

What they say of

The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

-"Your valuable Journal."-James Hart, Demorest-

-"Your paper is fully appreciated."-The S. Rogers Oil Co. Ottawa.

-"I consider it the best by far of any in Canada."-H. C. Mills, Summerside, P.E.I.

-"I consider your paper the best of its kind in Canada."-J. H. McEachern, Hudson's Bay Co.

-"You have a valuable paper . . . is worthy of a place in the office of any firm."-J. P. Lawrason, St. George, Ont.

--- "Particularly well-written editorials on commercial questions contained in your paper."-The Breithaupt Leather Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.

—"I value the 'Journal' (of Commerce) highly. ... It is worth many times its cost to me in my business."— J. D. Thomson, General Merchant, Buckingham.

--"I do not like to be without the 'Journal of Commerce,' as it contains many useful hints which are of value to me."-D. R. McPherson, Stratford.

"—"Please arrange for a copy of the 'Journal (of Commerce) to be sent regularly to His Excellency."—W. T. Hewett (Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen).

--"We take much pleasure in reading the 'Journal of Commerce,' and in every issue find something which interests us."-Campbell Bros., St. John, N.B.

 —"Glad as a business man to see you manifest some independence when treating public questions involving business political advantages."—T. B. Rider & Son, Fitch Bay.

all over Canada.

--"I enclose renewal subscription to the 'Journal of Commerce,' which I think is the best paper of the same class published in Canada." - N. W. Gingrich, St. Jacobs, Ont.

. . I owe the pleasure of reading your article on plan for Federating the Empire. Let me say that it has given me great delight by its literary davour and pungency not less than by its demolition of an almost grotesque scheme.—Goldwin Smith.

¹³⁷ The above—wholly unsolicited—are cudled from a number of flattering testimonials sent us from all parts of Canada.

M. S. FULEY,

Managing Editor and Proprietor, "Journal of Commerce,"

Montreal.

THE SAPPHIRE INKSTANDS

Trade Mark:—"SAPPHIRE." (DARKE'S PATENT SCREW STOPPER.) SOLE MAKER:

EDWARD DARKE,

14a Great Marlborough Street, Regent St., near Oxford Circus, London, Eng.

WELL ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF MARKING INK IN THE LAUNDRY-BECAUSE



No. 3. Plain. ; size,

- 1. It Saves Time as washing is seldom necessary.
- 2. Ink, about two-thirds.
- 3. Breakages, which mostly occur in washing.
- 4. New Ink-Pots, as a broken part can be replaced.
- Dirty Fingers and Blots, as clean ink is in sight and the dip adjustable.
- 6. Waste from evaporation, 'and Spilling, especially if rubber shoe and pin-cushion is added.

PRICES.—No. 3. Plain, Ebonite Stopper, 2s. 6d. each. Shoe, 1s., and Pen-rack, 2d. extras. No. 2. Plain, Ivory and Black Porcelain, 2s each; Pen rack, 2d.



.

262 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.				
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.		
The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. Capital (paid-up)	The Chartered Banks.	<section-header> The Chartered Banks. Description Accorporated by Act of Parliament, 1836. LEAD OFICE: MONTREAL. CAPTAL PAID-UP \$,000,000 Markland Moleon, Lt. Cole F. C. Heenshaa \$,000,000 Markland Moleon, Lt. Cole F. C. Heenshaa \$,000,000 Markland Moleon, Lt. Cole F. C. Heenshaa \$,000,000 Baraches; W. H. Deraper, Inspector. \$,000,000 Baraches; W. H. Deraper, Inspector. \$,00</section-header>		
Guelph, "Chatham, N.B. Greenwood, B.C. Hamilton, "Freder'cton, "Kelow na, B.C. Monoton, "Nelson, B.C. Sherman Av. St. John, "New Denver, B.C. Kingston, Ont. Amherst, N. S. New Westmin- Glace Bay, "ster, B.C. Lindsay, "Halifax, "Rossland, B.C. London, "Sydney, "Vancouver, B.C. Ottawa, "Yarmouth, N.S. Vernon, B.C. Paris, "Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C. Paris, "Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C. Paris, "Brandon, Man. Victoria, B.C. N. NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane. E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, Manager. Spokane, WashBank of Montreal. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. "The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-The National City Bank. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "Antional Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. "I. Ba. Moors & Co.	BANK'S BRANCHES. AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)—W. Lawson and J.C. Weish, Agents. San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)—H. M. J. McMichael and A. S. Ireland (acting) Agent. Chicago—Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—National Bank of Scotland, Limited. and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ire- land, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; National Bank, of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan— Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies –Colonial Bank. Paris — Credit Lyonnais. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais. Tyons—Credit Lyonnais. Tagen Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. — Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London, and West Indies. McMathemathemathemathemathemathemathemathem	Highgate, Iroquois, Kingsville, London, Meaford, Morrisburg, Norwich, Ottawa.Montreal. St. James Street. Market and Harbor Br. St. Catherine St. Br. Ouebee, Sorel. Victoriaville.ACENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIESAGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIESMontreal. Muster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia, and Newsich. DORIGN AGENTS.Montreal. St. Catherine St. Br. Ouebee, Sorel. Victoriaville.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal. Market and Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.Montreal.Montreal. Montreal.<		
Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. The Anglo-Californian Bk., Ltd Montreal, October 31, 1904.	Hor David MacKeen. Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pease, General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Inspector. Amherst, N.S. Bridgewater, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Charlottetown, R.B. Bedmundston, N.B. Edmundston, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Lunenburg, N.S. Montreal, West End, Manitan, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Neensole, N.B. Costawa, Dank St. Oxford, N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Brodericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Neetson, N.B. Montreal, West End, Nanimo, B.C. Newscatle, N.B. Costawa, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, CORRESPONDENTS:	 33 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebee. Savings Bank Department at all Branches. Collections given prompt attention. Draits issued payable in all parts of the world. General banking business transacted. D. M. STEWART. Gen. Manager and 2nd Vice-President. THE ONTARIO BANK CAPITAL PAID-UP		

UNTARIU.	UP IARIO.	UNIANIO.
Toronto,	Gananoque.	Stayner,
5 Offices.	London,	Sudbury,
Allandale.,	London East,	Thornbury,
Barrie.	Millbrook,	Wallaceburg,
Brockville,	Oakville,	QUEBEC.
Cardinal.	Oil Springs,	Montreal,
Cobourg,	Omemee,	3 Offices.
Coldwater,	Peterboro,	Maisonneuve,
Collingwood,	Petrolia,	Pt. St. Charles
Copper Cliff,	Port Hope,	Gaspe,
Creemore,	Preston,	BR. COLUMBIA
Dorchester,	St. Catharines,	Rossland,
Elmvale,	Sarnia,	S. C. Marchard Prog. 1. Strand
	BANKERS	I VINCE.
Tondon Eng.	The London (%	Last Last Las

London, Eng.—The London City and Mi Bank, Ltd. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Chicago—First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collectio Commercial Paper and Securities. Midland

collection of

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

	BRANCHES:	
Alliston,	Fort William.	Ottawa,
Aurora,	Kingston.	Peterboro.
Bowmanville,	Lindsay,	Port Arthur,
Buckingham, Q.	Montreal,	Sudbury,
Cornwall,	Mount Forest.	Trenton,
Collingwood,	Newmarket,	Tweed, Waterford.
Toronto:	Scott and Well Queen and Por	lington Streets.
	Yonge and Ric	
	Yonge and Car	

AGENTS:

London, Eng.—Part's Bank, Limited, France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York — Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston—Fliot National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital...... \$8,700,000\$3,500,000 Rest .

