## IONETARY-TIMES

## - Insurance Chronicle.

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\section*{| Almonte |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Bellevile } \\ \text { Brantford }\end{array}$ |}

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G Gderich Goderich Guaelph Hamilton | Kingston |
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 Authorized.... $\$ 5,000,000.00$Capital Paid-up.
2923,18550 Reserve Fund.. 2,720,778.00 Reserve for $\mathrm{Re}-$ bate on Current Discounts Profit and Los
Account....

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26,905. 30
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COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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M. G. C. Glyn.
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\text { rederi }-
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Capital Paid-up $2,471,310 \propto 0$
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Capital Paid-up.... \$6,000,000 Rèst

Head office,
MONTREAL.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter. and Act of Parliament. Established 1825. Head Office

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ACENTS WANTED in every u nrepresented
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Toronto Street, TORONTO.

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SAFE

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| :--- | ---: |
| Capital Paid-up | $1,400,000$ |
| Reserve Fund | 955,000 |
| Assets Dee. 31st, '02 | $\mathbf{7 . 7 2 3 , 0 0 1}$ |

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GEO. R. R. COCKBURN. THOMAS LONG MONEY TO LEND on Bonds, Stocks, Life Insurance Policies and Mortgages.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Office of the Company, ${ }_{23}$ Toronto Street, in the City of Torento, on Wednesday, the ayth day of January, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive the report of the Directers, for the election of Directurs, to confirm a By-law passed by the Directors increasing their number, and for other purposes. By order of the Board.

EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Toronto, November asrd, 1903.
Imperial Loan \& Investment CO. Established 1869. OF CANADA.
JOHN H. TILDEN, Esg. - - - President. President Gurney-Tilden Co., Hamilton.
Gurney Stove and Range Co, Winnipeg.
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## The Ganadlian Homestead Loan and Savings Association

HEAD OFFICE, 66 Victoria St., TORONTO Home Iife Builaing

[^1]
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\$ 3,000,000 00 Total Assets. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,702,583.61 Surplus to Policy-holders..... $4,988,589.05$ Losses Paid since Organization, 111,857,073.92 ROBERT HAMPSON \& SON, Gen. Agts. for Canada Corn Exchange Building, Montreal.
MEDLAND \& JONES, Agts., Mail Bldg., TORONTO


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Previously a farmer, B. J. Hunter, of Dacre, Ont., has been in the general store line since 1901 in a small way. He has now assigned, owing $\mathrm{T}, 657$.
We learn that Mr. David Henderson, barrister, etc., has removed his office to the Bank of British North America Chambers, corner of Wellington and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

The Montreal Transportation Company, Limited, capital stock $\$ 500,000$, has received a Dominion charter to carry on the business of forwarding and transporting goods and passengers, and of wharfingers and warehouses, to operate elevators, and to buy and deal in lumber, grain, live stock and other merchandise. Among the charter members are B. McLennan and T. A. Crane, both of Montreal

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[^2]

## Mercantile Summary

Mr. T. Ludgate has completed the erection of a large sawmill near Chemainus, on Vancouver Island. This is one of several mills recently put up in different parts of the Province in spite of the talk of depression in the logging business.
A cable of Monday last from London states that the Grand Trunk Railway have ordered 15,000 tons of the best English rails at $\$ 23.50$ per ton as against 25,000 tons bought in the United States by the Canadian Northern Railway at \$26, and adds: English makers are still open to fill orders.
J. W. Woobworth, of late doing quite a considerable business at Sydney, N.S., in a fruit commission way, is reported insolvent. He is said to have been previously unsuccessful in business at Centreville, N.B.-A small Halifax grocer, S. D. Suggatt by name, has made an assignment of his estate. He owes enly $\$ 800$ to $\$ 1,000$.
The Kootenay Valley Company has sold the timber on a ro,ooo acre block of land situated between the junction of the Kootenay and Elk rivers in British Columbia to V. Hyde Baker and Messrs. Ryan and McNab, of Cranbrook. The price paid was $\$ 50,000$. The same parties have purchased 800 acres of land for a mill site located on the banks of the Kootenay river.
The illuminated heading of the Intercolonial Railway charter, a moose head relieved against birch bark and blue sky, makes an always striking picture. It is well done, too, and is pretty enough to hang in any man's office or dwelling with pleasure to the eye. The calendar reminds us that the route of the Maritime Express on "The People's Railway" is: Leave Montreal at noon daily except Saturday for Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

Letters patent are issued incorporat ing Jonathan Hodgson, George Sumner, Thomas E. Hodgson, James Gardner, William Cassils Hodgson and Frank Sumner, merchants, of Montreal, to purchase the general dry goods, small wares, fancy goods and manufacturing business now carried on by the firm of Hodgson, Sumner \& Co. in that city under the name of Hodgson, Sumner \& Co., Limited; capital stock, $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$ each. This is an old and successful concern of high repute.
Two small retail dry goods failures are reported from Montreal this week, and in both cases the insolvents had been dry goods clerks, and had not completed a year's business on their own accounts. R. Nadon had for twenty years been employed with the Carsley Co., and started last spring in the east end suburbs with some little savings, but has already had to succumb. W. Hebert is a young man with some clerking experience, who borrowed $\$ 1,500$ from an aunt, with which he started last August. He, too, has had to place his affairs in the hands of an assignee.

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100 William Street, - . New York.

## Mercantile Summary.

The Telford Lumber Company, Ltd., Prince Albert, Assa., capital $\$ 386,000$, has received a Dominion charter to acquire and operate sawmills and deal in timber. The Trinidad Electric Company, which is formed of Nova Scotian capitalists, and which during the past two years bought out several tramway and electric lighting companies in Port of Spain, earned net profits last year of $\$ 103,194$, or nearly to per cent. of the total purchase price. The stock is now on a 5 per cent. dividend basis.
The White Horse and Alsek Railway Company is applying to the Dominion Government for power to construct and operate a railroad from a point near White Horse, Y.T., westwardly to the international boundary line, thence northerly to Dawson City; also to equip and operate other transportation facilities in connection with the above.
The tea jobbing firm of S. C. Durand \& Co., in existence at Montreal since January, 1900, have been obliged to as sign. The liabilities are not heavy, and it is reported the larger half is due to the estate of the late Miss Duncan, with whose brother, the late John Duncan, in his lifetime a large tea importer, Mr Durand was previously employed.

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64-26 King street West IURUNTU, Ont.
J. L. Hornbrook, a St. John, N.B., grocer, has suspended, and is said to show assets of only $\$ 1,060$ to pay liabilities of about $\$ 3,000$.
A general dealer at Rexton, N.B., S. Aizanman, has assigned to the sheriff for the general benefit. In November last he was unfortunate in being burned out without insurance, and subsequently tried to arrange a compromise at 40 cents. Liabilities are given as $\$ 2,050$. F. R. Jaillet, a barber of the same place, also keeping a small stock of groceries and confectionery, has also made an assignment.
The Canadian Coal Mining Company, which includes Mr. J. P. Geddes, of New York, and several other United States capitalists, is seeking a charter from the New Brunswick Legislature in order to build a railroad from Coal Branch, Kent County, to the company's mines, eight miles distant, with power to extend to Richibucto Harbor, sixteen miles, and to build westerly to connect with the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line at Chipman. The company has acquired eighty miles of land, in which it is estimated that there are sixty million tons of bituminous coal of excellent quality. The company proposes to ship five hundred tons daily when the road is built, and spend $\$ 140,000$ in prospecting and developing.
The following patents wire granted last week: H. P. Hilcoat, combination ball and roller bearings; A. J. Burton, band saw clapboard machines; C. H. Hutchings, machines for moulding concrete builcing blocks; C. H. Hutchings, moulds for the manufacture of artificial stone, and the process of making the same; E. Montreuil, oar locks; J. Montpetit, forming rolls for cans; F. W. Dum, apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone; A. G. Ronan, gas engines; W. I. Clark, J. E. Magee, A. G. Baker and A. Ludlam, moulds for making cement posts; E. G. Acheson, art or process of manufacturing earthenware; L. and A. Trottier, method of manufacturing imitation marble; and J. F. X Trottier, telegraph transmitters.

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## Mercantile Summary.

N. Beneteau's waggon and carriage factory at Windsor, Ont. was damaged by fire last Sunday to the extent of \$3,000.
Levis, Que. council has signed a contract with Dussault \& Power for the construction of a waterworks system within three years. The price is $\$ 287,000$.
THE returns for customs receipts at Vancouver during the past year amounted to $\$ 110,136$ as compared with $\$ 100,094$ for the previous year. The exports amounted to $\$ 409,297$ as against $\$ 376,223$ in 1902.
A letter from Niagara Falls, Ont., states that Mr. A. J. Wright, representing a Buffalo Syndicate, has purchased some 2,000 acres of land near the Canadian Power Works, which will be laid out in factory sites and suburban residences. The price, it is understood, was something under $\$ 500,000$.
IT is stated that Canadian and American capitalists have received a contract from the Government of Guatemala to complete the Northern Railway by extending it some sixty miles to Guatemala City, thus bringing the interior of this rich country within four days' journey of New Orleans. It will also transfer practically the whole of Guatemala's commerce from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, which is expected to be of great and lasting benefit.
From an annual circular issued by the Allen Steamship Line, we gather that during the year 1903, their vessels carried from Liverpool, Moville and Glasgow to Canada and the United States no fewer than 54,502 passengers. One interesting feature of the report for past years is the fact that in each recent decade, the first three or four years have been prosperous and have been distinguished for their heavy passenger business, while following years have shown marked declines. The company has recently issued a booklet for the use of second and third-class passengers, which is full of information for introducing settlers in Canada.
An improvement in the mail service between Canada and Great Britain is to be inaugurated in August next. The Allen line is having built two 17 -knot steamers and these, together with the Tunisian and the Bavarian will be the regular mail steamers. Quebec is to be the terminal port in summer, but the vessels may continue to Montreal. St. John is to be the regular winter terminal port, but Halifax will be called at both ways. The 17 -knot boats are to make the distance between Moville and Rimouski in six days and between Moville and Halifax in six and a half days, while the Tunisian and Bavarian are given seven days for the summer service and seven and a half for the winter. The subsidy to be paid is $£_{2,000}$ for each round trip of the new steamers, $£_{1,000}$ for the Tunisian and Bavarian, and $£ 500$ for the other vessels in summer and $£_{750}$ in winter.

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[^3]
## Mercantile Summarv.

Ir is announced in Montreal that a new asbestos manufacturing company has been formed, with Mr. Wm. Sclater as manager, he having resigned the presidency and managership of the Canadian Asbestos Company.

At the annual meeting of the Rubber Boot and Shoe Jobbers' Association of Canada, held in Toronto, the following officers were elected: President, William Garside, Toronto; secretary, Osler Wade, Toronto; treasurer, Charles Bournick, Toronto. Mr. D. D. Hawthorn is chairman of the Ontario Executive; Mr. Pride, of Amherst, of the Maritime; Mr. Erskine, of the British Columbia Executive; Mr. Autlike, of the North-West. The next annual meeting will be held in Montreal on the third Tuesday of January, 1905.

The announcement of the failure of the old-established grocery and liquor firm of G. M. Wilkinson \& Son, of Kingston, Ont., came as a surprise to many. The business was founded something like a half century ago by the late G. M. Wilkinson, who left quite a substantial estate, and his son, H. J. Wilkinson has been the sole proprietor of late years. He is reported to have sunk considererable money recently in running the British American Hotel, as well as in some other speculative ventures. His merchandise liabilities are said to be only about $\$ 5,000$, but the Ontario bank is a creditor for some $\$ 22,000$.

On demand, an assignment is made by M. Desilets, of Grande Mere. He is a young man, who began in the grocery line several years ago with the assistance of his father. Latterly he has been attempting something of a jobbing business, with apparently poor results. As he claimed a surplus of $\$ 12,000$ last August, explanations of how this margin had disappeared might prove interesting to creditors.-J. O. Giroux, of Nicolet, was formerly a bank clerk. Having longings towards trade, with the help of his father, he established himself in the boot and shoe line in 1900, but he has failed to command success, and has placed his affairs in the hands of the assignee.

On the 15th inst., there was a very disastrous fire in Calgary. It started in the furnace room of the Norman Buildings which comprises the new Norman Theatre, and completely gutted that block. The loss is divided as follows: Senator Lougheed, owner of the property, $\$ 50,000$; J. A. Glanville's dry goods store, $\$ 30,000$; Wm. Robertson's clothing store, $\$ 25,000$; Sale's clothing store, \$12,000; Kerr and Terrell's grocery store, $\$ 8,000$; D. J. Young, books and music, $\$ 15,000$. On the same day a fire took place in the building used as a storehouse of the Brussels wool mills, and an implement warehouse occupied by Frost \& Wood, at Brussels, Ont. Loss on building and contents, though the implements were partially saved, about $\$ 5.000$, insured.

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CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A book, bearing the curious title "Who's who in the United States," is published by a Chicago firm. Its latest edition contains short biographies of 14,443 people who have distinguished themselves in one way or another in that country. The Montreal Gazette devotes four of its columns to a list of names and descriptions of Canadians who appear in this volume. Many of them have found their way to the top in Uncle Sam's country, but nowhere have they been as prominent as in the academic life of the Unite States. We quote from the article:
Of the 254 names of Canadians in the list no less than sixty are connected with colleges, ten of them as presidents. Heading this list will be found one of the most prominent of the educationists of the continent, President Schurman, of Cornell University. In the teaching division are included such well known men as Dr. Osler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore; Dr. Barker, professor of anatomy in the University of Chicago; Dr. McMurrich, professor of anatomy in the University of Michigan; Dr. MacVane, McLean professor of ancient and modern history at Harvard, and Prof. Smyth, professor of mining and metallurgy at Harvard. There are no less than 35 who have attained more or less fame as authors, including Bliss Carman and C. G. D. Roberts, the poets; while eighteen others have become editors, among the number being men in charge of influential publications in nearly every section of the country. There are only five railway men on the list, but two of the five are at the very top, James J. Hill, the Great Northern magnate, and S. R. Callaway, at present president of , the Locomotive Trust, and formerly president of the New York Central.
Twenty-three have attained success in business life, perhaps the most prominent being Hugh J. Chisholm, president of the International Paper Company. Canada has contributed many notable leaders to the religious life of the United States. Five bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church were born in Canada. Two Roman Catholic Archbishops, Quigley, of Chicago, and Riordan, of San Francisco, are Canadian born. The Methodist Episcopal Church and the American M.E. Church each obtained a bishop from Canada. In addition the Rev. F. E. Clark, the president and founder of the mighty Epworth League movement, is Canadian born, and so is the Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle, who presided over the last Presbyterian General Assembly, held at Los Angeles, Cal., last year. Ten other Canadians hold leading pastorates in the principal cities. Canada is represented in the legislative halls of the United States by three Senators, Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Kearns, of Utah, and Millard, of Nebraska, while in the Lower House there are four Congressmen, Canadian born. There are also included in the list five ex-Congressmen and one exGovernor. In diplomacy the most important Canadian born representative is

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By order of the Board.
THOS. T. LANGLOIS,
President
Vancouver January 11th, 1903.

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Mr. H. G. Squilers, the present United States representative in Cuba, while in the Government service the leading Canadian born representative is Mr. E. C. Madden, the third assistant PostmasterGeneral, who first saw the light of day in Montreal. There are three retired brigadier-generals of the United States army who are Canadian born, and five judges came from Canada, and an equal number of prominent lawyers. Nor is the stage unrepresented. Clara Morris, Julia Arthur, May Irwin and May Robson were all born in Canada, while there are four male actors on the list."
One of the paragraphs taken from the book we find to be in error. It describes Rev. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") as being born in Glengarry County, Ont., but now residing in the United States. The home of Mr. Gordon is in Winnipeg; but we presume the Chicago editor of the volume could not resist edacing this distinguished Canadian writer in the list of "American" authors.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIST.
There has just come to this office a copy of the Manufacturers' List: Buyers' Guide of Canada. The book is the greatest effort yet made to gather and classify
the names and addresses of Canadian manufacturers, as well as the character of goods made.
A word must be said regarding the unusually complete manner in which the book is indexed; the index is thorough, and enables one to find the desired article in the least time. This is a very desirable thing in a work of this kind, and the system of cross indexing here employed is most complete. The book contains 570 pages of $7^{1 / 2}$ by $9^{1 / 2}$ inches and eleven thousand addresses of Canadian manufacturers, and it should prove of very great value in any office. The price of the book is $\$ 5$ to the merchant trade only - \$10 to manufacturers and others. Any of our readers who may desire a copy may send the subscription to the office of this publication.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The wholesale grocers' section of the Toronto Board of Trade has elected officers as follows: Chairman, Col. John I. Davidson; deputy chairman, Hugh Blain; secretary-treasurer, Agnes C. Gray; executive committee, John Sloan, W. Ince, Jr., F. W. Humphrey and Thos. Kinnear.
It is stated, though we do not know with how much truth, that the National Society of Millers in England has, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a hard milling wheat. Tests on a small scale are said to show it to be possessed of sufficient strength for all practical purposes.
The total pack of salmon on the Pacific coast in 1903 is estimated at $3,814,106$ cases, the largest output for any year in the history of the business except igor and 1902. In rgor the total pack was $5,040,96 \mathrm{r}$, and in 1902 was $4,259,186$ cases. The British Columbia output for last year, however, showed a very considerable decrease, being only 473,547 cases, against 625,902 in 1902.
The pack of canned tomatoes in the United States and Canada now appears to have been larger during the year just past than ever before, as a result of the shortage and consequent high prices of the two previous years. The aggregate is estimated at $10,555,115$ cases, of which 397,500 cases were supplied by Canada.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association re-elected their old officers as follows: President, D. Derbyshire, Brockville; first vice-president, J. R. Dargavel; second vice-president, J. McTavish; third vice-president, L. L. Gallagher; directors, E. Kidd, W. Eager, L. Patten, James Whitton, T. B. Carlaw, and H. Glendenning.
The Imperial Admiralty is expected shortly to call for tenders for a five years' supply of preserved meats and canned goods. Canadian firms desiring to tender are advised to have their names enrolled and to submit samples of their stock.

