric Marotte.
- British Columbia Legislature rejects proposal to give votes to women.
- June 18.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declares it is not the policy of the British Government to endeavor to encourage trade with the colonies by initiating a tariff war with other countries.
- June 20.—Walter Gordon hanged at Brandon for murder of Charles Daw and Jake Smith.
- June 21.—Toronto street car men strike; settled by arbitration after considerable rioting and calling out of troops.
- Chinese cruiser Kai-Chi blown up in Yang Tse river; 150 lives lost.
- June 24.—Operation for appendicitis performed on King Edward VII.
- June 25.—Coronation honors announced; D. H. McMillan, Lieut.-Governor Manitoba; Hon. F. W. Borden and Wm. Mulock, K.C. M.G.'s; Judge Elzcar Taschereau, of Canadian Supreme Court, and Mr. Robert Bond, of Newfoundland, Knights Bachelor; Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, Lieut.-Col. Percy Sherwood, Lieut.-Col. J. A. G. Hudon, and Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G.'s.
- June 26.—Announcement of establishment by King Edward of Order of Merit; first members: Generals Wolseley, Roberts and Kitchener; Admirals Seymour and Keppel; Lords Kelvin, Raleigh, and Lister, Sir Wm. Hugh Glyn, Mr. Geo. Frederick Watts, Mr. W. H. Lecky and Mr. John Morley.
- June 27.—Tom Lemai hanged at Calgary for murder of Josiah Maloney.
- June 28.—German, Austrian and Italian representatives sign treaty prolonging Dreihund alliance.
- June 30.—Mr. Amadee Robitaille, M. L.A., for Quebec Centre, sworn in as Provincial Secretary.
- July 1.—Colonial troops sent to Coronation of King Edward reviewed by Queen Alexandra.

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- U. S. cruiser Brooklyn sails for Great Britain with body of Lord Pauncefote.
- Memorial to home guards and militia who took part against Fenian raiders of 1870, unveiled at Eccles Hill, Que.
- July 3.—President Roosevelt issues order establishing civil government in the Philippines.
- July 5.—New Swedish cabinet formed under Baron Erik Gustav Bostrom.
- July 10.—A gas explosion in Cambria mine at Johnstown, Pa., causes death of 100 men.
- July 11.—Lord Salisbury retires from Premiership of Great Britain, and is succeeded by Mr. A. J. Balfour.
- July 14.—Campanile of St. Mark's Church, Venice, falls.
- July 18.—Fred. Lee Rice hanged at Toronto for murder of Constable Boyd.
- July 21.—Dr. Garnault, of Paris, inoculates himself with tuberculosis virus from infected cow, to test whether or not animal tuberculosis is communicable to man. Result indicates that disease is not communicable.
- July 24.—Major-General Lord Dundonald arrives to take command of Canadian militia.
- July 25.—British turbine torpedo boat Velox makes trial speed of 33.12 knots.
- July 26.—Lieut. E. D. Johnson, London Rifles, wins King's prize at Bisley.
- July 29.—Ontario Government passes order prohibiting the export after April 10, 1903, of hemlock logs cut on Crown Lands.
- August 1.—Heated tern; thermometer in Montreal registers 86 degrees Fahr.
- August 6.—Outlaw Harry Tracey shoots himself near Fellowes, Wash., while being pursued by officers, after killing eight men.
- August 7.—Announced that R. C. Church will not canonize Joan of Arc.
- August 9.—King Edward VII. crowned. He gives Osborne House, Isle of Wight, as convalescent home for officers of army and navy.
- Final race in Seawanhaka cup series on Lake St. Louis; Trident of Montreal, 3; Tecumseh, of Bridgeport, 1.
- August 12.—International Harvester Company, to include McCormick, Deering and other factories, incorporated in New Jersey; capital, \$120,000,000.
- August 13.—Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax adopts resolutions calling for efficient tariff protection. John F. Gaynor and Benjamin J. Greene, held on extradition proceedings for operations defrauding the U. S. Government, released at Quebec by Judge Caron, on habeas corpus proceedings lasting three months.
- August 14.—Manager of Dominion Colonization Company found guilty at Montreal of conducting a lottery and sentenced to three months in jail.