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Hon. GEO. A. COX. President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.

112 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager.

London, Eng., Office :- 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or collect bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

Bankers in Great Britain.

The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

 Capital Authorized
 - - - - \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 - - - - 500,000

 Capital Paid-up
 - - - - 500,000

 Rest Account
 - - - - 217,500

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq. - - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - - Cashier. BRANCHES-Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Twistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchanis Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

aidant

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

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

BANKERS:

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

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

Union Bank of Canada Establish d 1865.

 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.
 \$4,000,000

 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.
 2,500,000

 CAPITAL PAID-UP
 2,500,000

 REST
 1,000,000

 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Board of Directors:

Didsbury, N.W.T. Edmonton, N.W.T. Frank, N.W.T. Erin, Ont. Glenboro, Man. Haileybury, Ont. Hamiota, Man. Hartney, Man. Hubbar, Ont. (sub to Erin), Holland, Man. Innisfail, N.W.T. Shelburne, Ont. (sub to Smith's Falls.) Kemptville, Ont. Kinburn, Ont., (sub to Pakenham) Athiburn, Ont., (sub to Pakenham) Hethorlige, N.W.T. Iumsden, N.W.T. Manitou, Man. Manitou, Man.

Imperial Bank of Canada Capital Paid-3.000.000

Rest		• • • • • • •		\$3,000,000
------	--	---------------	--	-------------

rines, Marie,

LIECIFCOOF

Capital Paid-up .	\$3,000,000
Rest	\$3,000,000
DIRE	CTORS:
T. R. MERRITT,	President,
D. R. WILKIE,	Vice-President. Robert Jaffray. Wm. Hendrie,
Wm. Ramsay,	Robert Jaffray.
Elias Rogers,	wm. Hendrie,
James Kerr Osborne	e, Charles Cockshutt.
HEAD OFFI	CE, TORONTO.
	General Manager.
E. HAY, Assista	nt General Manager.
	, Chief Inspector.
BRANCHES IN PR	OVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Bolton, Listow	rel, St. Catharines, ra Falls, Sault Ste. Marie Bay, St. Thomas, a, Toronto,
Essex, Niagan	ra Falls, Sault Ste. Marie
Fergus, North	Bay, St. Thomas,
Galt, Ottaw	a, Toronto,
Hamilton, Port C Ingersoll, Rat Po	wenand,
BRANCH IN PROVINC	CE OF QUEBEC-Montreal.
BRANCHES IN	NORTH-WEST AND
	H COLUMBIA.
Arrowhead, B.C.	Balgonie, Assa.,
Brandon, Man.	Revelstoke, B.C.
Calgary, Alta.	Rosthern, Sask.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Strathcona, Alta.
Edmonton Alta	Trout Lake, B.C.

Kostnern, Jasa. Strathcona, Alta. Trout Lake, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Wetaskiwin, Alta. Winnipeg, Man. Granbrook, B.C. Edmonton, Alta, Golden, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Prince Albert, Sask. Regina, Assa.

Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK of UTTAWA Capital Authorized\$3,000,000 Capital (fully paid up) 2,500,000

Rest and Undivided Profits, - 2,573,332 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, President. DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President.

Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley, M.P.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector.

FORTY-FIVE OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Correspondents in every banking town in Canada, and throughout the world.

This bank gives prompt attention to all banking business entrusted to it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated	by Act of Pa	rliament, 1885.)		
CAPITAL AUT	HORIZED	@2 000 000 00		
CAPITAL SUR	SCRIBED	9 600 000 00		
RESERVE FUL	ND	700,000.00		
UNDIVIDED P	ROFITS	200,000.00		
	RD OF DIREC			
Hop I P	en, Esq., Stratton,	President.		
E E	B Tabattan D	ice-President.		
E. F.	B. Johnston, Es	iq., K.C.		
C. Aloe	pfer, Esq., M.P.	, Guelph.		
U. S. W. T	Wilcox, Esq., H	lamilton.		
	Sheppard, Wau			
HEAI	D OFFICE, TOF	RONTO.		
H. S. STRATHY		General Manager		
H. S. STRATHY, General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY, Inspector.				
BRANCHES:				
Arthur,	Hamilton Eas	tSault Ste. Marie.		
	Ingersoll,	Sarnia,		
Ayton, H	Kincardine,	Schomberg,		
	Lakefield.	Springfield,		
	Leamington,	Stoney Creek.		
	Newcastle,	Stratford.		
	North Bay,	Strathroy,		
	Drillia,	Sturgeon Falls.		
	Otterville,	Sudbury,		
	Owen Sound,	Thamesford,		
	Port Hope,	Tilsonburg,		
	Prescott,	Toronto,		
	Ridgetown,	Tottenham,		
	Ripley,	Windsor,		
Grand Valley, H				

nd Valley, Rockwood, Winona, Iph, Rodney, Woodstock, milton, St. Mary's, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. Guelph, Hamilton,

The Dominion Bank

DIRECTORS: M.P..

Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Belleville, Ont.	Madoc, Ont.
Boissevain, Man.	Montreal, Que.
Brampton, Ont.	Napanee, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Orillia, Ont.
Cobourg, Ont.	Oshawa, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Seaforth, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.	Selkirk, Man.
Fravenhurst, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Frenfell, Man.	Uxbridge, Ont.
Juelph, Ont.	Whitby, Ont.
Iuntsville, Ont.	Wingham, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
London, Ont.	N. End Br., Winnipeg.
Bloor and Bathurs	t Streets, Toronto.
City Hall Branch,	Toronto.
Dundas Street, To	ronto.
Market Branch, T	
Queen Street, Wes	
Sherbourne Street,	Toronto.
Spadina Avenue, '	Toronto.
Cor. Yonge and C	ottingham Sts., Toronto.
Drafts on all parts of	the United States, Great
	nt of Europe bought and
sold.	and a second of the second s
Letters of Credit issue	d available in all parts of

Europe, China. Japan, and the West Indies.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON

J.	TURNBULL,	General Manag	er.
HEAD	OFFICE, -	HAMILTON,	ONT.
RESERVE	SETS		\$2,235,000 2,100,000 26,500,000
	DIREC	TORS:	
John 1	. GIBSON, Proctor,	John S. He	endrie,

George Rutherford Cyrus A. Birge, Charles C. Dalton, Toronto. J. TURNBULL, ... Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. H. M. WATSON,Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Abernethy,	Hamiota, Man.	Orangeville,
N.W.T.	West End,	Owen Sound,
Alton,	Hagersville,	Palmerston.
Atwood.	Indian Head,	Pilot Mound, M
Battleford, N.W.		Plum Coulee, M
Berlin,	Jarvis,	Port Elgin,
	Vamlaana D.C.	
Beamsville,	Kamloops, B.C.	
Blyth,	Listowel,	Ripley,
Brandon, Man.	Lucknow,	Roland, Man.
Brantford,	Manitou, Man.	Saskatoon,
Carman, Man.	Melfort, N.W.T.	N.W.T.
Chesley,	Midland,	Simcoe,
Delhi,	Milton,	Southampton,
Dundas,	Mitchell,	Stonewall, M.
Dundalk,	Minnedosa, M.	Teeswater,
Dunnville,	Miami, Man.	Toronto,
	Moorefield, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C
Gladstone, M.	Moose Jaw,	Wingham,
Grimsby,	N.W.T.	Winnipeg, M.
	Morden, Man.	Winnipeg, Grain
Hamilton,	Niagara Falls,	Exchange Br,
		Winkler, Man.
East End,	South,	Wroxeter,
Correspondent	g in United Stat	teg_New Vork-

East End, South, Wroketer, Correspondents in United States-New York-Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Bk. Boston-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank. Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First National Bank. Detroit-Old Detroit National Bank. Kanasa City-National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. San Francisco-Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. San Provincial Bank of England. Ltd. Collections effected in all parts of Canada, promptly and teanly Correspondence solicited.

The Quebec Bank

HEAD OFFICE G Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. QUEBEC Capital Authorized.....\$3,000,000 Capital Paid Up.....\$2,500,000 Rest\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

JOHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Gaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch. THOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.

BRANCHES:

Quebec,	St. Peter St.	Thorold, O.it.
Do.	Upper Town,	Three Rivers, Que.
Do.	St. Roch,	Toronto, Ont.
Montrea	l, St. James St.	Shawenegan Falls, Q.
Do. St.	Catherine St E	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Ottawa,	Ont.	St. George, Beauce, Q.
St. Rom	uald, Q.	St. Henry, Que.
Thetford		Victoriaville, Que.
Pembrol		

AGENTS:

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



The Chartered Banks

BANOUE d'HOCHELAGA

Capital Subscribed\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$2,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,200,000

Head Office, Montreal. BRANCHES:

DIC	mutility.
oliette, P.Q.,	Pt. St. Chas., Montreal.
ouiseville, P.Q.,	1303 St. Catherine. "
uebec,	1756 St. Catherine, "
uebec, St. Roch's,	2217 Notre Dame, "
te. Martine, P.Q.,	Fochelaga, "
orel, P.Q.,	St. Henry. "
herbrooke, P.Q.,	Three Rivers, P.Q.
alleyfield, P.Q.	St. Boniface, Man.
ankleek Hill, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
t. Jerome, P.Q.	1 0,

LQQS

St Va

St. Jerome, P.Q.
 CORRESPONDENTS—National Park Bank, National Bank of N. America, National City Bank, Importers & Traders' National Bank, Mchts'. National Bank, MM. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., MM. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., MM. Kountze Bros., New York International Trust Co., National Bank, Miladelphia National Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, National Live Stock Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale Bank (Umited), Credit Lyonnais de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, London, Eng. Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, Credit Industriel & Commercial, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais, Brussels, Belgum, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany. Banque Imp. Royale & Priv. des Pays Autrichiens, Yiena, Austria. Banque de Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Bolland.
 Tetrers of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

La Banque Nationale

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

CA	PITAL AUTHORIZED, \$2,000,000.00
CA	PITAL SUBSCRIBED, 1,500,000.00
CA	PITAL PAID-UP, 1,500,000.00
RE	DST 450,000.00
UN	DIVIDED PROFITS, 82,481.67
	DIRECTORS:
N	R. AUDETTE, President. A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President Hon. Judge A. Chauveau. Rioux, Naz. Fortler,
V.	Chateauvert, J. B. Laliberte,
P.	Lafrance, Manager. N. Lavoie, Inspector.
	BRANCHES:

Br Quebec, Do. (St-Roch), Do. (St-John st.) Montreal, St-James st. St-James st. St-James st. St-James st. St-Francois, Beauce. St-Francois, Beauce. St-Francois, Beauce. Amqui, Que., Chicoutimi, Que. Deschaillons, Que. Baie St-Paul, Que. St-Hyacinthe, Que.

Joliette, Que. Joliette, Que. Rimouski, Que. Murray Bay, Que. Montmagny, Que Fraserville, Que. St-Casimir, Que. St-Casimir, Que. Coaticooke, Que. Plessisville, Que. Levis, Que. Trois-Pistoles, Que. St-Charles, Bellechase,Q. St-Evariste Station, Co. Beauce, Q.

Agents-London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. New York-First National Bank. Boston, Mass. -First National Bank of Boston.

Prompt attention given to collections Correspondence respectfully solicited.

ARTHUR R. TAYLOR, Manufacturer of Elastic Webs, Belt, Garters, Collar-loops, Smallwares, &c. 78 Moseley Road,

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

Provincial Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

Head Office-Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, M. G.

- M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, President.
 M. G. B. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President.
 Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agricul-ture, Director.
 M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie, Director.
 M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley," Montreal, Director.
 M. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.
 M. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.
 M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: Montreal:--316 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Caraley Store; 271 Roy St., St. Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet. P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-ton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Ferrerbonne, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q. BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice, President. Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President. Hon. Alf. A. Thibaudeau, of the firm Thibaudeau Bros., Montreal. Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard, Legislative Councillor.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate of interest arising gradually to 4 per cent. per Interest of 3 per cent. per annum paid on de-posits revalle on demand. annum, according to terms.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

 Incorporated, 1836.

 St. Stephen, N.B

 CAPITAL

 RESERVE

 F. H. TODD,

 J. F. Grant,

 AGENTS:

London-Messers. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal. Montreal.

The Dominion Savings

& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

6.77

- - - - Canada. London, Capital Subscribed, - St. 1000,00 Total Assees, 31st Dec'br. 1900 - 2,272,98 T, H. PURDON, Esq., K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager. \$1,000,000.00 - 2,272,980.83

URNAL OF COMMERCE THE JUNE N THIANCE AND ME INSURANCE REVIEW.

DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. SUBSCRIPTION

We do not undertake to return unused manusoripts

THE CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERCE.
--------------	---------	----	-----------



The Whitest Alloy Invented.

ALBO SILVER Regd.

As Durable in wear as Fine Silver.

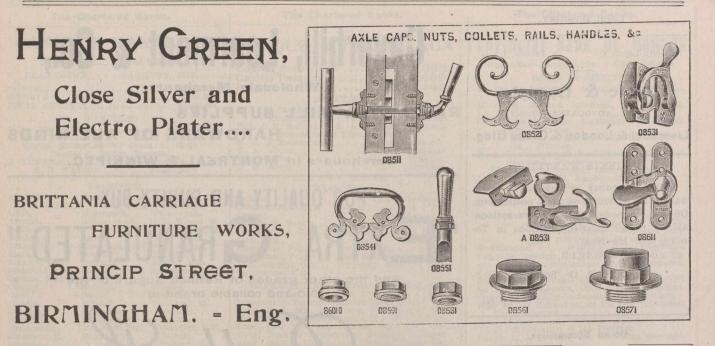
WARRANTED WHITE ALL THROUGH.

ALBO SILVER has attained the foremost position among white metals. The Trade says Test it and it will recommend itself.

WARSTONE CHAIN WORKS,

Hall Street,

Birmingham, England)



Legal Directory.

Price of Admission to this Directory is \$10 per annum

NEW YORK STATE.

NEW YORK CITY David T. Davis (Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law.) Davis, Symmes & Schreiber

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIORThompson & HuntARTHURM. M. MacMartinAYLMERMiller & BlackhouseBELLEVILLEGeo. DenmarkBLENHEIMR. L. GosnellBOWMANVILLE.R. Russell LoscombeBRANTFORDWilkes & HendersonBROCKVILLEH. A. StewartCAMPBELLFORDA. L. ColvilleCANNINGTONA J. ReidCARLETON PLACE.Colin McIntoshDESERONTOHenry R. BedfordDURHAMJ. P. TelfordGANANOQUEJ. C. RossGODERICHE. N. LewisHAMILTONLees, Hobson & StephensHAMILTONStaunton & O'HeirHAMILTON,

Gibson, Osborne, O'Reilly & Levy INGERSOLL Thos. Wells KEMPTVILLE T. K. Allan LEAMINGTON W. T. Easton LINDSAY McLaughlin & McDiarmid LINDSAY Wm. Steers LISTOWEL H. B. Morphy LONDON Bartram L'ORIGNAL. Maxwell MITCHELL Dent & Thompson MOUNT FOREST W. C. Perry MORRISBURG Geo. F. Bradfield . .. Thos. J. Robertson NEWMARKET NIAGARA FALLS Fred. W. Hill NORWOOD T. M. Grover ORANGEVILLE.... W. J. L.McKay OSHAWA J. F. Grierson OWEN SOUND A. D. Creasor PETERBOROUGH Roger & Bennet PETROLEA H. J. Dawson

Legal Directory.

ONTARIO-Continued.

PORT ARTHURDavid MillsPORT ELGINJ. C. DalrymplePORT HOPEChisholm & ChisholmFORT HOPEH. A. WardPRESCOTTF. J. French, K.C.SARNIAA. WeirSHELBURNEJohn W. DouglasSMITH'S FALLS,

Lavell, Farrell & Lavell ST. CATHARINES, E. A. Lancaster. M.P. ST. THOMAS J. S. Robertson STRATFORD .. MacPherson & Davidson TRENTON MacLellan & MacLellan TEESWATER John J. Stephens THORNBURY T. H. Dyre TILSONBURG Dowler & Sinclair TORONTO Jas. R. Roaf VANKLEEK HILL, F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLAND L. Clarke Raymond WINDSOR .. Patterson, Murphy & Sale WINGHAM Dickinson & Holmes WALKERTON A. Collins WALKERTON Otto F. Klein

QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM F. A. Baudry RICHMOND Edward J. Bedard STANSTEAD Hon. M. F. Hackett SWEETSBURG F. X. A. Giroux

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERT Townshend & Rogers ANNAPOLIS ROYAL ... H. D. Ruggles ANTIGONISH A. Macgillivray BRIDGEWATER ..Jas. A. McLean, K.C. KENTVILLE Roscoe & Dunlop LUNENBURG S. A. Chesley PORT HOOD S. Macdonnell SYDNEY...... Burchell & McIntyre YARMOUTH E. H. Armstrong YARMOUTH Sandford **4**. Pelton Legal Directory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, McLeod & Bentley CHARLOTTETOWN .. Morson & Duffy

MANITOBA.

PILOT MOUND W. A. Donald SELKIRK James Heap

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER & VANCOUVER Martin, Weart & McQuarrie SUMMERLAND H. Atkinson

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CALGARY Lougheed & Bennett EDMONTON Bown & Robertson RED DEER, Alberta .. Geo. W. Greene

TORONTO, ONT.

JONES BROS & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLY, JONES,

GEO. A. MACKENZIE, C. J. LEONARD.

English Agent : JOHN AP, JONES, 99 Car.non St., London,

Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States.

M ACECHEN & MAC'ABE, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, etc MacDONALD'S BLOCK, Sydney, CAPE BRETON, Nova Scotia. Real_Estate and Commercial Law,

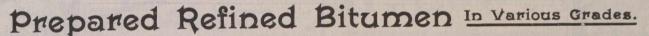
receive Special Attention.



For Solid System Cable Troughs.

GENUINE TRINIDAD





Insulating Compound for Joint Boxes, in Tins or Kegs.

Guaranteed Highest Test.

Special Gable Waxes, Ozokerit, Geresine, &c.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