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## SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

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R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR
BRANCHES.
mouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Granville Ferry, HalifaxGreat Britain-Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches,Oxford, Parshoro, Pictow, Glasgow, North Sydney, Fraace-Credit Lyonnais and Branches,Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, Pugwash, Stellarton, Syd Germany-Dresdner Bank and Branches.
ney Mines. Westvill Y YOntario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa. Toronto. Havana, Cuba-Royal Bank of Canches.Ontario-Arnpricr. Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa. Toronto. Havana, Cuba-Royal Bank of Canada.Prince Edward Island-

New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Frederic-
ton, Moncton. Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, New York-Bank of New York, N. B.
ton, Moncton. Newcastle, Port Elgin, St. Andrews, New York-Bank of New York, N.
St. George, St. John, St. Stephens, Sussex, Wood-Bostox-Merchants National Bank. stock.
Manitoba-Winner
Chicaco-First National Bank,
Manitoba - Winnipeg. Newfoundland-Harber Grace, St. John's.-Baltimore--Citizens' National Bank. Newfoundiand-Harber Grace, St. John's. San Francisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce.
West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. United States-Boston, Chicago. Misnkapolis-First National Bank.

| GENERAL STATEMENT-Dece <br> L/ABILITIES. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deposits not bearing Interest | 84 449.876 60 |
| Deposits bearing Interest... | 16,223,285 49 |
| Interest accrued on deposits | 236,422 93 |
| Deposits by other Banks in Canada | 396,56088 |
| Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries | 176,696 94 |
|  | 573.25782 |
| Notes in Circulation............................ Drafts drawn between Branches, outstanding .. | $\begin{array}{r}1,828,885 \\ 428,175 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ |
| Drafts drawn between Branches, outstanding .. | 428,175 29 2257,060 37 |
|  | 23.739 .90321 |
| Capital paid up | 2,000,000 00 |
| Reserve Fund | 3,100,000 00 |
| Profit and Loss. | 41,63840 |
| Rebate of Interest @ 6\% on Time Loans ...... | 90,583 82 |
| Dividend No. 140, payable 1st Feb., 1904...... | 100,000 00 |
|  | 5.332,222 20 |
| ASSETS. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 3.66970169 |
| Notes of and Cbeques on other Banks ........ 1, 6 r $3,4^{88}$ 4 08 Due from other Banks in Canada................ 21,58348 |  |
|  |  |
| Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries .... $1,21.51 .54368$ |  |
| Sterling Exchange . . . . . ........ .......... 1072.862 61 |  |
|  | 7.589 .27554 |
| Investments (Prov'l, Municipal and other Bonds 3603,25125Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks. <br> Call Loans secured by Grain and other Staple |  |
|  |  |
| Commodities ............................ $1,102,65984$ |  |
| Loans to Provinces and Municipalities ......... 453.177 Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures |  |
|  |  |
| and Stocks . ..................... ..... | 1,331,743 50 |
| Current Loans, secured by Grain and other |  |
| Staple Commodities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,689,025 33 <br> Overdrafts, secured |  |
|  |  |
| Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured. 108,204 27 |  |
| Notes and Bills discounted and current ........ 9.664 .55595 |  |
| Notes and Bills overdue ...................... | 5.54690 |
| Bank Premises ... .............. ........... 240,483 04 |  |
| Deposits with Dominion Government for security |  |




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M for every $1 \%$ advance in quantity of the cutup and better grades By the use of the Band I have secured $8 \%$ advance, which means $\$ 15,000$ extra profit this season.
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22. 1904.

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## THE GRAIN TRADE.

The market for all kinds of grain is very strong just now, prices having made no appreciable upward movement during the last few days. Winter wheat is quoted at 78 to 80 c . per bushel, spring at 74 to 76 c ., hard, No. I, at 93c. to I; Northern, No. I, at 9 r to 96 c., No. 2,88 to 92 c., and No. 3,85 to $90 c$.-all these quotations being dealers' prices at Toronto. No doubt, much of the strength thus shown is due to the war scare in the East, and to that extent is fictitious. For, unless other powers become involved besides Japan and Russia, which, while it is quite possible, is hardly probable in the near future, there is little intrinsic reason why values should go up at all, at any rate yet awhile. It is true that the Russian supplies to Britain may eventually be stopped, or fall away considerably, but so far this has not been the case. Exports of wheat from Russia, which, according to some authorities two months ago were to have dropped by this time almost to zero, are still going
on at the normal rate of about $2,000,000$ bushels per week. At the same time it cannot be denied that the present statistical position of wheat in the world's markets warrants firmness of price. A week ago the total supply in sight, including not only the actually visible, but the quantity on passage to Europe from all sources, was a fraction under $62,000,000$ bushels, or more than $10,000,000$ bushels less than the quantity in sight a year ago. Against this, the Argentine crop promisesto be extra heavy. The estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture makes out a deficiency for that country of $13,713,000$ bushels of winter wheat and $18,528,000$ of spring wheat, compared with the year 1902. But the reports of that body are so often too low that no great amount of confidence is now-a-days placed in them. An actual crop of 5 per cent. higher than the estimates would make it fully as high as that of last year.

Some authorities believe they are warranted in prophesying a general increase all along the line of wheat prices for years to come. The Statist, a London authority, claims, for example, that though the world's production has increased more than 50 per cent. in the last 25 years, the consumption is growing even more rapidly, owing in part to the entry into the field of wheat eaters of the Japanese and other Eastern nations. That paper, apparently, forgets, however, that Canada's resources as a wheat producer are only just beginning to be tapped, to say nothing of Siberia and other countries. It should be remembered, too, that a crop of wheat is not like some articles, requiring many years of preparation and development, but a thing which from beginning to end takes but a bare nine months. Any real shortage and material enhancement of values would be followed by such an extension of planting as might be expected to increase the world's supply by leaps and bounds within a year or two. Not that we do not think fairly high prices are likely to prevail for some time to come, but that the talk of dollar wheat is, to say the least, improbable.

## RAILROAD SERVICE IN ONTARIO.

An application of the remarks elsewhere, under the heading of transportation, may be made in the recent partial collapse of the Grand Trunk Railway service, more especially on the branch lines in Ontario. That an era of prosperity and extraordinary activity was rapidly approaching has been patent for years, and indeed has now been actually upon us for a long time. It finds the Grand Trunk trains utterly unable to cope with the traffic offering, its rolling stock insufficient, some of its locomotives leaky and powerless, its freight often weeks upon the road, and passengers hours late in making connections. Surely it would not have been deemed a token of any great rashness on the management's part to have taiken time a little more by the forelock; and surely such "daring" would have been rewarded in the shape of hundreds of thousands of dollars of larger earnings.

We observe that Mr. Hays, the general manager of the road, has written to the press giving an account of the great improvements which have been made in the trackage and equipment of the Grand

Trunk Railway. On new steel bridges, suitable for carrying the largest locomotives, no less than $\$ 4,000$,000 has been spent during the last six years. A hundred and thirty-two miles of additional second track have also been laid in Canada, so that now the Grand Trunk has five times as much double track as all the other Canadian roads together. They have also built 335 miles of additional sidings, ${ }^{11,723}$ new freight cars, 127 passenger cars, and 208 engines, at a cost of $\$ 10,399,565$, besides which a liberal expenditure has been made in station buildings, etc. Mr. Hays cites the above construction works as an explanation for the faulty service which, he admits, has been to some extent given to the road's patrons of late, and goes on to say that, if the Grand Trunk has been worse in this respect than the other lines during the present winter, it has been due to the fact that the tonnage handled is so much greater, and that the number of trains run by it in Ontario is so much larger than upon any other system. Mr. Hays concludes his letter by expressing the hope that with the near conclusion of the vast work of improvement, the public will enjoy a greater measure of satisfaction with the service given than ever before.

## A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in his interesting address to the Canadian Club in Toronto, on Monday, made some remarks on one aspect of the transportation question which, it seems to us, require a little modification. Speaking of the frequent complaints made by the public as to poor railroad service, insufficiency of rolling stock, and so forth, he stated what of course no one will dispute, that in order to make due preparation for a time of great prosperity and growth of traffic, immense sums of money have to be provided, and that if in the meantime the expected development of trade does not take place, a setback is delivered to the finances of the company and incidentally to the credit of the country. This of course is true, and points out the natural disinclination of a transportation company to go too far ahead. of actual necessities. Conservatism is well, and optimism which is afterwards proved to have been illplaced is a danger.

But this point is precisely where the call for managerial judgment comes into play. When a railroad or any other company believes that all the signs are in favor of a coming era of great activity, when it prepares for this beforehand, even at an immense outlay, and when in the course of time its belief proves to have been warranted by actual circumstances, the public willingly gives the management credit for great astuteness. Surely, then, the converse applies also. When the era of great prosperity has arrived, and we find that a railway has made insufficient arrangements to take advantage thereof, it is hardly convincing to be told that supposing trade had not developed to such an extent, the company's credit would have suffered. The country at large has only to judge of results in each case. If, on the other hand, the wellformed judgment be deemed worthy of praise, then equally so is the judgment which proves ill-founded deserving of blame.

PROS AND CONS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

In May, 1903, it was resolved by the Ontario Legislature that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of selecting reports on the subject of municipal trading or operation of public utilities, obtaining expressions both in favor or in opposition, and in a general way, collecting information useful towards the formation of an opinion on either side of the controversy. The result of this committee's labors was published a short time ago, and is a voluminous affair as is natural from the wide scope of the subject. No attempt has been made to determine whether the mass of material studied and presented preponderates either in one direction or the other; but, as is mentioned in the preface to a Government report of 240 pages, it is quite likely that advocates of each side will be surprised to learn the strength of the arguments, the weight of the statistics, and the depth of the feeling on the other side.

The arguments are much too lengthy and numerous on both sides to admit of any but the most cursory reference at this time. There can be little doubt that the spirit of municipalizing the public franchises is in the air in spite of the tremendous efforts which have been made to counteract the movement. On the latter side have been arrayed all sorts of people, including not only those whose interests are naturally bound up in those of individual enterprise through hope of personal interest, but those who are opposed to collectionist opinions and aims of all types, ratepayers, who believe that municipalization of industries means higher rates, and all those who have an instinctive distrust of elected representatives in all shapes. Perhaps the taking up of the idea by out and out socialists and ultra radicals of all hues has injured the cause in at least as great a measure as helped it.

Certainly, the experience so far gathered of actual municipal operations, hardly seems to warrant the direful prophecies made by some. For instance, many illustrations are given to show that men elected to positions of municipal responsibility, where ownership was in force, have shown themselves, as a general rule, to be honest public servants and to have worked as hard for the general interests as they would have done for their own businesses. It should be mentioned, parenthetically, however, that most of the evidence presented on this score is from British sources. Much of the reasoning against municipal ownership is based upon its failure in many instances in the past, but even here evidence is presented to show that the admitted failure only applied partially. For example, the city of Bristol (England), loses something like $£ 25,000$ per year in the operation of its docks, but this is a loss its citizens would not like to forego, as it is over-weighed by benefits of an indirect nature.

Glasgow is usually taken as the standing example of the working of the municipal ownership. Without making any pretence to exhaust the catalogue, it may be mentioned that:

The corporation supply Glasgow with water, gas, electric light, tramways and telephones; they control eleven public parks and galleries, thirteen baths and wash-houses, a iruit and vegetable market, a dead meat market, a home cattle market, two foreign cattle markets, a cheese market, a bird and dog market, and an old clothes market, four siaughter-houses and offices, four hospitals and one burying ground; they are the owners of 2,488 municipal houses, 78 lodging houses, a family house, 372 shops, 49 stores, 43 warehouses, 43 workshops, 12 halls, two churches, two hotels, one theatre, one studio, one pawn shop, one nursing home, one powder mill, one panorama (site), one laundry, one bakehouse, one golf course, and one Gospel tent; they farm over 1,000 acres of land, where large crops are grown, including all the hay used in the stables of the cleansing department, as well as large crops of oats, wheat, turnips, etc.; they convert the city sewage into solid matter, which they sell to the farmers for manure; they carry on business as market gardeners; they possess stone quarries, and have 900 railway wagons; they build tramears, reclaim bogs, conduct a civic granary, raise $£ 1,000$ a year on the clinker from the refuse cremating furnaces, collect and sell waste paper, and are not above melting and disposing of the solder from the old tin can they find in the dust heaps.

It serves to show, however, the complexity of the principles involved in municipal trading; for even in Glasgow, with so many working examples existing in plain view of all the world, there are those who point that city's experiences out as the acme of successful accomplishment, and there are others who use it but as a moral to adorn a tale of municipal failure. The book referred to above will prove of value both to those who want to have their minds made up for them on either one side or the other, and want neally put-up arguments accordingly, and to those who seriously wish to thresh out the subject for themselves.

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

We present below a condensation of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for December, 1903. It is compared with the Bank Statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities; average holdings of specie, and Dominion notes, etc.:

| liabilitie | Dec. 1903 | Nov. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$97,046,666 | \$97,046,666 |
| Capital authoriz | 78,563,236 | 78,398,733 |
| Capital paid up Reserve Funds | 50,598.511 | 50,374,087 |
| otes in circulation | \$62,539,407 | \$67,425,586 |
| Notes in circund Provincial Government |  |  |
| deposits ..... | 7,836,641 | $4.984,636$ |
| Public deposits on demand in Canada | 120,529,032 | 120,098,903 |
| Public deposits at notice | 279,327.788 | 278,530,529 |
| Deposits outside of Canada | 34,479,937 | 32,040,968 |
| Bank loans or deposits from secured | 865.949 | 765,878 |
| Due to other banks in Cana | 4,155.565 | 4,559,940 |
| Due to other banks in Great Britain .... | 2,884.279 | 2,644,917 |
| Due to other banks in foreign countries. | 1,830,528 | 1,816,455 |
| Other liabilities ...................... $11,475,029$ 10,147,883 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| Specie | \$16,101,019 | \$15,447,095 |
| Dominion notes | 30,941,367 | 30,464,185 |
| Deposits to secure note circulation | 3,130,844 | 3,130,844 |
| Notes and cheques on other banks | 21,686,472 | 21,675.636 |
| Loans to other banks, secured | 886.531 | 765,877 |
| Deposits with other banks in Canada | 6,392.486 | 6,064,417 |
| Due from banks in Great Britain......... <br> Due from other banks in foreign |  |  |
| Due from other banks in foreign countries | 12,703.927 | 11,225,292 |
| Dominion or provincial Govt. debentures or stock | 10,722,900 | 10,660,750 |
| Other securities . ${ }^{\text {a }}$.................... | 52,868,771 | 53,267,854 |
| Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada | 39,029,667 | 39, 109,610 |
| Call loans elsewhere | 34,991,423 | 33,221,069 |
|  | \$238,713,605 | \$239,049,735 |


| Current Loans in Canada | 384,419,677 | $380,688,705$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Loans elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,616,51ర |  |
| Loans to Dominion Governments. | 2,708,299 | 2,144,135 |
| -verdue debts ... | 2,229,568 | 1,983,619 |
| Real estate | 779,993 | 747,402 |
| Mortgages on real estate | 724,446 | 724,143 |
| Bank premises | 8,969,2 | 8, |
| Other assets | 5,9 | 34,900 |
| Total assets | \$663,145,534 | \$662,277,180 |
| Average amount of specie held during the month | 15,140,495 | 14,497,9 |
| Average Dominion notes held during the month. | 29,647,360 | 9,242,6 |
| Greatest amount notes in during month ............ $\qquad$ firms $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 67,827,377 \\ 10,878,573 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71,250,776 \\ 11,316,467 \end{gathered}$ |

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A noticeable feature in this bank's statement is the large proportion borne to its total assets by readily available resources. Besides cash in hand or in transit, it has $\$ 3,603,000$ of bonds held as investments, call loans of nearly $\$ 3,000,000$ secured by bonds, debentures and stocks, and $\$ 1,102,000$ secured by grain and other staple commodities-the whole amounting to $\$ 15,264,000$, or say $521 / 2$ per cent. of the total assets. Notes and bills discounted current are about the same as in last statement, while there is $\$ 3,000,000$ in current loans secured in part by bonds and debentures, in part by grain and other staple commodities. The aggregate of liabilities reaches $\$ 29,072$, , 25 ; of which over twenty millions is for deposits by the public; the circulation is $\$ 1,828,885$; capital paid up remains at $\$ 2,000,000$, while the reserve fund is $\$ 3,100,000$.