- Aug. 15.—Japanese island of Torishima destroyed by earthquakes; 150 killed.
- August 16.—Landlord party defeated in South Belfast election to Parliament; Sloan, tenant advocate elected.
- August 20.—Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F., elects Mr. C. E. Brodie, G.M.
- Cape Colony Parliament opened after suspension during the war.
- August 21.—S.S. Cedric launched at Belfast, largest ship in world; length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet; depth, 49 1-3 feet.
- August 22.—Earthquakes in Tashkend, Asia, destroy many villages and some hundreds of lives.
- August 25.—Harry DeWindt completes trip from Paris to New York by land, crossing Behring Strait, in 248 days.
- August 27.—Military ride, Brussels to Ostend, 82½ miles, won by Lieut. Madamet of the French army, in six hours 20 minutes; his horse died.
- August 31.—Carlisle D. Graham swims Niagara River from the Whirlpool to Lewiston.
- Sept. 1.—City of Dublin proclaimed under the Crimes Act.
- Sept. 2.—Storm at Algoa Bay, South Africa; 70 persons drowned.
- Sept. 3.—Anglican General Synod of Canada meets at Montreal, Archbishop Bond presiding; creates new missionary society for all Canada, Rev. J. A. Tucker, secretary; allows lessons to be read from Revised Version of Scriptures.

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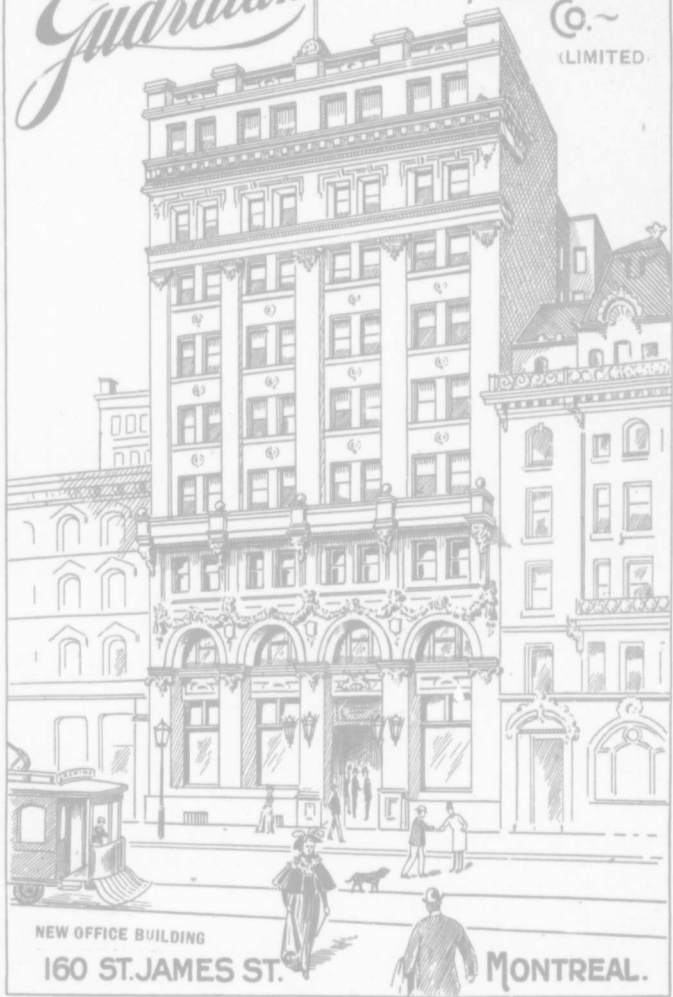
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- Sept. 4.—Sixth general conference of Methodist Church (Canadian) meets at Winnipeg; motion to admit women to courts lost on tie vote, 126 to 126; Dr. Carman re-elected general superintendent.
- Sept. 6.—Two Mountains parliamentary election annulled; J. A. C. Ethler (L.), unseated; appeal taken.
- Sept. 7.—Haytian revolutionary gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, sunk by German gunboat Panther; Admiral Killick drowned.