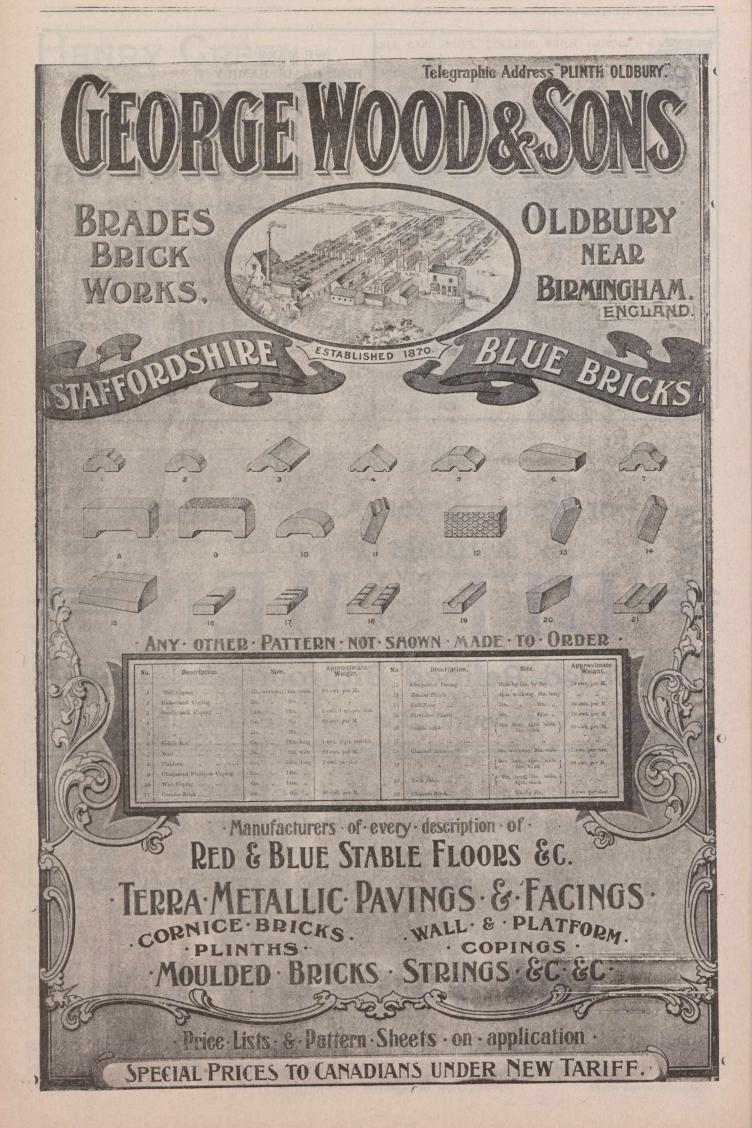
QUALITY ALWAYS RELIABLE.

LARGE STOCKS READY.

SAMPLES FREE.



267







Special prices for Canadians under the new tariff.

Bright Gold, Compass Charms. Crosses Lockets, &c. - BIRMINGHAM, Eng. Special Prices to Canadians, under the New Tariff. Established 1820. Braham & Co., Ltd. Anufacturer Spectacles and Folders IN GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, STEEL, SHELL and HORN CASES, EYEGLASS CORDS and CHAINS and all Sundries for the trade. PEBBLE & CX. SPECTACLES & FOLDERS. A Specialitie. 5 Key Hill Drive, Birmingham, Eng. W. OAKLEY DAVIES 2 Warstone Parade,



SEAL, COMPASS, LOCKET AND CHARM MAKER. GOLD AND SILVER. Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

C. WESTWOOD & SONS

271

Gold and Silver Sheet and Wires of every description, Solders, Etc.

A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF



Silversmith's Stampings in Matchboxes, Cases, Bowls, Baskets. Dishes, Candlesticks, Waiters, Vases, Brushes, &c., &c. Tea and Coffee Sets a Speciality. Brooch Stampings, Beads, Galleries, &c., in Gold and Silver. Every description of Jewellers' Requisites.

Full Market Value Given for Old Gold, Silver, Watch Cases, &c., &c.

14 Hall Street, - - Birmingham, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1847.

JAS. A. HENDERSON, Agent for Canada, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Eng. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED WALKING STICK GUN.

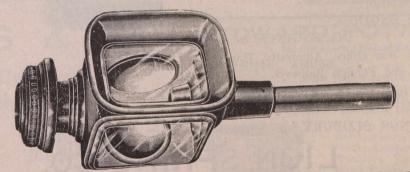
With Detachable Butts and Safety Bolts. Central Fire, to use Eley's or other specified make of Cartridges, .410, 28 and 20 bore.

With Buckhorn or Buffalo Horn Handle, Silver-mount ed. Best make. .410 bore only. Above stick guns are steel throughout, enamelled to imitate Malacca cane. Perfectly reliable and shoot accurate.

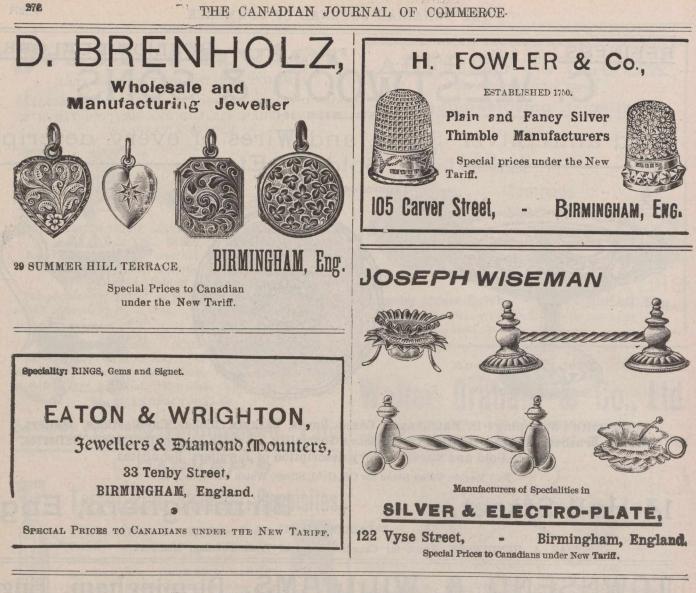
Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

COX, CLARK & CO.

Birmingham, Eng.



Manufacturers of the Famous "B.S.O. SAFETY CANDLE SOCKET." Special Prices under New Canadian Tariff; 33 1-3 per cent. preference in favour of England.



SPRINGS.

We are Manufacturers of every description of MACHINERY SPRINGS, high-class quality and guaranteed workmanship.

Spiral, Volute, Flat or Scroll Springs.

From Round, Square, or Flat section of Steel, from .005 diameter to 3 inches.

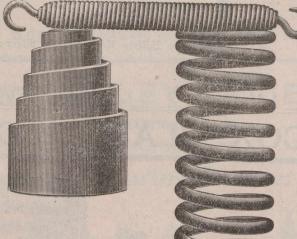
Also in Brass or Phosphor Bronze.

SPECIALITIES RAILWAY SPRINGS. ---For----

BUFFERS, DRAW BARS, AXLE BOXES, LUBRICATORS, BRAKES, DOOR CHECK SPRINGS AND TICKET HOLDERS-For GUN CARRIAGES, FUSES, ELECTRICAL MACHINERY,

SWITCHES, LAMPHOLDERS. ELECTRICAL AND STEAM TRAMWAYS, RELIEF VALVES, SAFETY VALVES. PATENT PACKING GOVERNORS, STEAM ENGINES, GAS ENGINES,

OIL ENGINES, &c., &c. Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, Home, Colonial, and Foreign Railways. PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ENQUIRIES AND PROMPT DELIVERY. Telegrams: "SPRINGS, OLDBURY."



LION SPRING CO.

OLDBURY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

273



Brewing Plants.