The profit and loss account shows the net earnings of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the last twelve months to have been at the very satisfactory rate of 20.58 per cent. on capital. The amount to be dealt with, including $\$ 12,025$ brought forward, was $\$ 423$,638 ; of this sum dividend at ten per cent. absorbed $\$ 200,000$; the sum of $\$ 12,000$ was added to officers' pension fund; $\$ 70,000$ was written off bank premises, and $\$ 100,000$ added to reserve, making it relatively the largest fund of the kind carried by any Canadian bank. If the Toronto staff of the Bank of British North America, anxious to get out of cramped quarters and into their refitted premises, have during the whole of last year endured the pangs of hope deferred, the like may be said of the Toronto staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, whose new building has been still longer under way. But happily strikes in the building trades do not last forever, and there is some reason to believe that the handsome white stone structure, 39 and 41 King street West will be ready for occupancy during 1904.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Another year of good earnings is to the crelit of this bank, which has increased its paid capital during the twelve months to three millions. The new stock was issued at $\$ 200$, instead of the higher figure of the previous year, and 5,000 shares of it at that rate added $\$ 500,000$ to reserve, making that account
equal in volume to the capital. Net profits were $\$ 373,252$. The regular dividend is now raised to eight per cent.; after paying which, adding \$10,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, and writing $\$ 50,000$ off bank premises, there were net earnings enough to carry the comfortable sum of $\$ 192,705$ forward.

Comparing the balance sheet of last year with its immediate predecessor, we find the total liabilities now $\$ 25,106,736$, as against $\$ 21,869,968$ then. Deposits are $\$ 15,946,000$, as against $\$ 13,800,000$. ${ }^{\text {Circu- }}$ lation has gone up from $\$ 1,920,713$ to $\$ 2,303,518$, indicating an active business. Turning to the assets, there is seen to be a very good ratio of those readily available, the amount being \$10,922,751. Current loans and discounts are in larger proportion than in the previous statement. The items of overdue debts, real estate, and mortgages are very small, and the amount put down to represent the fittings of forty bank offices, namely $\$ 10,000$, certainly shows no disposition to over-value assets. The bank premises account shows an increase, as to be expected from extensions of premises. The statement is one of a sound and prosperous bank.

## A MUDERN BRITISH FETICH.

We suppose it would be almost as much as one's life is worth to question in Britain the all-importance to the country of the manufacturing interests, even though all others should suffer decline and death. In the Eastern States, as well, there has been growing up a sentiment distinctly contemptuous of the value of pursuits other than those carried on in the mill and factory; and, even in Canada, we have a shrewd idea, though we hardly dare express it, that were it not for the huge body of proof to the contrary, expressed by dollars and cents' tables of the enormous value of agricultural exports, there would be some amongst us to express a not altogether dissimilar opinion. In England, however, the idea has become as firmly established in the minds of the people as the National Anthem. Cheap food, the blessing of the manufacturer, the bane of the farmer, has become part of the national tissue, the rock around which all controversies may rage, but against which nobody-not even those who may be ground to pieces under the juggernaut itself-dares to direct any argument. Protectionist, free-trader, reciprocitarian, fair-trader, all alike respect the slogan of cheap food, as they would a clause in the Apostles' Creed itself. It is the sine quâ non which all political parties hold in unquestioned respect. That the agricultural industries of Great Britain have been practically ruined by a blind adherence to the opinion that the manufacturers' path must be rendered easy at all hazards is recognized; but this does not interfere whatsoever; ruin or no ruin to the farmers, cheap food must not be called into question for a moment.

Without wishing to cast doubting eyes on the wisdom of a whole nation, and merely with the idea of discussing the matter in what may be called an academic manner, we would ask, is not this carrying a fetich too far? Is not this boosting of the manufacturing interests, at the expense of the agricultural, likely to work havoc with the whole fabric of the
nation in the end? What of the future? Perhaps more actual cash may be made by the larger number of people by a vast increase of mills and factories, and perhaps for the present nothing else matters much; but the mills of the gods grind surely as well as slowly, and generally Nature has her way in the end. What does the depopulation of the rural districts portend for the future? The old solid race of yeomanry, which did so much for the well being of England in the past has largely disappeared; and already the national physique has degenerated to such an extent that the army standard has had to be lowered more than once. Long continued city life from generation to generation, unrelieved by frequent holidays abroad or in the country, which are possible only to the fairly prosperous classes, means, there can be little doubt, a gradual weakening of the powers; even now the big English cities swarm with men, women and children who would, even by a less severe critic than Lombroso, be called degenerates. How, in the present increasing depopulation of the country, can these cities be infused with the fresh, rich blood which alone prevents them from becoming actually worse?

Manufacturing and commercial supremacy in a nation is important, and is one of the marks of its piogressiveness. Surely, however, too much may be paid for progress if conditions such as we have described are to be its concomitants. But the query recurs: is it a proven fact that the decay of the land interests is a necessary adjunct to manufacturing prosperity? It seems to be looked upon as such without question in Britain, but it may be remarked that other ideas have been sacrosancted in the same manner, and yet have afterwards fallen from their high estate. For purposes of contrast, take the case of France. Now, France is not a great manufacturing country like England; nevertheless, she manages to supply a large portion of her people's wants and has a surplus for export in some lines of goods which have not their peer for quality in the whole world. Mainly, however, France is a country of small farms beautifully cultivated by their owners; and what is the result? Probably the most thoroughly contented common people in Europe; no misery and poverty for which emigration is the only cure; occasionally the united desire and power to do something for their beloved country in a manner which has surprised the world, ever alert to the value of accumulated dollars and cents, if to little else. Compared with such a harvest of widespread happiness among the people, due to this close connection with the soil of their own little home-spots, surely the great manufacturing ideal, as it works out, looks a little cheap.

## THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

A year which, even if there be no actual depression, shows signs of slackening activity is usually one which shows a relapse in the price of the ordinary commodities of life. The year just closed, however, was an exception to the rule, for there was a considerable rise in values, though these fluctuated during its course much more markedly than was the case in 1902. The London Economist's Index Num-
ber on December 31st, 1903, stood at 2,197, while at the end of the year 1902 it was 2,003 , and in December, 1901, it was 1,948. Thus it stood higher two weeks ago than has been the case for many years, with the exception of a short period in the middle of 1900, when a somewhat inflated level was reached, owing to the boom of the two previous years. It is true that during the year 1903 several commodities declined in price, but there were so many that showed perceptible advances that the net rise of the whole was very large. Among the commodities which showed the most noteworthy decline, it is almost unnecessary to say, was pig iron, which dropped during the year 4 s .8 d ., though it is still $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher than at the end of 1901. Steel rails and coal also declined. Among the metals which made heavy advances were tin and copper, the rises being $f_{123} 3 / 8$ and $f_{5} 1 / 8$, respectively. Among grains, barley and oats went down a little, as also did rice. Beef, too, which was exorbitant during a portion of the years 1902 and 1903, dropped is. 2d. for prime qualities and 6 d . for inferior. Wheat went up is. $5^{\mathrm{d}}$., and sugar is. $7^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}$. Among the largest of the advances in price made during the year, however, was the extraordinary one in cotton which, from 4.66 d . per pound, in January, went up to 7.50 d . per pound on December 29th. This, together with the falling off of wool supplies, consequent upon drouth in Australia, caused the price of practically all textile materials to go much higher.

Dun's Index Number, a United States compilation, on a like basis to that of the London Economist, shows somewhat similar conditions, so far as net results are concerned, the quatations of per capita consumption on January 1st, 1904, being \$100.142, compared with $\$ 98.223$ a month ago, and conipared with $\$ 100.356$ on January ist, 1903. Since the latter date, there have been some striking alterations, metals and meats having declined sharply, but clothing, dairy and garden products, and breadstuffs, having risen, particularly during the last month. Some of these advances, however, were probably more or less artificial, being due to the war rumors in the East. The per capita cost of a year's supply of provisions at wholesale prices reached its highest during the last decade on this continent, according to Dun's on May Ist, 1902, when it was $\$ 102.289$, but this record, though the present quotations are also quite high, is hardly likely to be reached again in the near future.

## THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING INDUSTRY

We take the opportunity of presenting for the benefit of our readers a summary of the interesting review of the mining conditions prevailing in southern British Columbia during the past year, compiled by the Daily News, of Nelson. It appears to be of a conservative character

The aggregate value of the mineral production of the Southern Kootenay and Boundary districts was sufficient to establish the claim often made that this is the mining region par excellence of the Dominion. An approximately accurate estimate for the year 1903 places the value at $\$ 11,932,639$, of which gold was responsible for $\$ 4,219,718$; silver, $\$ 1,839,953$; copper, $\$ 3,3332,174$; lead, $\$ 487,792$; coal, $\$ 1,304,000$, and coke, $\$ 747,000$. This, without dispute, is a pretty good record for such a young country as Kootenay.

Before passing on to the more important mining sections, some general information is given as to the state of
things in other parts of the Province. In Vancouver Island, and other coast districts, for example, we find that a considerable amount of development has taken place during the year, particularly at Mount Sicker, the Tyee and at the Lenora mine. Coal mining on the Island was seriously interfered with by labor troubles; since these were settled, however, the output at the various collieries has been large. The Wellington Colliery Company turned out over $58 \mathrm{r}, 000{ }^{-}$tons, shipments going forward during eight months. There is not much to chronicle, we are told, about placer mining, either in the Atlin District or in the interior, operations having been restricted by a shortage of water. In the Cariboo country late rains have provided an ample supply of water for next season's operations by the large hydraulic companies, which last year retired early from the field.

The output of ore from the Boundary was far ahead of that of any other district, and one feature which makes its production peculiarly interesting from an economic point of view is the successful treatment of its low-grade ores. Lowgrade ore such as predominates in this section requires to be worked on an extensive scale in order to return profits; and this is what has been accomplished: the cost of production has been considerably reduced without a lowering of wages. This means that in a region of low-grade ores which shows up well in the item of value produced, the circulation of money within its own borders must be comparatively very large. A noteworthy increase in ore production and smelter tonnage is the record for the Boundary last year. For instance, the Granby mines, which came first, turned out 393,860 tons of ore, an increase of 84,000 over 1902. All told, the value of metals extracted from ores of this district amounted to something over $\$ 3,000,000$, while the outlook for the present year is described as highly favorable. Its smelters now have a combined capacity of between 3,000 and 3,500 tons of ore per day.

The very large Lardeau district showed in several sections during the year a marked improvement. At Fish River the crection of stamp mills gave an impetus to mining, while at Ferguson, especially on the Silver Cap group of claims, a good deal of development work was done. It was to Poplar Creek, however, that most attention was attracted owing to reports of wonderful mineraliferous strikes. A renewal of interest took place in the various camps around Kamloops, and the indications. point to a bright future. The work already accomplished on several of the Coal Hill properties is said to be very encouraging.

Prospects in Rossland district are described as being brighter than for some time past. The approximate output of ore for 1903 was 349,897 tons, of which 162,333 are to be accredited to Le Roi, 82,770 to Centre Star and 62,130 to War Eagle. The success of the Elmore concentrating process, which has attracted so much attention, seems now to be assured. The ore receipts at the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail for the first eleven months of 1903 were 157,736 tons. The depression noted in the Slocan district owing to the continued low price of lead was offset last year in some measure by the Dominion Government's bounty. The finding of a good market, moreover, for zinc ores, the production of which has been persevered in, has made things look a deal brighter for this part of the Province. A very fair degree of progress was made in both the Nelson and the Ymir sections, but detailed information about these two important producers was crowded out of the review.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

Injustice has been done to Mr . Reynolds of the Pacific cable. He has had a very difficult work. Circumstances have been against him, and it is not at all certain that he is backed up by all the members of the board, as he should be The cable is a publicly owned work, and Australia is one of the partners, and yet instead of pushing for business as it was expected to do the Australian Government stands neutral, and the head of the Telegraph Department is actually instructed to do nothing to influence business for the Pacificcable. The cause of this extraordinary conduct is that Western
trade to the Eastern Extension Cable Company. The latter State constructed a land line, over which originally all cable messages for Australia passed. Its Government was long ago urged to join the partnership for constructing the Pacific cable and make good terms for its land line. It refused. The Pacific cable cut off some business, and the State chen entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension which destroyed the rest. It gets, however, under some arrangement a toll of fourpence per word for each word carried by the Eastern Extension without the messages going over its line. The three eastern States are compensated, too. The Australian terminal charges for messages coming over the Pacific are fivepence per word, even when the messages are sent but a few miles, and this sum is divided amongst the States even where the messages have never gone over their wires. This is no better than robbery at the expense of Canada and the other partners.

Then, as to news. It turns out that there is a combination amongst the newspapers for handling cable news. One condition is that any newspaper publishing messages from any other source is compelled to forfeit $\$ 4,000$, so that if the Pacific cable did originate a news system there is no press here to publish it. Nevertheless, I still think that the Cable Board is altogether too much controlled by precedent, red tape and agreements, and that a good business man would devise means for breaking through the hedge that prevents it from being commercially successful.

No doubt the Canadian press has published cables respecting the alleged attempt of Dr. Montague to bribe a member of the Victorian State Legislature. The facts are that a Mr. Mitchell arose in the Legislative Assembly and stated that during his election he was asked by Dr. Montague, then in Australia as the agent of the Independent Order of Foresters, to meet him. Not knowing the purpose, he did so, and the doctor offered to contribute fifty pounds wwards his election expenses if he would befriend the Foresters in Parliament. He refused. After the election he was again tendered the fifty pounds by the then Premier, Sir Alex. Peacock, on behalf of Dr. Montague, and he again refused the money. Sir Alexander said that Dr. Montague had asked him to hand the money to Mr. Mitchell. He did so, not knowing that Mr. Mitchell had been previously approached. Upon Mr. Mitchell refusing to take it he returned the money to Dr. Montague. Sir Alexander made a statement to the newspapers respecting his own relations with Dr. Montague and the I.O.F., which necessitated a second explanation in the Legislature. Mr. Bromley, the leader of the Labor party, stated that he had documents incriminating other public men and Dr. Montague. The newspapers took the matter up and asserted that the public believed there was much more to explain, and the Premier announced that a Royal Commission should enquire into the matter. He appointed a Supreme Court judge as the Commissioner, and Dr. Montague was cabled to know what action he intended to take for his defence. Rumor is, of course, busy with transactions in other States by the doctor. Indeed, if he did half laid to his charge it is not a Royal Commission, but a Commission in Lunacy that should enquire into his actions. There does not appear to be a disposition to push the enquiry too deeply; in fact, there are some signs of regret that it was entered upon. It was easy to "go for" the doctor ten thousand miles away, but it may hurt some local men, for if the doctor used mercenary methods it is difficult to see how prominent Australians can be much better. Dr. Montague's defence is meanwhile awaited.

The second Commonwealth election was held last Wednesday. The full returns are not yet in, but in the House of Representatives the Government counts 28, Opposition 23 and the Labor Party 24. As the majority of the Labor Party is Protectionist it means no change in the tariff this Parliament. In the Senate the standing is: Government, io, Opposition II, and Labor 15. Only nineteen Senators were elected, and the Labor Party secured eleven of them. The Labor Party is really in the saddle. It would be better if it formed the Government.

The statistician of the New South Wales Government promises a harvest for the State of $28,570,000$ bushels of wheat, an average of 19.2 bushels per acre. The largest yield previously was $16,000,000$. If his estimate should be correct,
which I doubt, New South Wales will get two ordinary harvests in one. The other States have been blessed with almost corresponding bounty.

Business is consequently improving, but is held back by some failures, which have shaken confidence a little. Canada is interested in none of them. One which recently surprised the city was that of a large contracting firm, composed of a father and two sons. The senior was highly respected, a bank director and alderman of the city. The firm was credited by the knowing ones with being worth a quarter of a million of dollars, but it is doubtful if the creditors will get anything. The examination of the firm's affairs showed a system of book-keeping that must be unprecedented as a bit of comedy. It had an account for each contract; and when the work was done and the account closed, if a loss was shown, as for a few years often was the case, the loss was carried on in its books as an asset. The assets proved to be largely made up of such losses. No one was more surprised at the showing than the head of the firm. He had neglected the supervision of his affairs for some years, which was the secret of the failure.
F. W.