- Sept. 15.—British Columbia provincial Conservatives organize at meeting at Vancouver, adopt new programme and elect Chas. Wilson, K.C. leader.
- Sept. 16.—N.G.L. steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm makes trip from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg to New York, in 5 days 11 hours 57 minutes; average speed 23.09 knots an hour.  
Canadian Dental Association holds first meeting in Montreal; J. B. Wilmot, Toronto, elected president.
- Sept. 17.—Mr. Hay, U. S. Secretary of State, appeals to European powers to intervene to protect Jews in Roumania.
- Sept. 18.—Union of Canadian municipalities at Montreal, elects Mayor Howland, of Toronto, president.  
Lieut. Peary arrives at North Sydney from Arctic expedition, after reaching lat. 84.17 N.  
S. A. Fleet elected president Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Berlin.
- Sept. 19.—Stampede at colored Baptist church at Birmingham, Ala.; 65 killed.  
Stanley Spencer travels 30 miles in air ship from London to Harrow.
- Sept. 27.—Combination of British tobacco companies to control business announced.
- Sept. 29.—Sir Marcus Samuel elected Lord Mayor of London.
- Sept. 30.—3rd Batt. Royal Canadian Infantry Regiment, organized to garrison Halifax during the war, disbanded.
- October 3.—Bye-elections to Quebec Legislature—Stanstead, G. H. St. Pierre (C.), over T. B. Rider; Soulanges, A. M. Bissonnette (C.), J. A. Mousseau; L'Islet, J. E. Caron (Ind.), by acclamation.
- Oct. 6.—Severe fighting in Somaliland, East Africa, between forces of Mad Mullah and British under Col. Swayne; British checked after heavy losses on each side.
- Oct. 9.—Nebraska Supreme Court decides that reading of Bible, supplication to the Deity and singing of sacred songs in the public schools are prohibited by State constitution.
- Oct. 14.—Hague arbitration tribunal decides in favor of United States and against Mexico in Pius Fund case, involving questions of status of R. C. Church in California before U. S. occupation.
- Oct. 17.—French ministry sustained in Chamber of Deputies on vote of 529 to 233 on question of enforcing against R. C. schools the Law of Associations.
- Oct. 18.—"Gen." Booth, of Salvation Army, visits Montreal.
- Oct. 19.—S.S. Ontario, first vessel of subsidized South African line, sails from Montreal for Cape Town.
- Oct. 20.—Mr. J. I. Tarte resigns portfolio of Public Works in Laurier Government; Mr. Raymond Prefontaine called to replace him.
- Oct. 22.—Danish Landsting falls to adopt treaty ceding Danish West India islands to United States; vote 32 to 32.
- Oct. 25.—Consolidated Lake Superior Company's power canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., opened.  
King Edward makes royal progress through London.
- Oct. 23.—Doukhobor settlers start from homes near Yorktown, on pilgrimage in search of Messiah; are finally taken home by Mounted Police (Nov. 8) from Minnedosa.
- Oct. 27.—eruption of Mount Santa Maria, Guatemala, covers large area with volcanic dust, destroys plantations and some lives.
- Oct. 31.—British Pacific cable, Canada to Australia, completed.
- November 1.—Serious fire at St. Pierre-Miquelon.
- Nov. 3.—Steamer Scotia with Scottish Antarctic expedition, under Wm. S. Bruce, sails from Clyde.

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- Nov. 4.—U. S. Congressional elections; Republicans win majority of seats.
- Nov. 8.—Sir Richard Cartwright appointed member of British Privy Council.  
United States and Newfoundland reciprocity treaty signed at Washington.
- Nov. 10.—S.S. Elengamite, Auckland to Sydney, lost with 88 lives.
- Nov. 11.—Roland B. Molineux, at New York, acquitted on second trial for murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.  
Mount Kilauea, Hawaii, in eruption.  
T. B. Flint, M.P., appointed Clerk, House of Commons.
- Nov. 12.—Chateau d'Eu, famous French house, burned.
- Nov. 13.—Mount Stromboli, Sicily, in eruption.