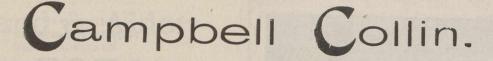
Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

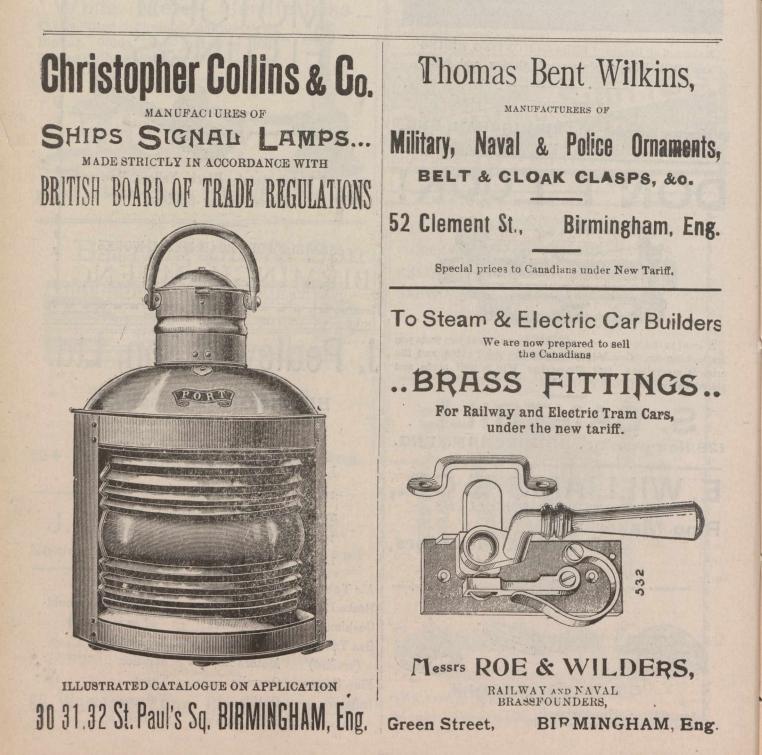




Telegraphic Address "CAMCOLLIN" Liverpool.

Liver Cabinet Works LIVERPOOL, Eng.





C. W. GOUGH & CO. 64 Branston Street, BIRMINGHAM, England. BROOCHES, EARRINGS, PINS, NECKLETS, Manufacturing RINGS, BANGLES, PENDANTS, GUARDS, Jewellers. And every description of Gilt Jewellery. WILLIAM SHILLCOCK, SECURITIES. London, Jan. 12 MANUFACTURER OF British Columbia, 1907, 6 p.c. 103 105 Footballs, Football Boots, 1917, 4½ p.c. ... 1941, 3 p.c. Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1910 85 87 1011 1021 Football Shirts, Knickers, Etc. 3 per cent. loan, 1938 98 97 Inventor of the LACE-TO-TOE and McGREGOR Debs., 1909, 3½ p.c. 2½ p.c. loan, 1947 .. . Manitoba, 1910, 5 p.c. 100 = 101 = 85 103 105 FOOTBALL BOOTS. Patentee and Sole Manufacturer of the McGREGOR FOOTBALL. Jan 12. Shs RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS Quebec Province, 1906, 5 p.c. 1919, 4½ p.c. 1912, 5 p.c. 192, 5 p.c. 100 Atlantic & Nth. West. 5 p.c. Gua. 1st M. Bonds 19 Buffalo & Lake Huron, 210 shr. do. 5½ p.c. bonds Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Govt. Canadian Pacific, \$100 Do. 5 p.c. bonds. Do. 4 p.c. quet. stock. Do. 4 p.c. pref. stock. Algoma 5 p. c. bouds. Algoma 5 p. c. bouds. 102 100 $101 \\ 104$ 102 103 106 A CONTRACTOR 116 13 138 118 131 140 135 109 108 102 102 119 $136\frac{1}{4}$ 110
109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{3}$ 120 -CALIFORNIAN Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, &c. 1st M.

 100 Grand Trunk of Canada ord, stock

 100 2nd equip, mg bds. 6 p.c.

 100 1st pref, stock, 5 p.c.

 100 2nd pref, stock

 100 3rd pref, stock

 100 5 p.c. perp, deb. stock

 100 4 p.c. perp, deb. stock

 100 5 p.c. perp, deb. stock

 100 6 reat Western shares, 5 p.c.

 A STATE OF all a share 22 118 1094 977 496 22 120 1104 (SEND P C. FOR PRICE LIST.) 98¹/₈ 49⁷/₀ 131 107 129 133 108 131 ONLY Newtown Row, BIRMINGHAM, Eng. ADDRESS: 103 104 $102 \\ 104$ $104 \\ 105$ 107 103 $111 \\ 105$ REGISTERED OFFICES, 53, OLIVER ST. BHAM SPINNERS, Municipal Loans. MEERS & PIERCERS 100 City of London, Ont., 1st prf 5 p.c. 100 City of Montreal, stg., 5 p.c., 100 102 100 City of Ottawa, red. 1913, 4½ p.c.
100 City of Quebec, 6 p.c., red'm 1905 redeem 1908, 6 p.c.
redeem 1923, 4 p.c.
100 City of Toronto, 4 p.c., 1922-28 ...
6 per cent., 1906
6 p.c. stg. bonds ...
100 City of Winnipeg deb., 1914,5 p.c.
Deb. scrip., 1907, 6 p.c. ... 101 103 100 102 101 100 101 106 101 101 106 105 102 103 108 103 103 103 Miscellaneous Companies. North-West Land Co METAL SPINNING WERES COPPER & BRASS 5 DELOCK KETTLES, STANDS, ETC. ETC. 75 51¹/₄ 80 51‡ Street Birmingham, ENGLAND Bank Bank of British North America.. Bank of Montreal. Canadian Bank of Commerce 65 254 16 66 256 17

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

277

Leading Manufacturers, Etc. Leading Manufactures. HA. CANADIAN spring Catch Co L NICKLIN. **General** NAIL and PAINT KEGS. with list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion : Brassfounders, THE FRANCO CANADIAN TREATY -MAKER OF-Manufacturers of Extracts from the Canadian Customs Acts; Sterling Exchange,"Franc, German Rixmark and the principal foreign Currencies at Canadian Cus-toms values. Showcase and Fanlight Catches, Casement SHEET IRON & IRON PLATE WORK, Fasteners, Bolts, Handles, &c. Also a Table of the value of Francs in English money, Harbour dues, etc., etc. DESPATCH WORKS, SMETHWICK, Corrected to 1904. Price 50 cents. Birmingham, - England. 39 Green St., MORTON, PHILLIPS & Co. DERITEND, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. Special Prices to Canadians under the Birmingham, England. New Tariff, 331-3 per cent. in favour of 1755 & 1757 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. England. HALL & RICE, Ltd., HENRY WOOLF West Bromwich. Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in every description of The "Typhoon" WELL BOTTOM CISTERN TOOLS AND MATERIALS, Water Waste Preventer. For Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers. WATCHES of all kinds. CLOCKS in great variety. 17 WORCESTER STREET, Birmingham, Eng. Special term to Canadian under the new tariff. ENA ELLED SEAMLESS BRAWN TINS, LARD PANS, DISHES, Etc. Also Manufacturers of all sizes of Lard Pans, JOSEPH HADLEY, Seamless Lard Pans, Brawn Tins, Pressed Meat Tins, Strong Buckets, etc. Upwards of 50 gross, assorted, always in stock. HEAVY STEEL TOY and HAMMER MANUFACTURER, III Seamless Lard Pan, Enamelled Seamless Brawn Tin. Heavy Lard Pan. With ring on bottom, 14 lb. Tin; weigh about 3 lb. each. Weston Works, With or without Handles. All orders executed upon receipt. Write for Illustrated price list. WESTON STREET, NECHELLS,