## Sydney, New South Wales, 19th Dec., 1903

[We have told Hon. Dr. Montague about the statements in this letter referring to him. His reply is that the matter is one which has arisen owing to the dismissal of a number of parties who had been working for the Independent Order of Foresters in Australia, and who had been dismissed because their dismissal was in the interests of the Order. He had received threatening letters and had paid no attention to them. The charge made against him, the Doctor considers, was an absurd one, as the evidence will show when it comes out. Sir Alex. Peacock, Prime Minister at the time he was in Australia, had been very kind personally to him and had facilitated his business. Some by-elections were going on and he, the Doctor, contributed $£_{50}$ toward the election campaign. The suggestion that he had bribed Sir Alex. Peacock, or anyone else, he declares to be simply a base falsehood. He possesses the letter of the chief party who is making the charge, saying that he was making the attack to reap vengeance. Dr. Montague declared that when the whole facts come out, it would be seen that in ridding the Order of the people who were now attacking him, he was doing his duty, which he would do over again, if necessary. And he insists that in his negotiations with the Government, upon behalf of the I.O.F., he had done nothing that any gentleman might not have done--Editor, Monetary Times.]

## WEST INDIA TRADE.

## Editor Monetary Times:

Sir,-Referring to your article of 15th January on "Trade with the Bahamas," I may tell you of some odds and ends which came before me during my visit in Nassau, and which, perhaps, will have some bearing on the matter in question.

I found that the entire trade of the Bahamas-I think there are ten islands, with 53,000 of a population-as shown in the aggregate of their export and import figures, amounted to less than $£ 400,000$ sterling per year. This amount was divided in about equal proportions between imports and exports. I suppose the total of these figures is about onefourth of the annual turnover of the Eaton Company, of Toronto.

I presume the major portion of the goods represented by the above figures is carried by the regular vessels of the Ward line, which make Nassau a point of call between New York and Cuban points, and by the SS. "Antilles," a steam vessel, which sails from New York for Nassau once a month the year round. I think that the latter carries the major portion of the freight, both to and from Nassau, which is the port at which steamers call for the Bahama trade.

The stock of the steamship company owning the "Antilles" is controlled by the firm of brokers in New York through whom are purchased most of the provisions, flour, etc., that are handled through the Nassau merchants. The remaining portion of the stock not held in New York is owned in vagrant lots by sundry residents of Nassau.

If I am correctly informed, some of the trade represented by shipments carried on the "Antilles" and in merchandise purchased through this firm of New York brokers takes somewhat the character of a supply account between the New York firm and the merchants in Nassau. That is to say, a good many of the merchants in Nassau are more or less in debt to the New York house, and will not easily be persuaded to buy supplies outside of them. It is stated that the New York firm has grown wealthy out of this Bahama trade, and it is to be supposed they would make a sturdy fight to retain it, not only because of their brokerage, but because of the necessity of their business to supply freight for their steamer, the "Antilles."

The bulk of the requirements of the Bahamas in food products could be excellently well supplied from Canada, and practically their exports in fruit and sisal could find a market here. I fear, however, that as the total business is so small, and as the probabilities of any important increase in volume is somewhat remote, it might be difficult to put a steamer running once a month between Halifax and Nassau on a paying basis. Would it, however, be possible to establish such a line to call not only at Nassau, but at some of the other West Indies points, and thus establish a useful trade? This much is clear to me. Trade between the West Indies and Canada is essentially a natural trade. We need the products of those islands, and they need our northern products, and if the trade is of sufficient volume, and can be attracted to our maritime ports, it certainly ought to be cultivated.

> Yours very truly,
J. W. Flayelle.

Toronto, 16th January, 1904.

## OUR ST. JOHN LETTER.

Since my last letter, St. John, St. Andrew's and St. Stephen have been visited by the Dominion Government Transportation Commission, and the members of that body have learned all there is to know about the possibilities of these three ports. At St. John, the commissioners went very fully into matters. They personally inspected the harbor, saw all the wharves built by the city for the development of western export trade, and learned where future wharves can be built. Mr. Bertram and his associates in their public utterances at the meetings of the Commission, were very specific in stating that it is the desire of the Government to learn what is necessary to be done to enable Canada to handle, through Canadian ports, all the business now developing or that will in future develop in Canada. They were particularly interested in Maritime Province ports, because through these must come in winter all the trade of Canada, and so they desired to know the nature and extent of accommodation that can be given to not one more only, but perhaps two or three more transcontinental lines of railway, and they also wanted to know where wharves for these can be built. All spoke most hopefully of the future; and predicted that with the development now taking place in the West the time will soon come when the exports of through Canadian ports will be ten, perhaps twenty, times greater than they are to-day. To some who expressed doubt about the Grand Trunk Pacific carrying on a winter business through Canadian ports, Mr. Bertram replied that it was part of the duty of the Commission to find means to compel them to do so. Facts, figures, plans and details of all kinds, relative to the port of St. John, the Bay of Fundy, and the growth and development of the export trade, were given the commissioners. Members of the City Council and Board of Trade laid stress on the necessity of the Government assisting St. John to build more wharves
immediately immediately, so that by next winter accommodation can be furnished lines of steamers that now seek to do business, but cannot be given wharf room. Considerable stress was laid on the advantages that would result from the establishment of a line of steamers between St. John and Jamaica, and it was contended that if good boats were put on Canadian merchants and manufacturers would find a market for many products now secured from New York and Boston, and that the banana trade of the Dominion, a trade worth
$\$ \$ 00,000$ annually, could be captured. Now bananas are imported through the two ports named, but with a line from St. John the bananas could be shipped to Montreal and Toronto, which would thus become the great distributing points for this trade. The people of St. John look for good results to follow the visit of the Commission.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce intends to erect in St. John a modern bank building. It has just purchased from the estate of T. H. Hall the large building at the corner of King and Germain streets, and in the very centre of the retail section of the city. The Hall building is to be torn down and an entirely new bank building erected in its stead. This move of the Bank of Commerce is an important one as indicating not only the growth of the city, but also the development of business in the up-town section. At present all the banks are on or near Prince William st., and close to the wholesale centre. The Bank of Commerce is going several blocks further up-town than any of its competitors. It is a rare thing in St. John to see a fine building torn down to give place to something better, but last year Messrs. Manchester, Robertson \& Allison, Limited, did this with a big building on King street, and now the Bank of Commerce is to follow suit. King strect and the city profit by these improvements.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company, of Oshawa, Ont., lias just completed the purchase of the brick stables of Ald. J. B. Hamm, on Union street, St. John, and will instal therein their Maritime Province branch, which has nutgrown the quarters on Dock street, in which the business has been located for several years. Very extensive improvements are to be made in these premises, which are well adapted for the business of the McLaughlin Company.

St. John creditors of Messrs. A. W. Atkinson \& Co., of Advocate Harbor, N.S., refused to accept the compromise offer of 25 cents, made a few weeks ago. Many meetings have since been held, but on Friday last the matter was settled by the firm agreeing to raise its compromise to 60 cents, of which 25 cents is to be in cash and the balance in six months.

The C.P.R. steamer, "Lake Erie," which arrived here on Monday, brought forty-five expert miners to work in the coal fields of New Brunswick. Some went to Queen's County, and some to Kent County. These completed a list of 100 miners imported by the local Government. Nearly all are men with families, so that the province receives quite an increase in population.

The Canadian Pacific Railway a few days ago gave out a statement of the winter pert business up to the 5 th of January, and the figures showed that the exports were over $\$ 000,000$ in excess of those of last winter up to the same period.

St. John, 20th Jan., 1904.

## PELICAN AND BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE.

A dainty brochure in black ink, with colored initials and finials, comes to us from London, Eng. It is entitled "At the Sign of the Pelican," and gives a history of the rise and progress of the Pelican Life Office, which was founded in 1797, and has been very successful. It is quite interesting to glance through the little history and to see in how quaint terms this novelty of life assurance was a century ago commended to the minds and hearts of the British public at a critical era in the history of the country. The company was born in the stirring times of the French Revolution and the wars of Napoleon; it made subscriptions to the seamen's wives and children after the battle of the Nile, and later to "relieve the sufferers by the victory of Waterloo"; it had among its policyholders men so eminent as Peel, Pitt and Disraeli in politics, as Lamb, Byron, Shelley and Scott in literature. Sir Walter Scott had a policy for $£ 5,000$ in it.

But while long foundation, solidity and historic interest are excellent things in their way, the people of to-day want, as a rule, the latest of everything as well as the best. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that the constitution of the office has been thoroughly modernized, and its policy-holders
now enjoy all the real improvements introduced from time to time into the practice of life assurance. While this is, we believe, the oldest company in Canada, it values its policies by the latest and most extensive mortality tables invented, and at 3 per cent. Indeed, we are told it has funds in hand sufficient to stand a $21 / 2$ per cent. interest valuation. The last bonus was higher, it is claimed, than any similar bonus allotment in Canada, and it issues forms of policy which are new here.

Within the past few months, as our readers know, the Pelican effected a junction with the British Empire Life but has not pushed for new policy-holders in Canada pending arrangements which should place the business here on a wider footing. But we are authorized to say that the Pelican and British Empire Life Office is now doing business in Canada, and is open for risks on a great variety of policies. The strength of the company is great. It has resources of $\$ 6,000,000$ in excess of its liabilities. It commenced business with assets of over $\$ 25,000,000$, of which to per cent. are in Canada.

Some particulars respecting the amalgamated company were given by the London Statist, which it may be interesting to append: "The combined company, under the somewhat cumbrous and incongruous, but apparently necessary, name of the Pelican and British Empire Life Office, is to be administered by a board consisting of the boards of two companies, while the staffs will be amalgamated. The general manager of the Pelican Company is to retire and join the board of the combined company, and the general manager of the British Empire Company becomes general manager of the combined office. The existing business of the latter company is to be managed at a fixed cost of to per cent. on the premium income, and the present funds of that company and their accumulations are to form a specific trust for the benefit of members of that particular company. The mutual system is to be continued as regards the existing members of the British Empire office, as the whole of the divisible profits in their section will belong to and be apportioned among the members solely."

The boards of the two compantes include many distinguished names. They consisted, as at 15th November last, of the following: Pelican-Right Hon. Viscount Hampden (chairman), Right Hon. Lord Avebury, Seymour P. Bouverie, Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, George Alfred Gadsden, Charles Emanuel Goodhart. Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Alexander Travers Hawes, Robert Kirkham Hodgson, Hon. Edwin Ponsonby. British Empire-Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, M.P., Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, His Honor Judge Bompas, Hugh Campbell, M.D., Right Hon. Viscount Dillon, George Phillips, John Tryon, Sir Wm. Henry Wills, Bart., Sidney Young.

In the opinion of the British journal quoted, the scheme seems a fair one all round. "The British Empire policyholders will benefit by the reduction of expenditure on their business from i6 to to per cent.; while their security is increased, as they will enjoy, in addition to the protection of their own funds, that afforded by a large capital and reserves amounting, including uncalled capital, to over $£_{\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{roo}, 000}$. The Pelican policyholders and shareholders should, on their side, reap decided advantages. Under good management the old British Empire business should be administered, at a less cost than to per cent. As far as new business is concerned, the combined company is in a favorable position, having the advantage of the agency and business connections of both offices."

The agency organization of the Pelican and British Empire is being extended in Canada, where it expects to do a select class of business of such volume as will conduce to the payment of first-class bonuses.

## GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We are informed that Mr. E. P. Heaton has retired from the management of the branch office in Canada of this company, and that a new manager for Canada is shortly to be appointed by Mr. Relton, the general manager, who is now in Canada. The staff will also be strengthened by the appointment of an assistant manager, from the head office in London. The active policy pursued by the late management, is intended to be continued. In this connection we
note that Mr. Mark H. Irish has been appointed branch manager of the Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, for the province of Ontario, office 13 Wellington East. This is a new appointment, for the company has not before had a branch here. Mr. Irish has a considerable acquaintance with the business of the company, for he has been for something more than five years inspector for Ontario.

## A WELL KNOWN INSURANCE MAN.

There are few manufacturers, prohably, who have not heard of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. And many in Canada have known its president, Mr. Allen, either personally or by repute. Thà + -espected gentleman died just before the opening of the present year, at the age of seventy years. Jeremiah Mervin Allen was born in Connecticut of stock descended from the Pilgrims. He was elected president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company in 1867. The fortunes of the company were at that time low, but under Mr. Allen's management it increased its capital to over two and a half million dollars, and its reputation and business have gone on increasing. Mr. Allen, who founded and published a magazine called The Locomotive, which was devoted to the subject of steam engines, was widely known in insurance circles, and was a member of various scientific and historical societies. For a number of years he lectured on insurance topics at Cornell University, and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He had also been announced as a lecturer in the Yale Insurance Course. He leaves behind him the reputation of a good and kindly man who has been of great use in his day and generation.

## QUEBEC COUNTRY ENGLISH.

The efforts of a French-Canadian to express himself in English are sometimes amusing. A man from Montreal hands us an illustration of this which is good enough to print. It is a letter received the other day, by a Montreal firm of bicycle manufacturers from one of their customers, a French-Canadian doing business in a little village, where evidently English is not the language of every day: The names only have been changed. The persistency with which, having found the article, the supposed absence of which occasioned his letter, yet he encloses his laborious production and apologizes for it, is not the least amusing part of the episode. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir,
i recuv de bicykel witch i by from you alrite but for why you dont send me no saddel wat is de use of de bicykel when she dont hav no saddel i am loose to me a customer shure ting by no having de saddel and dats not very pleasure for me. wat is de matter wit you mister Jones an companee is not my moneys so good like anoder mans you loose to my trade an i am very anger for dat an now i am tells you dat you are dam fools and no good mister F J Jones and companee i send you back at waunce your bicykel to morrow bekause you are such dam foolishness peoples. Yours Respekfullee
J. B. St. Denis

P S-Since i rite dis letter i find de saddel in de box; excuse me.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BANK OF B.N.A. BUILDING.

The alterations and improvements in the Toronto building of the Bank of British North America have now been brought to completion. The whole interior has been practically remodelled, little but the old vaults remaining. Not much change has been made to the exterior, other than the removal of the entrance to the bank from Wellington street to Yonge street.

It will be remembered that the old entrance cut off the manager's room from direct contact with the other offices of the bank, making it necessary to cross the space for the
public in order to communicate. By the change in the entrance, this drawback is obviated, and the manager, while occupying his former room, is enabled to come into direct contact with his men. The ceiling of the present banking room is arched and groined and supported on four massive pillars richly finished in scagliola. By this procedure what was a large but bare room has been made handsome. The space for public has a mosaic tile floor, and the walls of the entire banking room are wainscotted to the height of eight feet with Italian marble. The counters are of Escallette and Lunel marble with railings of polished antique brass. The desks are mahogany finish.

The manager's room is decorated in a rich, but chaste manner, having what is termed a barrel vault ceiling. The finish is in quarter cut oak with mahogany doors. There is a commodious retiring room adjoining. A locker room and lavatory for the officers is placed at the north-east corner. The Bank Chambers or office entrance is at the south-east corner of the building on Wellington street, opening into a spacious marble-wainscotted, mosaic-floored hallway, containing an up-to-date electric elevator, serving the various floors of offices.

On the second floor are situated two suites of offices and the premises of the Toronto Clearing House Association. The floor area of the latter is $4 \mathrm{I}^{1 / 2 ~ f t . ~ b y ~} 48 \mathrm{ft}$., equal to that of the banking room on the ground floor. It is finished in quarter cut oak, with wainscot enriched with burlap panels. The ceiling is heavily panelled and supported on massive columns. The fittings for the Bank Clearing arrangements are of quarter cut oak of somewhat quaint design and of substantial construction.

The third floor is fitted up with five suites of offices, and the fourth with four suites and commodious tiled floored lavatories. The Mezzanine of the fourth floor is devoted to caretaker's apartments. The exterior, plain and substantial as it is, has been cleaned and modernized, and the whole building has been refitted, heated and plumbed in an up-to-date manner. Messrs. Burke \& Horwood, who are the architects, must be credited with having produced an appropriate and attractive banking room; the whole building indeed appears to have been brought up to a moderis standard. It took a long time, what with strikes in the building trades and other delays. But now that it is practically completed, much comfort to its occupants must result.

## FINANCIAL MATTERS.

"Puck" represents one man saying to another: "Our new company is capitalized at $\$ 40,000,000$." The man addressed answers: "That's great! Let me see your prospectus." "Oh, we haven't got out a prospectus yet. The-er-the confounded printer wants his pay in advance."