- Nov. 17.—King of Sweden as arbitrator, decides in favor of Germany, and against Great Britain and the United States questions arising out of occupation of Samoa in 1899, declaring military operations unnecessary for protection of lives and property, and the two countries responsible for damages done.
- Nov. 18.—Mgr. Sbaratti named papal delegate to Canada, vice Satolli, transferred to United States.
- Nov. 20.—S.S. Bosnia lost in Black Sea; 150 perish.  
Lord Tennyson named Governor-General of Australia.  
Rev. D. M. Gordon (Halifax), named Principal of Queen's University, Kingston.  
Mr. Robert Dunsmuir resigns Premiership of British Columbia; Mr. T. G. Prior called on to form administration.
- Nov. 21.—Hy. Rose hanged at Nelson, B.C., for murder of John Cole.
- Nov. 23.—Appearance of foot and mouth disease, causes British Government to close ports against all cattle shipped from New England.  
Fire at Rat Portage destroys much lumber.
- Nov. 30.—Propeller Bannockburn given up for lost in Lake Superior with 20 men.
- Dec 3.—Parliamentary bye-elections—Argenteuil: T. H. Christie (L.), elected over G. H. Perley (C.); Yarmouth: B. B. Law (L.), elected over Th. Corning (C.).
- Dec. 3.—Sagasta resigns Premiership of Spain; Sivela forms new cabinet.
- Dec. 4.—Yukon parliamentary election—Thos. Ross (L.), elected over J. Clarke (C.).  
Referendum on Ontario Liquor Act; measure defeated through not obtaining required number of votes.  
Fourteen lives lost by burning of Lincoln Hotel, Chicago.
- Dec. 6.—Seven persons killed in accident on Intercolonial near Truro.
- Dec. 8.—British and German squadrons appear at La Guira, to demand payment of claims against Venezuelan Government; Venezuelan Government vessels seized.
- Dec. 9.—Maisonneuve parliamentary bye-election—Hon. R. Prefontaine (L.), elected over J. A. Labelle (C.).
- Dec. 10.—Duchess of Connaught lays last stone of the great Assouan dam on the Nile.
- Dec. 13.—Notice given of disallowance by Dominion Government of three B. C. anti-Mongolian acts—"to regulate immigration into British Columbia;" "relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts;" "further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act."
- Dec. 17.—Judicial Committee of Privy Council in case of Homa vs. the Attorney-General of British Columbia, upholds act disfranchising naturalized Mongolians.  
Town of Andijan, Russia, destroyed by earthquake; some 1,000 lives lost.
- Dec. 19.—Representatives of Provincial Government under presidency of Premier Parent, meet at Quebec and formulate resolutions asking for larger money allowances to provinces by the Dominion.
- Dec. 21.—Guillaume Marconi announces that he sent messages from Cape Breton to Cornwall, England, for King Edward and London Times.

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## NECROLOGY.

W. A. Schwartz, Norwegian Consul at Quebec... ..Jan. 2	A. W. Ogilvie, Montreal... ..Mar. 30
Lt.-Col. Darcy Boulton, Co- bourg... .." 2	Thomas Dunn English, au- thor of Ben Bolt... ..April 2
Rev. James Roberison, D.D., Presbyterian Mission Super- intendent... .." 4	A. G. Bourbonnais, M.L.A.... " 4
J. W. Gwynne, Judge Su- preme Court... .." 7	Earl of Kimberley, British statesman... .." 8
Juan de Bloch, Russian au- thor... .." 7	Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage... " 12
Andrew S. Ewing, Montreal merchant... .." 8	Edmund Barnard, K. C., Montreal... .." 17
Hon. R. R. Dobell, Quebec... " 11	Thomas Robertson, Speaker N. S. Leg. Ass... .." 20
William Fife, yacht designer... " 13	Frank A. Stockton, writer... " 20
Samuel Prowse, Senator P.E.I.... .." 14	David Reesor, ex-Senator... " 27