R. D. D. HETHERINGTON.

187 Moseley Road, BIRMINGHAM, England. BIRMINGHAM,

ENG.



GEO. GONTHIER.

Public Accountant and Auditor.

REPRESENTING

THE ACCOUNT, AUDIT CO., Ltd. OF NEW YORK

II and 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 2113.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Merchants. Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation-extending to all parts of the Dominion renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label shows to what time subscriptions have been paid. Those in arrears will kindly remit. Where a thousand are behind, it means a considerable sum, which should be assisting in preserving the character of the Journal and making it more valuable to its readers.

-The Ontario, Hudson's Bay & Western Railway Company want an extension of time for the commencement and completion of the undertaking.

---The Western Implement & Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg, disposed of their plant and good-will to the Gran Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Toronto. The consideration was \$25 000

-Railway construction is being pushed vigorously throughout Ontario. Twentyfive hundred men are busy between Toronto and Sudbury cutting rock on the two new railway lines that will give Toronto city still further direct communication with the Northwest. On the James Bay Railway there are about 1.500 men employed, and about 1,000 on the C. P. R. branch.

-It is reported at Hamilton that negotiations are in progress to connect the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railwoy, acquired by Messrs, Nicholls, Mackenzie and Mann, and other Toronto capitalists, with the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Railway, about half way between Vineland and St. Catharines, thus giving the St. Catharines Electric Railway connection with Hamilton. Rumor says Mackenzie and Mann interests control the H. G. & B. Railway, which is supposed to have been acquired some time ago by the G. T. R. Rumor has it that the power line between Toronto and Niagara will be extended to compete with the Cataract Power Company.

Many Printers use

GITTINGS, HILLS & BOOTHBY'S



Perhaps YOU don't!----Try them and you will !

The Text and Ads. of many papers are printed with our

Dense Cut Black.

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

Tower Works, Aston, Birmingham., LNG. 12 Crane Court, Fleet St. LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent. less than other countries.

-The Leland Hotel at Hague, Sask., was burned on the 25th ult., for the second time in three months. The hotel was still in the builders' hands. Loss, \$10,000.

-The Ottawa River Railway Company are reported to have awarded a contract for the construction of an electric line between Montreal and Ottawa.

-The Bay of Quinte Railway Company are asking for power to build a branch line from Bridgewater in Hastings county, Unt., to Actinolite in Addington county.

-It is believed that the frost in Florida destroyed all citrous fruits on trees, excepting in the extreme southern part of the State, the total destruction being placed at 300,000 boxes.

-A notice of an article published necently in the London Times, on "The economic handling of material in bulk," by Messrs. Graham, Morton & Co., engineers and contractors, of Leeds, will appear in our next issue.

-An act ratifying and confirming the bond issue of the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company and the mortgage given to secure the same, also extending the time for the construction of the railway, will be sought from Parliament.

-Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to The Penny Bank of Toronto. The incorporators are David Massey. John Irvine Davidson, George Harold Muntz, W. B. Rogers. G. W. Blaikie, E. R. Creig, J. M. Tremble, C. E. Clarke, A. MacMurchie, W D. Ross, J. B. Kay, D. Coulson, D. R. Wilkie, Hamilton Cassels, B. E. Bull, and H. D. L. Gordon.—The Manufacturers' Securities Company has been incorporated, with a eapital stock of \$22 000. -A Winnipeg firm has been awarded the contract for the new Canadian Northern Railway Company's bridge over the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, within fifteen miles of Prince Albert. The structure will consist of nine spans of 150 feet each, the track being 100 feet above low water.

-It is stated that the first turbine steamer will be placed in service between Canada and Great Britain in March next. A second turbine steamer will be operated shortly afterwards. Ine turbine steamers are now, according to an official report, a complete success.

-The Dublin Chamber of Commerce has approved of the objection of the Burnley Chamber to the clause of the Canadian customs regulations requiring exporters to declare to the Canadian customs the home price of their goods. They have resolved to write to the Colonial Secretary with a view to getting the clause withdrawn.

-The Canadian Bank of Commerce have, we learn, bought property in Toronto, with a view of opening three new branches. The locations are Queen street west, Parkdale; the corner of College street and Dovercourt road, and the corner of Bloor street and Lansdowne avenue. It is expected that building operations will be commenced in the spring.

-A company is being formed in Baltimore. U. S., for the purpose of manufacturing fire proof building and other materials from asbestos. A representative of the North American Uralite Company is negotiating the company, which is to be the parent company of the uralite and another company now in existence and working in Canada. In addition to land in Virginia this party said he controlled about 3,300 acres of asbestos land in the province of Quebec, Canada.

Canadians!! Buy in the English Market.

Sellers' Russian Cream

For Brown Leather Goods. Gives a brilliant polish and imparts the odour of Russia Leather.

Does not separate.

In metal screw capped glass jars, etc.

Sellers' Box-Calf Cream

Superior to any preparation yet introduced for Box Calf Glacé Kid and all fine grain Leather Boots and Shoes.



Sellers' Cream Blacking

Supercedes Paste and Lib quid Blacking.

Boot Cream and Blacking for Box-Calf, Glacé Kid, and all kinds of Black Leather Boots and Shoes, etc.

Will not rot the stitches, but softens, preserves and waterproofs the leather,

In air-tight lever lid tins, specially packed for Export.

These goods are superior to those made in America. and under the New Canadian Tariff 33% per cent. cheaper. Full Export Price List and samples if desired on application.

To the Inventors and Sole Makers.

John Sellers & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,

—At Pembroke, Ont., on the 27th ult., fire destroyed the Thibadeau block, occupied by Grave Bros., boots and shoes. R. Goody, paints, oils and wall paper; Pembroke Electric Light Company's office, R. B. Harrison, jeweller, and Martin & Company's, grocers, also the residence of I. Martin.—The brick japan shop of Martin & Armstrong's tannery, at Oakville, Ont., was destroyed on same date. Fully insured.