The Sovereign Bank of Canada has taken over the business of Messrs. A. W. Carscallen \& Co.. private bankers, at Marmora. Mr. A: P. Smith, who has managed the Marmora branch of the bank during the past few months, has been promoted to another branch of the service. He will been succeeded at Marmora by Mr. James Parker, formerly with A. W. Carscallen \& Co., who now retire voluntarily from the banking business.

The Bank of Hamilton has issued an instructive little map of that part of Ontario between Hamilton and Port Rowan and Dunnville, showing by means of circles the "sphere of influence" of its six branches from Brantford to Lake Erie. The seven places besides Hamilton which bear the bank's emblem [a beehive] are Brantford, Dunnville, Hagersville, Jarvis, Simcoe, Delhi and Port Rowan. The bank issues also a folder calendar for 1904 bearing the arms of the bank, the red and blue ensigns, and the appropriate motto, "A penny saved is a penny gained."

We observe that offices have been opened in the Bank of Commerce building to complete the organization of the Crown Bank of Canada. The following named persons have agreed to act as directors if the shareholders of the bank should elect them, viz.: Edward Gurney, R. Y. Ellis, John L. Coffee, Chas. Adams, John C. Copp, of Toronto; Charles

Magee, of Ottawa; Jeffrey H. Burland, of Montreal; John White, of Woodstock; John M. Gill. of Brockville. Of the authorized capital of two millions, only one million is being offered, and that is issued by the provisional directors at a premium of io per cent. Tihs fact of itself shows a marked confidence in the progress of the institution.

## INSURANCE MATTERS.

The Canadian business of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, England, shows a marked increase over that of the preceding year, according to approximate figures received this week. The business for twelve months, ending 31st December, 1903, shows a net premium income in Canada of about $\$ 289,000$; the ret amount of losses in Canada, $\$ 129,000$; and total expenses in Canada, including commissions, $\$ 82,000$. This is a very encouraging result.

We have pleasure in noticing a presentation made the other day to Mr. J. Edward Roberts, general manager of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company. The representatives of the office staff and general agencies of that company presented Mr. Roberts with a cabinet of silverware and cutlery as a token of their appreciation of the many kindnesses and of the good-will and bonhomie existing between the general manager and his staff.

The oldest insurance company in Hartford, namely, the Hartford Fire, is the first to make public its statement of the year's business. The ninety-fourth annual exhibit shows a gain in assets of more than a million dollars, the total assets, January Ist of present year, being $\$ 14,542,95 \mathrm{r}$. The reinsurance reserve has increased by $\$ 240,701$, and is now $\$ 8,053,542$. The gain in surplus during 1903 has been $\$ 756,642$, a handsome result, which makes the present surplus to policy-holders $\$ 5,187,796$. George L. Chase is president, and P. C. Royce, secretary of this old and strong fire underwriting company.

## TRADE OPENINGS.

We have received the following list of enquiries from the office of Mr. P. B. Ball, Canadian trade agent in Birmingham, September 9th to December 16th, 1903:
(A) British buyers, who wish to communicate with manufacturers or dealers in the following: Baths and lavatory appliances, dairy produce and tinned fruits; wool; apples and canned goods; cider apples; handles, particularly for chisels; apples; oats and beans; shovel handles; yellow pine doors; all kinds of Canadian produce.
(B) Canadian buyers, who wish to communicate with British (or other) firms who make the following: Brass art goods; rattan and reed dealers; gloves and mittens; ducks and drills for carriage tops and buggy trimmings; plush for carriage seats, etc.; brass tubing for carriage top work; fire bricks; tinned plates and Canada plates.
(C) Canadian sellers, who wish to place the following articles on the British market: Wringing machines; chisel handles; cornmeal; butter, cheese, eggs, etc.; honey; mica; evaporated apples in rings; chrome ore; baled hay; mica, graphite, corundum, asbestos, and barite; roofing materials.
(D) British sellers, who wish to find a market in Canada for the following articles: Novelties, calendars, etc.; silver plating blanks; air guns and walking stick guns; essences for cake makers and colorings for sweets; superfine plate powder for nickel purposes; brattice cloths for use in mines; art metal manufactures; glue; cycle dress guards; enamel advertisement signs; brass tubes; copper tubes; gongs; jewellery; fire bricks; potash; leather for coaches, saddlery, cycles, etc.; wood pulping stones; fire bricks: rein rails; art metal goods.
-A new branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Moose Jaw, Assa. Mr. R. A. Ru'nsey has been moved from Innisfail, Alta., to take charge of it, and Mr. H. M. Stewart has been appointed manager of the branch at Innisfail in place of Mr. Rumsey. This new branch of the bank increases the number of its branches in Canada to ror, and in Canada and United States to Io6.

## A LAKE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT.

We have received a prospectus, dated London, Eng., 3rd December, of a project which concerns lake and river navigation in Canada. It is proposed to float the Canadian Transit Company, Limited, capital $\$ 1,000,000$, or $£ 200,000$, of which it is intended to issue 165,000 shares of one pound each; but there is also $£_{135,000}$ of first mortgage debenture gold bonds secured upon the company's fleet of vessels.

It is not the Canadian Transit Company, however, which offers this capital and these bonds. It is "The New Canadian Company, Limited" (incorporated, we are told, under English and Canadian Acts), who offer the above mentioned 165,000 shares and $£_{135,000}$ bonds at par. There is thus a company within a company, as it were. A contract has been made, it seems, between the companies named whereby the New Canadian Company agrees to supply to the Transit Company a fleet of twelve vessels at the price of $£ 275,003$ (say $\$ 1,375,000$ ) and working capital of $£ 25,000$, taking the above described bonds and ordinary shares as their consideration. The steam vessels are to be 250 feet long and 41 feet beam, with a carrying capacity of 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of grain on a draft of 13 feet 6 inches, and are to have power enough to tow certain other vessels.

The most interesting page of the literature issued by this company is that containing the estimated earnings. A rate of $3^{1 / 2}$ cents per bushel from Buffalo to Montreal is supposed; and if all these boats make two trips per month, and carry thereby $1,620,000$ bushels; and if they can get a steady freight of $3^{1 / 2}$ cents; and if they can earn $\$ 13,875$ per month on west. bound traffic, and if they can buy coal at $\$ 3.25$ per ton, and can provision and pay their crews for $\$ 8,772$ per month, they will be able, so a Montreal firm of agents and managers say, co pay insurance and to earn, net, $£_{40.132}$ during each season of navigation.

The last sentence of this page states, in large type, that on this basis "a dividend of to per cent. on $£ 165,000$ of ordinary shares would absorb $£ 16,500$, and after providing $£_{\mathrm{I} 3.500}$ for sinking fund and depreciation there would remain a surplus of $£_{10,132} 7$ s. 6 d.-pretty handsome results, no doubt.

Perhaps it is quite natural and right, after all the expenditure made in enlarging our canals, and after all the talk we have heard of the thereby increased advantages of St. Lawrence navigation, and the small use made of it by Canadians in carrying their own flour by water to the seaboard, that an effort should be made to divert from American railways at Buffalo a part of the many millions of bushels handled at that Lake Erie port. But have the projectors of this line of steamers made themselves fully acquainted with the conditions of the route? We are doubtful on this point. To be sure there are three respectable Montreal men on the directorate. There has also been secured a sort of certificate of likelihood from Mr. Raymond Prefontaine, who speaks largely of "the grand opportunities of carrying on an inland transportation business," besides a cautious opinion from Mr . Hugh A. Allan, that looking to the future it is "altogether probable that a considerable quantity of western business can be secured." Nevertheless, when one comes to consider the possibilities of capturing this grain trade from the American railways at Buffalo, and the rates at which Canadian tonnage can freight it to Montreal, the future of such a line of steamers is so largely experimental as to suggest the utmost care and economy in launching it. It is stated that "five per cent. yearly interest will be paid by the contractors on the issued shares of the company during the construction of the fleet." At whose expense will this be paid? Then there is a ten years' contract proposed with the managers. Is this necessary? Again, in discussing westbound freight, steel rails are mentioned as an item. Seeing that steel rails for use in Canada nowadays are mostly needed west of Winnipeg, it is a novel proposal to carry them from Montreal to Buffalo by boat and then tranship them.

Since the above was written-it was intended for last week's issue, but was crowded out-we have been informed that the Canadian Transit Company project met with a poor reception, and has been withdrawn. We shall let the article stand, however; and would suggest when next influential

Mon.real gentlemen recommend any scheme of lake and river navigation as a likely one, they should take counsel with people who are familiar with the marine traffic of the Great Lakes.
-Since the publication of the report for last year of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, in the Monetary Times of ist instant, we are advised from London that Mr. James Robertson, so long manager of the London branch of that bank, has retired; that his successor is Mr. J. S. Cockburn, and that Messrs. Thomas Ness and John Ferguson are assistant managers in that city.
-The following officers have received the marked honor of being elected, by acclamation, for the Montreal Board of Trade for the ensuing year: President, Mr. George E. Drummond; first vice-president, Mr. W. I. Gear; second vicepresident, Mr. Robert Munro; treasurer, Mr. James Thom; board of arbitration, Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, Arthur J. Hodgson, James Crathern, A. McFee, James Davidson, Henry Miles, Robert Reford, C. F. Smith, Robert Bickerdike, R. W. MacDougall, Robert Archer, and John McKergow. The only elections necessary will be for members of the council, there being seventeen nominees for twelve seats.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.
The following are the figures for Canadian Clearing House for the week ended with Thursday, January 21st, 1904, compared with those of the previous week:

| Cities Montreal | Jan. 2ist, 1904. <br> 18.264 .511 | Jan. T4th, 1903 $9.806,607$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toronto | 15,729,805 | 16,093,2 48 |
| Winnipeg | 4,907,065 | 5,219,196 |
| Halifax | 1,507,300 | 1,815 127 |
| Hamilton | 1,058,273 | 1,175,301 |
| St. John | 824.215 | 877,351 |
| Vancouver | 1,080,624 | 1202,892 |
| Victoria | 486443 | 710,390 |
| Quebec | 1,338,338 | 1,378,596 |
| Ottawa | 2,5 9,941 | 2,414,164 |
| London | 795.266 | 791,008 |
|  | \$48,499,780 | \$51,483,880 |

## MANUFACTURERS!

## ........

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George \& Hunter Sts., Peterborough. 9 Toronto St., Toronto,

## UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Henry Clews \& Co.. New York, in their weekly circular under date of January 16 th, say:

A better undertone exists in the stock market, and prices would have unquestionably displayed more strength had it not been for the fear of war between Russia and Japan. The most satisfactory element of strength was the increasing ease of money and the consequent better feeling in banking circles. In 1903 the depression in Wall Street was largely intensified by the forced contraction in credit. Purse strings were tightly held; and it follows that any relaxation in this respect will stimulate recovery. On the other hand, considerable demands are likely to be made upon the money market by the turning of temporary loans, made in 1903 by railroad corporations into fixed obligations. New issues of securities in considerable amounts are, therefore, inevitable; but it is to be remembered that these will be of the better grade, representing actual outlays and not the water so freely poured into the "Street" during the trust mania. Very likely, also, the conservative spirit now prevalent in business circles will induce corporation managers to be cautious in new departures and new outlays; thus tending to avert renewed congestion of the security markets. All things considered, however, there are abundant evidences that last year's lessons have been well learned; and that our financial and business leaders are readjusting themselves to a forward movement having a more substantial basis than heretofore. Two important uncertainties hang over the stock market, the Northern Securities case, now before the Supreme Court, and the crisis between Russia and Japan. As to the latter predictions are useless. Just now the outlook is more peaceful. And yet careful consideration leads to the opinion that war will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert unless Russia backs down, which seems unlikely. As for the sinew of war, money, it is difficult to say where it will be provided. France, Russia's strongest friend, already holds about $\$ 1,500,000,000$ of Russian bonds, and is not likely to be hungry for more; especially as such aid would offend England, who is a much better customer for French products than Russia. There. is no other country that would be anxious to lend Russia, except upon exorbitant rates; and it must not be overlooked that Russias cruel treatment of the Jews has brought her the dislike of powerful bankers of that race who could easily put obstacles in the way of Russian borrowings. On the other hand, Japan could undoubtedly place large amounts of bonds in London, where both sympathy and selfinterest are on her side. Discretion would no doubt lead Russia to moderate her aggressions; the question is, can she? Eventually her Governmental industrial schemes must break and produce serious internal dissensions.

## THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEIIENT OF THE

 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA3 Ist DECEMBER. I903 LIABILITIES.

To the Public-
Notes of the Bank in circulation .................... Deposits payable after noInterest accrued on deposits ...

Balances due to other Banks in Canada
Balances due to Agencies the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries
Balances due to Agents in Griat Briain

To the SbareholdersCapital paid up

31st December, 1902.


STATEMENT OF PROFITAND LOSS ACCOUNT.
Net profits for the year. after deducting charges of management and accrued interest on deposits and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount ...
\$373,252 39 Premium on 5,000 shares of new stock at $\$ 200$ per share .... 500,000 oo Brought forward from-31st December, 1902 ................... 99,62484

Appropriated as follows:
Dividend No. 67 , four per cent
Dividend No 08 four per cent
Transferred to Ófficers' Pension Fund $\qquad$
Written off Bank Premises
$\$ 105,05459$
115,11728
Transferred to Reserve Fund
15,117 28

Balance carried forward
50,000 00
500,000 00
192,705 36

## RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit on 3rst December, 1902
Premium on new stuck
$\$ 2,500,000$ oo
500,000 oo

Balance at credit on 31st December, 1903

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Dominion Gov't charter, for the month ending December 31 1903.



| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bal, due to Provincial Governments. | Deposits by the Public payable on demand | Deposits by the Public payable atter notice or on a fixed day. | Deposits elsewhere than in Canada. | Loans from other banks in Canada secured. | Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. | Balances due to agencies o bank, or to ther banks or agencies Kingdom | Bals. due to bank agencies or other banks or agencies out of Canada or Britain. | Liabilities not included under foregoing heads. | Total Liabilities. | Directors' liabilities. |
| 27,735 | 23,372,722 | 37,343,024 | 19,301,877 |  | 706,636 |  |  |  | 92,171,864 | 1,013,000 |
|  | 752,114 | 2,494,236 |  |  | 138,095 |  |  |  | 3,907,151 | 373,115 |
| 100,324 | 2,845,643 | 3,923,846 |  |  | 133,444 |  |  | 16,952 | 9,048.228 | 605,812 |
|  | 6,567,089 | $11,403,628$ | 2,897,186 |  | 396,560 |  | 176,696 | 100,000 | 23,839,903 | 392,493 |
|  | 119,877 | $178,621$ |  |  |  |  | 8,168 | - 249 | 447,856 | 36,617 |
| 14,135 | 5,403,550 | 8,809,703 | 2,103,516 |  | 78,258 | 488 | 326,694 | 10,674,314 | 30,211,616 | Nil |
| 475,000 | 4,579,553 | 11,017.146 |  |  | 458,191 |  | 18,996 | 1,424 | 19,243,123 | 892,888 |
| 75,525 11,826 | 4,716,935 | 12,942,740 |  |  | 165,749 |  | 115,627 |  | 20,692,691 | 430,264 |
| 11,826 | 1,730,947 | 6,881,380 |  |  |  | 63,931 |  |  | 10,436,199 | 145,082 |
|  | 850,620 | 4,565,473 | 218,408 |  | 209,866 | 720,678 | 210,260 | 24,967 | 8,024,248 | 463,292 |
| 277,876 71,607 | 2,447,112 | 7,778,004 |  |  |  | 173,454 | 120,000 |  | 12,203,103 | 25,319 |
| 71,607 | 1,318,384 | 4,357,290 |  |  | 20,071 | 144,849 |  |  | 7,214,536 | 791,976 |
| 26,127 | 6,301,5;6 | 18,632,731 | 38,050 |  | 1,094,216 |  | .. ...... ... | 7,023 | 31,313,053 | 484,934 |
| 50,000 | 317,516 | 1,743,143 |  | 865,949 |  |  |  | 150,024 | 3,902,130 | Nil |
|  | 589,611 | 2,211,927 |  |  | 184,399 | 135,071 |  | 5,246 | 4,031,825 | 196,656 |
|  | 121,688 | 277,690 |  |  | 19,536 |  |  | 299 | 575,716 | 113,352 |
|  | 48,790 | 271,853 |  | . | 20,585 | 10,779 |  |  | 420,867 | 48,114 |
| 1,253,730 | 5,004,708 | 8,395,457 |  |  | 56,802 | 29,433 |  |  | 17,028,188 | 866,141 |
| 84,025 | 17,258,784 | 38,488,352 | 7,800,174 |  | 167,550 |  | 549,289 | 67,261 | 71,285,614 | 1,475,314 |
| 16,558 | 3,6:1,266 | 10,156,073 | 2,120,726 |  | 111,935 |  | 295,983 | 115,147 | 18,914,031 | 280,819 |
| 1,266 | 7,683,740 | 18,663,737 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29,099,015 | 395,000 |
| 20,919 | 540,283 | 566,111 |  |  |  |  |  | 24,852 | 1,456,921 | 153,537 |
| 361,961 | 4,483,070 | 12,374,562 |  |  | 27,73 | 636,195 | 78 |  | 19,801,643 | 107,449 |
| 25,070 | 2,817,362 | 8,502,221 |  |  | 13,40 | 391,133 |  | 155,666 | 12,788,600 | 351,954 |
| 13,898 | $2 \mathrm{e}, 401$ | 289,971 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,852 | 460,911 | 27,260 |
| 80,502 | 1,993,298 | 6,137,949 |  |  | . .. ... | 312,000 | 4,855 | 109,173 | 10,455,787 | 465,051 |
| 6,070 | 61,436 | 684,030 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,283 | 1,029,640 | 35,420 |
| 492,671 | 2,858,641 | 10,540,607 |  |  | 2,181 |  | 3,882 |  | 16,151,853 | 284,582 |
| 162,074 | 7,058,225 | 13,975,507 |  |  | 140,880 |  |  |  | 24,038,986 | 142,040 |
|  | 703,011 | 2,711,411 |  |  |  | 45,954 |  |  | 3,837,562 | Nil |
| 128,176 | 2,991,152 | 9,720,718 |  |  | 1,500 | 23,266 |  |  | 14,746,069 | 74,650 |
| 52,892 | 1,108,127 | 3,131,453 |  |  | 1,947 | 197,048 |  |  | 5,666,620 | 94,762 |
| 140,610 | 241,801 | 556,294 |  |  | 5,016 |  |  | 8,270 | 1,478,680 | 111,680 |
| $3,970,577$ | 120,529,032 | 279,327,788 | $34,479,937$ | 865,949 | 4,155,565 | 2,884,279 | 1,830,528 | 11,475.029 | 525,924,229 | 10,878,573 |


| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Call } \\ \text { Loans on } \\ \text { Bonds } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Stocks. } \end{gathered}$ | Call and Short elsewhere Canada Canada | Current | Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada | Loans to Provincial Gov. ments. | Overdue debts. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Real } \\ \text { Estate } \\ \text { owned } \\ \text { bank } \\ \text { bank not } \\ \text { bank } \\ \text { premises } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Mortgages on real estate sold by Bank. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bank } \\ \text { premises } \end{gathered}$ | Other assets notuded under the foregoing heads | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { assets. }}}{ }$ | Average amount of specie beld during the montb | Average amount of Dominion Notes held during montb. | Greatest amount of Notes in circulationat any time during the Month |
|  | 18,685,877 | 63,037,425 | 8,677,700 | 1,430,157 | 285,545 | 9,500 | 3,000 | 600,000 | 293,035 | 117,272,747 | 3,308,897 | 4,666,390 | 10,050,605 |
| 790,754 | 175,000 | 2,563,422 | 270,334 | 27,384 | 6,610 |  |  | 33,082 |  | 5,178,622 | 134,367 | 190,557 | 496,736 |
| 1,702,406 |  | 7,951,455 | 100,000 |  | 27,150 | 43,928 | 30,454 | 227,359 | 62,772 | 12,703,468 | 299,585 | 406,989 | 2,144,819 |
| 2,189,851 | 2,565,797 | 9,046,909 | 3,616,423 | 113,459 | 5,546 |  |  | 240,483 |  | 29,072,125 | 1,537,346 | 1,963,257 | 1,912,863 |
|  |  | 516, 17 |  |  | 11,628 | 53,651 |  | 12,000 |  | 708,901 | 16,480 | 12,368 | 138,100 |
| 2,205,089 | 3,823,150 | 17,039,842 | 2,788,342 | 359,903 | 70,853 | 5,147 | 24,437 | 712,403 | 4,354,266 | 38,457,902 | 839,643 | 1,657,632 | 3,174,589 |
| 1,635,497 |  | 16,922,775 |  |  | 13,046 |  |  | 338,000 |  | 25,662,293 | 621,984 | 1,379,304 | 2,883,700 |
| 2,074,107 | ...... | 17,434,870 |  |  | 183,461 | 116,787 | 45,343 | 300,000 | 15,696 | 26,744,970 | 484,451 | -962,689 | 2,802,007 |
| 773,920 |  | 10,635,165 |  |  | 141,031 | 25,730 | 57,944 | 333,285 | 15,866 | 14,533,647 | 155,676 | 563,767 | 1,858,315 |
| 375,597 |  | 7,150,428 | 378,764 | 72,511 | 11,955 | 4,950 |  | 112,158 |  | 10,461,436 | 186,893 | 427,994 | 1,296,342 |
| 707,307 |  | 10,813,658 |  |  | 11,870 | 30,000 |  | 149,315 | 8,796 | 14,435,569 | 119,000 | 233,900 | 1,448,165 |
| 261,256 |  | 7,796,887 |  |  | 61,779 | 41,417 | 11,007 | 201,510 | 127,517 | 9,359,720 | 81,400 | 269,800 | 1,367,044 |
| 3,576,305 | 1,680,646 | 19,351,387 | 167,666 |  | 608,243 | 10,942 | 49,483 | 859,788 | 99,568 | 40,513,096 | 493,000 | 2,097,000 | 5,213,196 |
| 1,407,217 |  | 1,969,654 |  |  | 5,791 | 20,888 | 6,899 | 130,000 | 153,567 | 4,750,463 | 17,992, | -39,867 | 810,840 |
| 148,180 |  | 4,481,756 |  |  | 38,042 | 14,107 | 51,844 | 71,274 | 3,502 | 5,555,698 | 74,501 | 132,342 | 918,781 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 767,508 \\ & 662,243 \end{aligned}$ | 25,000 |  | 5,368 17,330 |  |  | 13.500 8.000 |  | 969,887 | 7,289 | 37,590 14,389 | 151,331 |
| 581,722 |  | 16,417,855 |  |  | 17,330 69,051 | 4,793 39,036 | 19,812 | 8,060 634,954 | 480 | 791,091 $20,734,027$ | 18,642 234,800 | 14,389 $1,198,259$ | 71,994 2,462871 |
| 2,992,099 | 7,225,519 | 47,860,404 | 1,674,290 |  | 341,297 | 166,285 | 167838 | 1,000,000 | 343,080 | 83,224,326 | 2,285,000 | 3,098,000 | 7,859,000 |
| $1,681,62 \cdot 2$ $4,121,069$ | 785, 424 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,867,971 \\ & 21,409,271 \end{aligned}$ | 826,873 | 230,311 | - 9,653 | 4,589 | 26,159 | 268,427 | 343,080 10,000 | 25,166,736 | -706,915 | 1,069,494 | 2,490,643 |
| 4,121,069 |  | $21,409,271$ $1,-47,290$ |  |  | 9,995 | 43,106 | 6,000 | 425,000 | 8,028 | 35,745,198 | 1,057,000 | 1,823,000 | 2,958.000 |
| 1,854,380 |  | 15,064,+67 | 12,026 |  | 5,428 18,879 | 335 <br> 11858 |  | 21,132 | 28,600 | 2,073,690 | 26.775 | 38,583 | 325.92 |
| 1,841,569 |  | 9,814,533 | 12,026 |  | 18,879 $19,6 \div 3$ | 11,858 | 30,475 | 560,865 | 120,155 | 24,111,689 | 368,000 | 1,150,000 | 2,12.2,000 |
|  |  | 637,604 |  |  | 19,623 21,585 |  | 8,848 | 100,000 | 85,612 | 14,963,530 | 222,841 | 523,240 | 943 |
| 831,561 |  | 9,180,196 |  |  | 49,670 | 28,876 | 8,573 39,900 | 14,170 196,756 | 9,093 113,769 | 757,319 $13,661,865$ | 8,800 159,116 | 4,000 397,961 |  |
|  |  | 1,200,750 |  |  | 11,942 | 39,448 | 5,124 | 22,500 | 57,222 | 1,481,013 | 12,585 | 53,807 | 265,820 |
| 1,304,716 |  | 14,222,263 | 50,000 |  | 90,628 | 4,876 | 27,766 | 324,411 |  | 21,179,209 | 626,904 | 1,189,386 | 2,440,176 |
| 3,051,972 |  | $16,497,052$ $2,548,057$ | 29,100 | 86,741 | 23,400 | 37,837 | 89,385 | 568,901 | 5,360 | 30,127,326 | $7 \times 3,227$ | 2,740,893 | 2,980,556 |
| 2,405,146 |  | 10,370,966 | 29,100 |  | 1,624 | 15,006 | 14,155 | 18,230 | 16.211 | 4,536,720 | 28,131 | 26,170 | 430,815 |
| 1,418,463 |  | 4.482,960 |  |  |  | 6,011 |  | 190,000 | 40.123 | 17,383,136 | 196,100 | 967,827 | 1,973,095 |
| 597,82: | 50,010 | 1.656,977 |  |  | 11,895 1,139 |  |  | 49,757 233,032 | 10,199 1,447 | 7,331,207 | 38,093 | 213,118 | 1,263,500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39,029,667 | $34,991,423$ | 384,419,677 | 18,616,518 | 2,708,299 | 2,229,568 | 779,993 | 724,446 | 8,969,272 | 5,983,964 | $663,145,534$ | 15,140,495 | 29,647,360 | 67,827,377 |

# THE <br> New York Life INSURANEE COMPANY. 

During the year just closed, the New York Life Insurance Company wrote new business amounting to $\$ 326,000,000$, an increase of more than $\$ 23,000,000$ over that of 1902. The total paid-for insurance in force exceeds $\$ 1,745,000,000$, a gain of \$191,000,000 over the previous year.
A feature in connection with the company worthy of mention is that about four years and a half ago the New York Life Insurance Company announced that, under its by-laws and its agreements with several Governmental Insurance Bureaus in Europe it would henceforth limit its investments to the most conservative class of securities, and would limit its expenses of management to the amounts included in premiums received for expenses and contingencies. Some companies spend more than this, and justify themselves on the ground of the large initial cost of new business, which more than pays fot itself in later years. The New York Life, however, does the largest new business of any company, and it was a problem how its supremacy in this respect would be affected by the expense limit which it had voluntarily imposed on itself. Its annual report for 1903, published in our last issue, shows that it goes right on increasing its new business, which was larger in 1903 than ever before, and larger than that ever reported by any company. - Evidently a limited expense rate is not incompatible with the largest growth which able management has yet been able to secure. The conservative methods of the New York Life have become powerful factors in the progress of the Company.

Mr. Richard J. Kearns, director of the Toronto agency, with offices in the Lawlor Building, reports a most gratifying increase in business handled by that office, and the prospects for even better results this year are, indeed, bright.

[^4]
## The Crown Jiank of Canada

Provisional Offices: 23 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. Now opened to complete organization.
The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

## PRESIDENT:

EDWARD GURNEY, President of the Gurney Foundry Co., Limited, Toronto.

## VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHARLES MAGEE, President Ottawa Fire Insurance Co. ; President C. Ross Co., Limited, Ottawa; late President of the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa.

## DIRECTORS:

R. Y. ELLIS, Director of the P. W. Ellis Co., Limited, Toronto. CHARLES ADAMS, of Messrs. Adams Brothers,

Wholesale Saddlery, Toronto.
JOHN L. COFFEE, of Messrs L. Coffee \& Company, Grain Exporters, Toronto.
JOHN C. COPP, Manager Toronto Land and Investment Corporation, Toronto.
JOHN M. GILL, President of the James Smart Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brockville.
JOHN White, Merchant, Mayor of the City of Woodstock.
LIEUT.-COL. JEFFREY H. BURLAND, President of the Canada Engraving \& Lithographing Co., Limited, Montreal.

GENERAL MANAGER:
GERALD de COURCY O'GRADY, Late Manager at London, Ont., of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

SOLICITOR:
Frank arnoldi, K.C., of Messrs. Arnoldi \& Nisbet, Toronto, Ont.

## Authorized Capital, $\$ 2,000,000$ in 20,000

## shares of $\$ 100$ each, issued at $\$ 110$ per Share.

It has been decided for the present to confine the issue of stock to ONE MILLION DOLLARS, being one-half of the authorized Capital.

TERMS:- $\$ 5.00$ per share of the par value on application, $\$ 25.00$ per Share of the par value on allotment, and the balance in eight successive monthly instalments of $\$ 10.00$ per share, commencing on the first day of each of the eight months immediately succeeding the date of such allotment.

Application for stock or for further information including prospectus, forms of application, etc., may be made to
G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager,

The Crown Bank of Canada,
Provisional Office, 23 King St. W.,
Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Kix mix
In a fire on the 18 th inst., which broke out in a cellar occupied by McLeod, Hawthorne \& Co., dealers in trunks and leather goods, Montreal, the whole building was badly damaged. It was occupied by Swift, Copeland \& Co., hats and furs, loss nearly $\$ 50,000$, insured, Woodhouse, Rozand \& Co., milliners, the King

Clothing Company, and Findlay, Smith \& Co., woolens. On the same day Pruneau \& Kirouac, dealers in books and fancy goods. Quebec, had their stock badly damaged by fire, which started in the furnace room. Loss on stock, nearly $\$ 20,000$, besides $\$ 2,000$ on the building; both insured.

## The

## Enormous sale of

 OLD CHUM
## Cut Plug

Smoking Tobacco

## Proves its Superior Quality.

Sold by all Leading Wholesale Houses.

The weekly failure list among country traders in the Province of Quebec includes the foli wing: S. Sauve, who began as a small stu-ekeeper at St. Stanislas de Kotska last July, has assigned already. Liabilities are said to be under \$1,000.-C. Descoteaux, who has done a small tailoring business, mostly custom, at St. Leonard d'Aston for some years, has also assigned.-In 1896 B. Beaulien started a small general business at St . Helene de Kamouraska. He was never thought to have much ability, has been found all along slow in settlements, so that his assignment now creates little surprise.-F. X. Juneau, a joiner by trade at St. Felicien, away back of St. John, has been handling furniture and implements in a small way for several years, but has become involved, and now makes a proposition to pay 50 cents on liabilities of $\$ 2,440$. - In the year 1931 J. D. Hamel started as a grocer at Three Rivers. He borrowed \$1.5co from his mother-in-law as business capital, but has now had to assign.-J. N. J. Bisson, grocer and baker at Broughton Station, has assigned, and at a meeting of creditors held in Quebec business liabilities were shown of about $\$ 3,100$ and business assets of $\$ 1,415$. Mortgages of $\$ 2,000$ pretty well covered the real estate.

- Attention is called to the change in the law made at the last session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which requires that all companies incorporated under Provincial or Federal Statutes shall during the month of January forward to the Provincial Secretary's office a list of shareholders, etc., and also pay an annual registration fee. Companies whose capital does not exceed $\$ 10,000$ are required to pay five dollars as such fee; not exceeding $\$$ roo,000, ten dollars; not exceeding $\$ 500,000$, twenty dollars; and if exceeding $\$ 500,000$, twenty-five dollars. Foreign companies
must pay double these fees, and mutual insurance companies without capital, fifty dollars. Companies not complying with this regulation are liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.


## MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 2oth Jan.
Ashes.-Business continues of a very limited character, and the high prices quoted by dealers are bringing out few offerings. Good tares of No. I pots would bring $\$ 6.05$ to $\$ 6.10$; seconds, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 5.60$ per cental.
Cements and Firebricks. - There is little doing in these lines. Cements are practically dead, and in firebricks only an occasional moderate sale is reported. We quote: Belgian cement, \$1.80 to \$2.05; English, \$2.15 to $\$ 2.25$; German, \$2.15 to $\$ 2.35$; firebricks, $\$ 18$ to $\$ 24$ per M.

Dairy Products.-Receipts of butter have been light of late, and the market shows, if anything, a rather firmer tendency. Winter creamery butter is quoted at from 19 to $2 \mathrm{r}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$., but owing to light stocks some attention has been directed to stocks of full grass fall creamery, held in cold storage, with some business reported at $21^{1 / 2}$ c. Dairy makes range about 16 to 17 c . There has been a fair degree of English enquiry for cheese since last writing, and it is claimed that business has developed at $107 / 8$ to IIC. for finest fall goods, with holders firm in their ideas. Cheese shipments from St. John and Portland last week were reported at 13,727 .