J. H. Isaacson, Sec. Grand Lodge, Quebec, A.F. & A.M. " 14	J. Sterling Morton, U. S. statesman... .." 27
Angus J. McColl, Chief Jus- tice British Columbia... .." 16	Rev. Cyprien Tanguay, writer... .." 28
James G. Moylan, Ottawa, journalist... .." 18	Sol. Smith Russell, actor... " 28
Camilla Urso, violinist... .." 20	A. M. Dechenes, Senator... " 20
Aubrey Thomas de Vere, poet " 21	Amos J. Cummings, U.S. pub- lic man... ..May 2
H. S. Howland, Toronto mer- chant... .." 28	Potter Palmer, Chicago capi- talist... .." 4
M. B. Lovell, M.L.A., Stan- stead... .." 29	M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York... .." 5
F. D. Tilson, miller of Tilson- burgh... .." 31	Francis Bret Harté, writer... " 5
James Lister, Judge Ontario High Court... ..Feb. 9	W. T. Samsou, U. S. Admiral " 6
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. " 12	F. G. M. Dechene, Com. of Agriculture... .." 10
Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, farmer... .." 14	George M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University... .." 10
A. J. Pillow, Montreal mer- chant... .." 16	R. M. Wells, ex-Speaker Ont. Leg... .." 11
Newman Hall, English cler- gyman... .." 18	E. L. Godkin, New York journalist... .." 20
John P. Altgeld, U.S. Socialist leader... ..Mar. 12	Lord Pauncefote, British dip- lomat... .." 24
Cecil John Rhodes, South African statesman... .." 26	Benjamin Constant, French artist... .." 27
F. J. Hart, Montreal mer- chant... .." 27	Francis Clemow, Senator... " 28
Rev. C. E. Eyre, R. C. Arch- bishop of Scotland... .." 27	J. W. Munro, M.L.A., Ren- frew... ..June 2
	V. J. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert... .." 3
	Albert, King of Saxony... .." 19
	Lord Acton, historian... .." 19
	Douglas Brymner, Dom. Ar- chivist... ..July   7

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" * Montezuma... 12,500 "	" * Montrose..... 8,000 "	" * Ashanti..... 5,000 "
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Annie Alexander Hector (Mrs. Alexander), writer..	July 10	Henry Hogan, Montreal hotel keeper..	Oct. 9
Sir J. I. Little, Chief Justice Newfoundland..	" 14	J. B. Bourgeois, ex-Justice Sup. Court..	" 12
Wm. Johnston, Irish Orange leader..	" 17	Sir John G. Bourinot, Clerk of Commons..	" 13
John W. Mackay, financier..	" 20	A. R. G. Selwyn, geologist..	" 18
W. J. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel..	" 22	Mrs. Eliz. Cady Stanton, Woman Suffragist..	" 26
Card. Ledochowski, papal statesman..	" 22	S. J. Dawson, C.E., M.P..	" 31
E. H. Horsey, M.P..	" 23	George A. Henty, writer..	Nov. 16
Thomas Christie, M.P..	Aug. 5	G. R. Maxwell, M.P..	" 17
Franz Slegel, U. S. General..	" 21	Hugh Price Hughes, English Weslyan preacher..	" 18
Mrs. Chas. Tingay (Ada Gray), actress..	" 27	Angus McLeod, M.P..	" 19
James M. Slessor, Montreal merchant..	" 27	Alfred Fried. Krupp, German steel manufacturer..	" 23
George Douglas Brown, au- thor..	" 28	Rev. Joseph Parker, English Congregationalist..	" 28
Rev. Edward Eggleston, au- thor..	Sept. 2	Abbe F. L. deG. Colin, Su- perior St. Sulpice..	" 27
Rudolf Virchow, German scientist..	" 5	John O'Donohue, Senator..	Dec. 7
Ph. James Bailey, English writer..	" 6	Thomas B. Reed, U. S. states- man..	" 7
Marie Henriette, Queen of Belgium..	" 19	Thomas Nast, caricaturist..	" 7
J. W. Powell, U. S. geologist..	" 23	Mrs. U. S. Grant..	" 14
Emil Zola, French writer..	" 29	Rev. D. H. MacVicar, Prin- cipal Montreal Presbyterian College..	" 15
Rev. George Rawlinson, Eng- lish writer..	Oct. 6	E. A. Macdonald, ex-Mayor of Toronto..	" 18

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