Dry Goods.-The rush of spring shipments is now on, and the wholesale warehouses all show much activity in this respect. Money keeps coming in well. Yesterday the Canadian Colored Cotton Co. issued another new price list, establishing a further advance of from $71 / 2$ to Io per cent. on all their makes of awnings, cottonades, denims, tickings, shakers, shirtings, ginghams, saxonies, cotton blankets, etc. The Montmorenci Cotton Co. also supplemented their circular of December, a few days ago with a further advance of 5 to $7^{1 / 2}$ per cent. on their makes of grey cotton and cotton blankets. Furs.-At the moment there is not a great deal doing, both collectors and city buyers apparently waiting to hear results of the London sales, which begin next Tuesday. We quote prices here for prime skins as follows: Beaver, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6.50$ for large; medium ditto, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 4.75$; No. I choice bear, \$15 for large, \$io for medium, and $\$ 6$ for small; badger, 30 to 50 c . ; fisher, No. 1. dark, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6$; ditto, brown, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$; pale ditto, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$; red fox, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 4$; cross fox, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ for No. 1, as to color; wolverine, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$; lynx, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 8$ for No. I; marten, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ for Ontario and Quebec skins; fine B.C. and Northwest pelts bring higher prices; mink, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4$ for No. 1 ; fall rats, 8 to 17 c .; winter ditto, 15 to 20c.; otter, $\$ 8$ to \$12; fine Labradors and Northeastern would bring $\$ 12$ to $\$ 20$; coon, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ for No. I black, and from $\$ \mathrm{I}$ to $\$ 1.75$ for No. I dark; prime skunk, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ ior No. 1, all black; short stripe, \$1.10; long stripe, 60 c .; and broad stripe, 20 c .

## TO GET SATISFACTION

 From your steam plant is the crucialbasis of economy to all manufacturers. A satisfactory steam plant is one that produces the greatest needed power at
the lowest cost the lowest cost.

## The Canadian Casualty

\& Boiler Insurance Co.
Study this question. It is our business.

## Fuel Saved

Heat
Steam
Power
Labor
IS CASH SAVED
Time
How to accomplish this saving is freely
imparted to all steam users who insure their boilers in
THE CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE CO. 22 Adelaide East, TORONTO.
wite to-day about it

## A. G. C. DINNICK, Managing Director

## Ј.M.T <br> Turn the Light on

to the products bearing our trademark and you will find the best line of valves, ste a m fitting specialties and brass fixtures made and sold in Canada. The very faci that upwards of $2,000,000$ "J. M. T." valves are giving perfect satisfaction in daily use in Canada, should impell you to get our estimates before placing any order elsewhere.

The James Morison Brass Mig. Cor., Limited, TORONTO. ONT,

## Toronto Prices Current.

| Nam= of Article. |  | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | e of |  | Name of Article. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hreadstuffs. |  | Groceries.-Con. <br> Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes <br> Broken Pekoes $\qquad$ <br> Pekoe Souchongs... <br> Souchongs <br> Indian Darjeelings <br> Orange Pekoes. $\qquad$ <br> Broken Pekoes $\qquad$ <br> Pekoes |  | Hardware.-Con Galvanized Iron : Gauge 16 |  | Canned Fruits. |  |
| Flour Manitoba Patent |  |  |  |  |  | Pineapple- Extra Standard .. dor Standard | \$250 ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Raspberries <br> Peaches-3 |  |
| Oatmeal |  |  |  | less |  | eaches-3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ears-z's................................ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pears-2's ........................ .. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pekoe Souchong Souchong <br> Kangra Valley ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| heat |  |  |  |  |  | pples-Gal. | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spring Wheat.. } \\ & \text { Man. Hard, No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Tobacco, Manutactured American Tobacco Co Derby, 3's, 4's, 8's, 16 's |  |  |  |  | 5 110 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley No. 2. |  | Empire Tobacco Co. <br> Cur'ncy, 6's, ot's, rot 's <br> Empire, $3 \mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$, $5^{\prime}$ 's, 10 s . |  | ""StEEL: Cast ..................Black Diamond.......Boiler Plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ in..... | $\begin{array}{ll} 0177 t \\ 0 & 125 \\ 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | ables. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O |  |  |  |  |  | Beans- $z^{\prime}$ 's Wax and Refugee doz |  |
|  |  | McAlpine Tobacco Co Beaver, g's |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sleigh Shoe............. Cut Nalls: | $\text { ro } 2$ | Tomatoes- 3 s, Standard <br> Fish, Fow l, Meats-Cases. |  |
| Buckw |  |  | - 40 ….. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Macdonald's <br> Prince of W., 8 's, 16 's <br> Napoleon, 8 's $\qquad$ |  | 16 and $\qquad$ | 245 245 24 |  |  |
| dairy, tubs | $016 \times 26 \frac{1}{6}$ |  |  | 10 and 12 dy 8 and 9 dy... |  |  |  |
| "' Prints..... | (1) | Brier, 8's ............. |  | $6 \text { and } 7 \text { dy. }$ |  | .". Sockeye |  |
|  |  | G. E. Tuckett \& SonCo Mahogany, 8's Myrtle Navy, is. |  |  | ...... 265 <br> $\cdots . .$. <br> 290 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 19 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | Sardines-Alberts, |  |
| Dried | -11 | Cut Myrtle, $\mathrm{x} / \mathrm{so} . . . .$. |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots \\ \ldots & 355 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Evaporat | - 18 O 21 | Lfquor | dy pd |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d | 120001200 1600.650 | $500 . \mathrm{p} .$$25 \text { u. p. }$ |  |  | dis $40-10-7 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> dis $50-10$ <br> dis. $50-7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3^{380} 88 . .$. |  | . Canadian, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ s............... |
| - | (ex | Family Proof Whiskey, 20 u. p........... | - $66{ }^{6}$ |  | 280290360. | Chicken-Boneless Aylmer, r's <br> 2 dozs ............. per doz |  |
|  |  | Old Bourbon zo u. p. Rye and Malt, $25 \mathrm{u} . \mathrm{p}$. Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (eat |  | 06200011 $2^{2} 650$ | Fuil Pold. .............. |  | 2 dozs .............. per doz |  |
| Eggs, | (ell | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kye Whiskey, } 4 \text { y. old } \\ & \text { G. and W. } 7 \text {. old } \end{aligned}$ |  | Window Glass : | 380 | Pigs Feet-Aylmer, , 1 | ${ }^{2} 50$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Corned Beef-Clark's. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ 's, 2 doz ". | 1552507 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}300 \\ 525 & 8 & 8 \\ 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \text { to } 50 \\ & 5 \text { it } 60 \end{aligned}$$6 \times \text { to } 70$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 475 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Coffees |  | Leather. |  |  |  | Ox \#\% Clarks, ${ }^{\text {as }}$ /........ ." | 750 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 24 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 20 & 28 \end{array}$ | Spanish Sole, No. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {N }}$ No... |  | 6x to $7^{\circ}$ ROPE : Manilla ${ }^{\circ}$ basis Sisal $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ |  | 925 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 29 & 03^{1} \\ 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Lath yarn Axes : | (1).ill |  | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & 315 \end{aligned}$ |
| Porto Rico |  | Slaughter, heavy$\cdots \quad$ No. 1 lightNo. |  |  |  |  | - 65 |
|  |  |  |  | XeS: <br> Single Bits <br> Double Bits |  | Soup-Clark's, r's, Ox Tail, a d'z" |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{array}$ | Harness, heavy......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| "/ Valencia |  |  |  | Oils. |  | Kippered Herring |  |
| ltana | -05 14 | Upper, No. I heavy.. |  | Cod Oil, Imp. Gal <br> Palm, ib |  | Ales, Etc. |  |
| Calioria | $\bigcirc 081012$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 32 & 0 \\ 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| tras |  |  | - | Ordinary Linseed, boiled |  | White Label .......................... | \$100 0 |
| tras | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | 90 060 |
| lit. Apricos | -100015 | Heml'k Calf (30 to 40 ) |  | Linseed, raw $\qquad$ |  | XXX P | 9 |
| es. | (1) | French Calf............ | - 20.023 | Olive |  | Half and Hal | 90 |
| - 70 | -05\% | amelled Cow, $8 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{ft.}$. | - 18023 | Seal pale S.R |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pe |  | (\%) |  | Pine |  |
| -. $\begin{array}{r}50-60 \\ 40-50\end{array}$ |  | G | 15 | Petrolenm |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 00 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{O}$ - 0 |  | - 50 | .O B., Toronto |  |  |  |
| rragona | ${ }^{0} 12000$ | Russets. Gambier |  | Can. Water Wh | ${ }_{0} 22$. | ${ }^{1} \frac{1}{1}$ inch flooring |  |
|  |  | Saddlers R |  | Amer. Water |  | ${ }^{12}$ inch floori |  |
| Grenoble Waln | -120 |  | 05 | Pennoline, Bulk | 24 | 1x10 and 12 |  |
| lberts, Sicily azils $\qquad$ | - |  |  | Paints, de. |  | and 1 | ¢ ${ }^{21}$ - |
| cans |  |  |  |  |  | Ix10 and 12 m | $\infty$ |
| elled W | 道 |  | oo |  | $\begin{array}{lll}510 & 5 \\ 575\end{array}$ | inch |  |
| UPs : Almond |  | Steers, 6o-go lbs. No |  | Red Lea | 450 | inch siding | $14 \times 1500$ |
|  |  |  |  | Venetian Red, B | 175 | ( inch siding |  |
| Pass |  | Calskns,gro | ${ }_{09}$ | Yellow Ochre, | 150 $\mathbf{1} 5025$ 0 0 | r in strips, 4 in |  |
| olass | - 300 |  |  | erm |  |  |  |
| ICE: A |  |  |  | Varnish, No |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  | Bro. Japan |  | hi |  |
|  |  |  |  | Whiting ordi | , |  |  |
| Genuine | (1) $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $25^{2} 5^{\circ}$ |
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| Cloves | $\begin{array}{llll} \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 3 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | liled | $\bigcirc{ }^{17} 0018$ | e |  | com |  |
| Ginger, |  | .". super . ........ |  | Brimstone ................ | ¢ |  |  |
| , | - 35060 |  |  |  | 04t ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} 0.05$ |  |  |
| Mace . |  | Hardwar |  | Carb | 5 - 80 |  | - |
| w | - |  | \$ c. |  | 5.45 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| gars |  |  | 145015 | Caustic Soda ..........i. |  | e, | 2500 |
| , |  | Shee |  | Eps | - 27 $\times 150$ 1 0 | ". Red, ./ x to $\mathrm{x}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in... | 25 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {ea }}$ | $45^{4} 50$ | Extr't Logwood, bulik | 1-150 |  | $3500{ }^{8} 0^{\circ}$ |
| tra | . 39 | Sheet | - |  | - 15 O | 121) to a in... |  |
| Beet G |  | Shot, con |  |  | 10 | to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$ in. |  |
| Phoeni |  | Zinc shee | 600 650 | Hel | -19 023 | to 3 | 25003500 |
| Bright Coffee No, | 3 | Anti |  |  | 014 0 16 <br> 3 75  | Chestnut, ". ${ }_{\text {a }}$ to 2 | 25002800 |
| $\mathrm{No.}^{3} 3^{3}$ Yellow |  | Solder, | - | Insect Powder |  | Cherry ur | 4800 5500 |
| " 1 " .. |  |  | - 24 o 25 |  | $\times 75 \times 80$ | Elm, Soft, \#. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 285 <br> 285 <br> 240 <br> 40 |  | 10 | " Rock " 1 to it in.. |  |
|  | - 22 |  |  | aris |  | Hemlock, ". ... to ... in... |  |
| pan, | - 13 | Swe |  | Potass. Iodide ....... | 75 | Hemlock, ". ${ }^{\text {Hickery, }}$ to ${ }^{2}$ a | 28 \%o 30 oo |
| Congou, Foochows | -18 | Bar, ordi | $85 \times 195$ | Quinine ............. oz. | -39 | Maple, " $\quad$ to $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 16 |
| $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{H}$ Hyson, Huchow | $\bigcirc 20$ | Lowmocr |  | Sal Rochelle. | - 28 | Oak, Red Plain" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% to | 25002800 |
| ai, com to cho't... |  |  | 290 |  | - 50 ob |  |  |
|  |  | Tank |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | " White Plin". ${ }^{\text {a }}$, to $\frac{1}{2}$ in... |  |
|  | 55 |  | $\begin{array}{cccc}4 & 50 & 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 102 \\ 0 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 15 ○ 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 42.045 | Whitewood ". to 2 in | 3500400 |

Groceries.-Business has not acquired any great amount of briskness since the holidays, though there is rather more doing than ten days ago. Collections are very fair, and January has been remarkably free from failures among retailers. Little change is reported in values. A cable was received from Barbadoes today, announcing the opening of the molasses market at 17c., f.o.b., just about the opening quotation of a year ago, but there will be no stock available till next month. Local quotations for old goods remain very firm. In sugars there has been no change, the factory price for standard granulated remaining at $\$ 4$, with yellows ranging from $\$ 3.35$ to $\$ 3.75$. Stocks of dried fruits are quite moderate after the holiday trade, and prices have undergone no material shrinkage. Canned corn is very firm at $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.05$, and tomatoes at $\$ 1.05$ for standard brands.

Hides.-The only notable change in this line of business is an advance in calfskins, which are now guoted at IIc. per lb . for No. 1, and 9 c. for No. 2. Beef hides are now beginning to show the grub more generally, but dealers continue to pay 8c. per lb. for No. I. Lambskins are quoted at 75 c . each
Leather.-The boot and shoe factories are all again in full blast, and, as a rule, have good orders in hand, but as yet they have not started in to do any heavy buying, though a fair volume of moderate orders is noted. Little recent change has been reported in prices, values being pretty strongly held. The markets in the United States are said to be looking up, and some dealers profess to be looking for firmer quotations.
Metals and Hardware.-Business is beginning to be more active again in general hardware, but in heavy metals there seems to be some hanging back on the part of buyers, in the anticipation of easier values, and local agents for large British manufacturing concerns report that they are not booking import orders so freely as usual at this time of the year. It is reported that No. 2 Summerlee iron has been offered at $\$ 20$, as against $\$ 2$ r, quoted a few weeks ago. Bars seem to hold pretty steady at $\$ \mathrm{I} .85$, but cut nails have been reduced to $\$ 2.30$ or $\$ 2.25$ in car lots. Canada plates are easter at $\$ 2.35$; tinplates steady owing to high price of ingot tin; galvanized sheets, $\$ 4.25$; block sheets, $\$ 2.35$; boiler plate is unchanged at $\$ 2.10$. Iron pipe shows further decline, being now quoted at $\$ 4.35$ for inch. Ingot tin keeps firming up, 33c. being now asked for Straits in an ordinary way.
Oils, Paints and Glass.-The feature in these lines is the rapid continued advance in turpentine, which is now quoted at $94^{7} / 4$ c., and is expected to go higher. Linseed and other oils are unchanged, and leads are still being sold at easy prices. We quote: Single barrels, raw linseed oil, 47 to 48 c .; boiled, 50 to 5 Ic ., net 30 terms. Turpentine, $94^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}$., single barrels, days or 3 per cent. for four months' Olive oil, machinery. goc. to $\$ \mathrm{I}$; cod oil, 35 to 40 c . per gal.; steam refined seal, 50 to 55 c . per gal.: tinged and brown

## Canadian Industrial Blue Book

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIST BUYERS' GUIDE OF CANADA, 1904.

This publication is not on the "fake" or "graft" order. It is not under the auspicious prestige or patronage of any association, corporation or individual influence to support it, but stands upon its own merits as a book of information for the enquirer about Canada, its manufacturers and their products.

## MANUFACTURERS' LIST Co., Publishers, 128 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

## An Unreasonable Request



SMITH-You will oblige me if you will go on my bond, merely a matter of form you know. JONES-Oh no thanks! cost me three bundred last time. SMITH-Well, what will I do?
JONES-Write to THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY \& GUARANTY COMPANY,
Kirkpatrick \& Kennard, Managers for Canada, 6 Colborne St., Toronto.
J. J. W. Deuchar, F.F.A., F.I.A., General Manager and Actuary of the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company, speaking of investments says
" It may serve to indicate the great importance of obtaining \& good return on the investments, if it is realized that one per cent, of increass 1 interest on the funds of a company will, on the average, have as great an entect as a saving in expenditure equal to 10 per cent on the premium income, while, if an office could count on realizing 5 per cent. interest in place of 3 , it might reduce its premiums some 30 per cent., or double its bonuses.'

Mr. Deuchar does not name THE GREAT-WEST LIFE; but the above statement exactly describes the happy position of its policy-holders.

## Confederation Life

## Commercial Union

Assurance Co., Limited. of LONDON, Eng.
Fire - Life - Marine
Capital \& Assets over $\$ \mathbf{3 4 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
Canadian Branoh-Head Office, Montreal. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street Bast. GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York

## Caledonian

## IMSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. HEAD OFFIGE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL LANSING LEWIS, Manager. MUNTZ \& BEATTY, Resident Agents Temple Bldg., Bay st., TORONTO Telephone 2309.

## Northern Assurance Co. Of

Canadian Branch, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Income and Fund, 1902. ncome and Fund, 1902.
Capital and Accumulated Funds, Annual $_{\text {Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums }}$. $\$ 44,635,000$ and from Interest on Invested Funds...... Deposited with Dominion Government for $, 205,000$ G.'E. Moberly, Inspector. E. P. Pearson, Agent, Robt. W. Tyre, Manafer fo Canada.

hon. r. harcourt, m.a., K.C., - President. A. J. PATTISON

## ECONOMICAL

Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.


## WANTED

By an old established, old line Life Insurance Company of the highest standing, an experienced Superintendent of Agencies. To the proper party who can show a successful and clean record a good salary will be paid. Address all communications, which will be treated confidential, to

Box I $_{3} 8$,
Monetary Times.


## STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

## W, C. A, LAMBE LLOYD'S AGENT FOR ONTARIO.

Surveys and Appraisements on goods damaged by salt water attended to at all points in Western Ontario. Certificate from Lloyd's Agent ot damage is accepted by British Insurance Companies.


WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO
Established in 1863.
HEAD OFFICE $\qquad$ WATERLOO, ONT.
Total Assets 31st Dec., 1900 …......8361,361 03 licies in Force in Western Ontario over GEORGE RANDALLL, President. WM. SNIDER,
$\left.\begin{array}{c|l}\text { FRANK HAIGHT, } & \begin{array}{l}\text { R. T. ORR, } \\ \text { Manager. }\end{array} \\ \text { J. A. STEWART, }\end{array}\right\}$ Inspectors.
THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Head omice, - waterloo, Ont.
Results of 1902.

## 

Fire Insurance Co.
HAND-IN-HAND
Insurance Company.
 insurance Company.
Fire Ins. Exchange

## Corporation.

Authorized Capitals, $\$ 1,250,000$
Special attention given to placing large lines on mercantile and manufacturing risks that come up to
our standard.

Head Offices-Queen City Chambers, Toronto
SCOTT \& WALMSLEY,
established 18 g8
Managers and Underwriters.
ditto, down to 35 c .; castor oil, 8 cents, for machinery; pharmaceutical ditto, $81 / 2$ to $9 c$.; lead (chemically pure and firstclass brands), $\$ 4.50$; No. 1, $\$ 4.25$; No. 2, $\$ 4$; No. $3, \$ 3.80$ to $\$ 3.90$; No. 4 , $\$ 3.60$; dry white lead, $4^{1 / 4}$ to $4^{1 / 2}$ c. for pure; No. I do, 4 to $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.; genuine red ditto. 4 to $4^{1 / 4} \mathrm{c}$.; No. I red lead, 4 c .; putty in bulk, bbls., $\$ 1.80$; bladder putty in barrels, $\$ \mathrm{r} .90$; do. in kegs or tins, $\$ 2.65$; London washed whiting, 45c.; Paris white, 75c.; Venetian boxes, $\$ 2.40 ; 23-1 \mathrm{~b}$. tins, $\$ 2.55 ; 121 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. red, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.75$; yellow ochre, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$; spruce ochre, $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2$; Paris green, 14 c . in bulk, and 15 c . in $\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{lb}$. packages; window glass, per ioo ft., $\$ 3.25$ for first break; $\$ 3.45$ for second break, and $\$ 4.20$ for third break; per 50 feet, $\$ 1.70$ for first break, and $\$ 1.80$ for second break.

## TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Jan, 21, 1904.
Chemicals, Drugs, etc.-Business is a little quiet locally in the drug trade, but prices remain very much as before. In New York the feature of the week has been a decline in the manufacturers' prices of quinine. Opium is attracting more attention owing to its gain of somewhat marked strength. Menthol has an upward tendency, and so has camphor.
Dry Goods.-As mentioned in another


RAILWAYS

Canadian Pacific Sıoo Shares, ${ }^{\circ} \%$
C. P. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, $5^{\circ}$
do. so year L. G. Bonds, $3 \% \%$
Grand Trunk Con, stock..
$5 \%$ perpetual debenture stock.
do. Eq. bo.ids, and charge 6\%.
do. First preterence s.......
do. Second preference sto 3 i
do. Third preference stock do Third preterence stock. Midland Stg. rst mig. bonds, $5 \% \ldots .$.
Toronto, Grev \& Bruce $\%$. Toronto, Grev \& Bruce $4 \%$ stg. bonds,
rst mortgage. st mortgage.


place in this issue, the Canadian Colored Cotton Company on the 15 th inst. came out with its revised price circular for many lines of cotton goods. It shows prices ranging from 5 to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher, and all orders are subject to mills' acceptance. The chief lines affected are awnings, cottonades, denims, tickings, sheetings, flannelettes, etc. The demand for these and other staple goods

## Qentral Life Insurance Company. <br> Authorized Capital, $\$ 1,000,000$ Capital Subscribed, <br> Our policies are unconditional from date of issue, and the most liberal issued by any Life Company. To men of character and ability desirous of entering the Life In-urance work we have first-class Agencies, and will make liberal contracts. THOMAS CRAWFORD, President. <br> J. M. SPENCE, ${ }_{\text {Man, }}$ Dir,

## Onward and Upward-

## 

Head Office, - Toronto

| Assets. $\quad$ Income. Ins. in Force |
| :--- |
| $1902 \ldots \ldots$ | 8608,$577 \ldots . \$ 243,181 \ldots . . \$ 5,170,816$

1892 ...... o7,279 ... 29,739.... 1,231,750
Good openings tor good Agents with a progressive Company.
EDWIN MARSHALL
DAVIID FASKEN
Secretary.
P esident.
THE
Ontario Aceidgnt and
Lloyds Plate Glass

## ACCIIENTS

 INSURANCE COMPANIESIssue Specially Attractive Policies covering Aocident. Elevator, General and Public I lability Plate Glass.
EASTMURE \& LIEHTBOURN, Gen'I Agents
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## The London Mutual

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada Established 1859


The MANCHESTER FIRE Assurance Co,
Head Office-Manchester, Eng.
H. S. MALLETT, Manager and Secretary.

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Canadian Branch Head Office-TORONTO JAS. BOOMER, Manager.
T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager. Toronto Agents $\begin{aligned} & \text { Smith \& MacKenzib } \\ & \text { Joseph Lawson. }\end{aligned}$ THE .
[Incorporated 1875]

## Mercantile Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY
All Polleles Guaranteed by the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

## STANDARD muTval eife INSURANCE CO

Head Office,

Authorized Capital, - 500,000 Subscribed Capital, 500,000
125,000 WM. ARMSTRONG $\begin{aligned} & \text { Subseribed Capital }\end{aligned}$ President H. B. REESOR

F. K. REESOR FRANK EDM Dector<br>Inspector<br>FRANK EDMAND,

Confederation Life Bldg.

\section*{The Metropolitan <br> Fire <br> | Insurance |
| :--- |
| Company |}

CASH-MUTUAL and STOck
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO
Authorized Capital, $\$ 500.000$
D. Hirskr, Berlin, Pres.
W. G. WRioht, Inspector.
W. H. SHAPLET, Toronto, Shapley, Toronto
Vice President.
Vice President.
Manager.

## Forging Ahead .. .

In Tendering to its Policyholders and Well Wishers
THE SEASON'S HEARTY CREETINGS Hesd Office. Waterloo.ONT. The DINEANASAS
is pleased to announce that it has written during the past year

## Over Five Millions

of good Canadian Business; and that in all other respects the Company has had a most successful year.

## The Manufacturers' Life

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has during 1903 , once more proved to its many policyholders and friends that it is one of the most progressive and successful life insurance companies doing business in Canada. It has, during the year just passed, surpassed all its previous records by large amounts. The policies applied for reached the grand total of $\$ 7,754,542$. This is an increase of $\$ 1,221,973$ over the amount applied for in 1902. The premiums received on this new business amounted to $\$ 368,833$, or an increase of $\$ 62,983$ over the previous year. The total premium income showed an increase of over $\$ 174,000$, reaching altogether the magnificent sum of $\$ 1,240,000$.

Certainly the policyholders of the Manufacturers' Life have reason to congratulate themselves on the excellent showing made by the company in the year just closed. It is evident, moreover, that there is no better company in which those desiring insurance could place a
continues very active. Travellers now out on the road with spring samples report keen interest in all that is going on in the trade, and have evidently come to the conclusion that the high prices are here to stay. July raw cotton made a new record in New Orleans on Tuesday last, having sold up to 15 c ., though this value was more or less of a local character. In New York even, however, it touched 14.56 c . during the present week.

Flour and Grain.-Considerable firmness prevails in the flour market, and for ninety per cent. patents $\$ 3$. 10 is bid and $\$ 3.15$ asked for carload lots in buyers' bags, middle freights. Manitoba is steady. Millfeed has shared in the general advance in grain stuffs, and the usual quotation for shorts is $\$ 16.50$ to $\$ 17$, with $\$ 14.50$ for bran, in sellers' bags. Oatmeal keeps steady at the recent advance. There have been no price quotations altered for wheat since last week's price current. It, and in fact all other grains, continue very strong under light receipts.

Fruits and Vegetables.-Oranges are a trifle weaker this week, though prices so far have held up pretty well. Apples hold up well in the Old Country markets. We quote: Apples, 75 c to $\$ 2.25$ per bbl., according to quality; cocoanuts, $\$ 4$ per sack; oranges, Florida, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$ per case; Jamaica, $\$ 2.75$ per box, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ per bbl ; California navels, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$; Mexican, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.75$; Valencias, ordinary, $\$ 4.50$; large, 420 's, $\$ 5$, and large, $\$ 5.50$; bananas, 8 's, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.50$ per bunch; Ist, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$; celery, 20 to 40 c . per doz.; cranberries, $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10$ per bbl., $\$ 1.25$ per basket; Spanish onions, $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3$ per large case and $\$ 1$ for small; Malaga grapes, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 6.50$ per bbl.

Hardware. - With the exception of a small decline in cut nails, prices remain the same. These nails, which usually are a little less than wire nails, have for some time past been equal, so that the present reduction only restores their natural position. A fairly good trade is passing, especially in seasonable lines. Metals continue to experience a good movement at steady prices, which, in view of expectations caused by the weakness of pig iron and other structural materials in the United States some time ago, has caused surprise to a good many people.
Hides, Skins and Leather.-In hides the market is quiet. The demand for sheepskins at goc. is good. Calfskins are steady. In tallow there is no change. The leather trade is on the dull side just now, but improvement is looked for.

Live Stock.-At the cattle market this week, a considerable falling off in interest was manifested. The offerings, however, were light, so that everything sold, though an easier tendency was discernible in values. The export cattle sold pretty well, though there were few of good quality offered. In butchers' animals, only really good animals took much attention, as dealers stocked up pretty, well in the two weeks previous. The run of milch cows was light. Sheep and lambs went a trifle easier.

## Nerchants <br> Insuranceco. CAPITALAND Half a Million <br> $\sim$ Head Dffice $\sim$ TORONTO. <br> Agents Wanted in All Unrepresented Districts.



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Do not hazard your all on the altar of friendship. Thousands of men have been ruined by going surety for friends. Better far for you to pay a strong surety company the premium on company the premium on
the bond. It will pay you to the bond. It will pay you to
enquire about our policies.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION MONTREAL - TORONTO

GRIFFIN \& WOODLAND
managers.

Provisions.-For high grades of but ter, the demand is good, but most of that coming forward is poor and finds but a dragging sale. Prices remain similar to those of last week. Cheese keeps steady. Eggs are even a little higher than before; blocked roads in the country helping receipts to be exceedingly light. Chickens are higherpriced, owing to the heavy demand, it is said, for use of grippe patients. Choice dressed are quoted at 12 to 14 c . per pound. Other poultry keeps about as before. There is a quiet market for hops, though stocks are small. Hog products are quiet as is usually the case at this season, but prices are fairly firm.
Wool. - Trade is very quiet. For fleeces there is no export demand, while pulled wools are in some request from the domestic mills

Nineteen Hundred and Three was the best year the SUN LIFE OF CANADA ever had.

Applications received amounted to $\$ 19.672,773.06$,
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Prosperous and Progressive. -. Head Office, Montreal.
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Oapital and Assets. ............... ........................... 2,512,387 81
Surplus to Pollcy-holders. $\qquad$ 1,037,647 33
Paid to Policy-holders 1902. 201,411 88 Most Desirable Policy Contracts.
OAYID DEXTER,
President and Managing Director,
J. K. meoutchegn sup't of Agencies.

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For the Dominion,

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"The Leading Industrial Company of America." Is represented in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada

THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Com panies in the United States. Has been doing business for ove thirty-five years.
THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 89 Millions of Dollars Liabilities of 78 Millions, and a Surplus of over 10 Millions.
THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every minute and a half of each business day of eight hours, and has nearly Seven Million Policy-holders.
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London, Canada-Masunic Temple Bldg., cor. Richmond and King StreetsJohn Rothwell, Supt.
Montreal, Canada-16\%o St. Catherines Street-Chas. Stansfield, Supt.
. Provincial Bank Bldg, 7 Place D'Armes-H. H. Decelles, Supt.
Ottawa, Canada-Metropolitan Life Building, Metcalfe and Queen StreetsCharles F. Cardinal, Supt.
Quebec, Canada-Metropolitan Building, ${ }_{39}$ St. Johns St.-E. J. Payette, Supt,
Toronto, Can.-Confederation Buag., Yonge St -J. E. Kavanagh, Supt
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## Head Office for Gamada:

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The Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

General Manager for Oanada

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PELICAN and BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE

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Financial Strength Unsurpassed. CAPITAL, - $\$ 5,000,000$ Large Bonuses. Moderate Rates of Premium

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Assurances effected on first-class lives "Without Medical
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 INSURANCE COMPANYAvailable Assets................................... $\$$ E1,28\%,215 Investments in Canadá.. ...... ........ ... 3,300,000
Insurances accepted at lowest Current Rates

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FIRE RISKS accepted at ourrent rates Toronto Agents :
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## NATIONAL LIFE

ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
This progressive Canadian Company wants agents in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and North West Territories. Apply HEAD OFFICE, Temole Building, Toronto.

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Assurance Comoany
has no equal.
It gives the necessary Home Protection for less money than the Regular Policies. Write for Booklet explaining it.

JOHN MILNE, Managing Director.

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Policy-holders and Guarantors of the
North American Life Assurance Co.
will be held at the Head Office of the Company, North American Life Building, 112-118 King St. West, Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, 28th January, 1904.
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
for the reception of the Annual Report, a Statement of the Affairs of the Company, the Election of Directors, and the transaction of all such business as may be done at a General Meeting of the Company.
Participating Policy-holders have one vote for each $\$ 1,000$ of insurance held by them.

January 13th, 1894. Managing-Director.

## Agency Organizers Wanted.

The Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company wants January ist, 1904, Two Agency Organizers, one for their Maritime Province Division and the other for their Northwest Division. Must have a good knowledge of the territory, with successful experience in canvassing and in selecting and developing agents. A good opportunity for energetic young men.

DAVID BURKE,
General Manager, - Montreal.

## 41 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

## Sometimes a revision of policy forms means

## THOROUGHESS

 in everv detail in the changes that have beenmade by the Union Mutual-re-arrangement of features, reduction of rates, liberalizing of rights, a contract mociern to the highest and pleases long.

## UNION MUTUAL

 LIFE INSURANGE Co. Portland, Maine.Fred E. Richards,
Arthur L. Bates,
President.
Vice-Presideat Agents always desired -the kind who write policies and hold
HENRI E. MORIN, Chief Agent for Canada, $15^{1}$ St. James St., Montreal, Canada, For Agencies in Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Onta io, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager ${ }_{15}$ I St. James Street, - Montreal.

## PHENIX

Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, N.Y. WOOD \& KIRKPATRICK, Agents. TORONTO


[^0]:    Money advanced on tne security of Real Estate
    on tavorable terms.
    Debentures issued $n$ Currency or Sterling Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on deposits. J. W. Little, G. A. SOMERVILLE, President.

    Manager.

[^1]:    Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-rp

    8400,000
    138,000
    Money loaned on improved frcehold at low rates. Liber terms of repayment.

    JOHN HILLOCK,
    JOHN FIRSTBROOK. President. Vice-Pres.

[^2]:    Every Man in Canada Who Has Goods to Sell in the British West Indies

    ## should either go out or send a repre-

    sentative We are willing to make special rates to "bona fide" salesmen, and will be glad to hear from friends who wish to develop their export trade in the South. Our steamers are the finest in the trade.$\underset{H A}{\text { PICKFORD \& BLACK, }}$

[^3]:    Manufacturing and Wholesale Stationers.
    43 to 49 Bay Street, Toronto.

[^4]:    A company is being formed in British Columbia under the name of the A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, for the purpose of manufacturing band, gang and circular saws, thus diverting the manufacture of these and such articles required by the big lumbering interests of the Province from the United States.
    The residents of Ladner, a town on the south bank of the Fraser river, in British Columbia, are petitioning the British Columbia Electric Railway to extend their line to the delta. As, however, this, in a short while, would make the third means of transportation to that district. it is not altogether probable that the extension will be made, at any rate for a year or two.