-The Canada Saw Company. of Ottawa, capital \$125,000, has been organized to manufacture and deal in saws, tools and sawmili machinery of all descriptions. They will also purchase the trade and good will of the Ottawa Saw Company. The directors are: J. M. H. Robertson and F. Bacon, both of Monfreal, and G. H. Bindon, P. M. Feeny, J. I. McCracken, C. McGee and W. S. O'Dell, all of Ottawa.

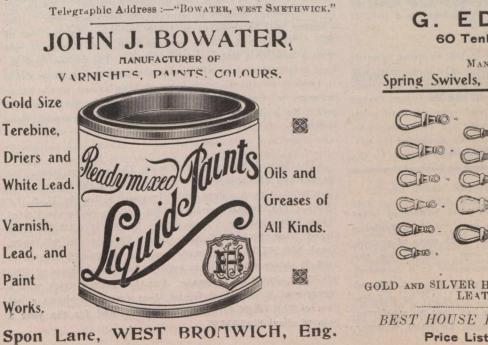
-We learn from Winnipeg that the chief of the Brandon police seized recently a shipment of furs consigned to the

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Contractor to Her Majesty's Governmen.

Montreal Fur Co. branch in Brandon, on receipt of information from Chief Carpenter of Montreal. The furs were shipped from Montreal on January 6, valued at \$20,000. It is said these furs have been identified by the C.P.R. police of Winnipeg as stolen in Montreal some time ago.

--it is a pleasure to look upon the 120 minigrants who arrived in Toronto yesterday, from Halifax, says the Globe, where they were landed by the steamship Sicilian and steamship Lake Erie. With half a dozen exceptions they were bright, ambitious men and women, who were looking for employment and homes in this country. The party included half a dozen exceptionally well-dressed women, accompanied by promising little children. The immigration office placed a number of the men in farming positions. "They are the finest type of men and women we have had to deal in recent years," said the immigration agent at the depot. "Everything at present points to a record breaking emigration to Ontario this year," he added. "The movement, starting this early in the year, strengthens this belief."



BEST HOUSE FOR SILVER SWIVELS Price List Upon Application.

281

We Make Hydraulic Machinery

COTTON BALING. SEED CRUSHING. OIL EXTRACTING. TEA PRESSES. FODDER BALING. FORGING and FLANGING. BRIDGE FLOORING. CONVEYOR TROUGHS. METAL SLEEPERS.

The Hydraulic Baling Press with two boxes shown, together with hand or power Pumps makes a perfect Plant.

PLATE BENDING and STRAIGHTENING ROLLS.

HOLLINGS & GUESTS, Limited. THIMBLE MILL LANE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Write for 1905 Catalogue.

-The Hamilton Street Railway Company's receipts for the past year were almost \$20,000 in excess of the previous year. The figures are:-Receipts for 1904 \$219,594.94; receipts for 1903, \$199,616.41; increase, \$19.978.53. The city's share shows an increase of \$2,858.34. In spite of the curtailment of the service made last October, the neceipts keep on growing. For the fourth quarter of last year the receipts amounted to \$51,-488.53, as compared with \$49,003.63 for the same quarter of the previous year, an increase of \$2,484.90.

-We are in receipt of a copy of Bryce's Standard Interest Tab'es, published by Mr. Wm. Bryce, Toronto. The volume is an instantaneous reckoner of interest at from one-half to 10 per cent. per annum, showing, without any compilation, he exact interest on any amount from \$1 to \$10,000 and from one day to six years. The prices: 75c and \$1.00 for half cloth, and extra cloth binding, are very low in comparison with the saving of time thus accomplished where such calculations are a part of the daily duties.

-The C.P.R. directors propose, it is stated, to spend upwards of \$4,000,000 in improvements this year. The larger part will be given over to the west. Five hundred miles of new standard rails will be laid between Montreal and Vancouver during the year. Bridges will be replaced and renewed, grades improved and terminal facilities increased. In every way possible the intention is to work towards the shortening of the passenger time tables on the main stretches, and to add to the equipment for handling freight in general and wheat from the west in particular.

-A judgment of interest to makers and holders of notes was rendered in this city some days ago. J. A. Lafontaine sued L. C. Roberge, on a note of \$98.15, with costs of protest, and interest at the rate of sixty per cent. On its face, the note bore no interest, but it was accompanied by a document whereby the maker consented to pay sixty per cent. interest to one J. O. Boulet, who had become the holder by endorsement. Lafontaine, to whom the note had been re-transferred, claimed that interest. The court denied his claim. however, and dismissed the claim for a protest which was useless and void.

-St. Catharines advices state that the tomato growers in the Niagara district have declared themselves independently against the canners regarding the price of sweet corn to the factories. A large gathering of vegetable and fruit growers took place some days ago in connection witth a meeting of the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that they could not afford to grow tomatoes under 30 cents per bushel, and corn at \$8 per ton.

-The Sydney Cement Co., Ltd., capitalized at \$500,000, proposes, we are told, to erect a plant at Sydney, C. B., that will have a capacity of 500 barrels of cement per day. There will be a cooperage erected of over 20,000 barrels a year. The company will be prepared to begin operations by the end of May. The cement will be manufactured from slag to be had from a local iron and steel company. The process to be used in manufacturing will enable the company, so they claim, to produce cement at much less cost than at any of the other cement works on the continent. A site for the works, in close proximity to the steel company's p'ant, has already been selected.

-The United States consulate at Three Rivers, Que. has favoured us with comparative figures showing the exports from that point, Grand Mere and Victoriaville, to the U. S. for 1903 4. For the last quarter of 1904 the exports to the United States amounted to: From Three Rivers, \$176,263.82; from Grand Mere, \$106,004 66, and from Victoriaville, \$65,739 22. Total, \$347,997.76. In comparison with the fourth quarter of 1903, it shows a net gain in exports for Three Rivers of \$86,-221.56, or almost 50 per cent. For the entire district with a decrease of \$18,231.51 at Grand Mere agency, it, shows a net gain of \$102.746.58 for the last quarter, and for the year a gain of about \$342,356.52.



-London, Ont., notes.—Real estate owners say there is to be a raise in rentals this year, owing to an increase in assessments. Medium-sized houses for rent are very scarce, and a good deal of building is predicted for the approaching season.— The London branch of the Sovereign Bank is to be located on the east side of Richmond street, south of Dundas. Tenants occupying the stores secured by the bank management have been notified to vacate the premises Feb. 15.—In the market this week chickens sold all the way from 75c to \$1.50 a pair. the highest figure known on the London market.—According to the City Clerk's figures, the total assessment is \$20,141,454. Of this amount \$55,736 was stricken off by the Court of Revision, leaving \$20,085,718. From this amount, too, must be taken exexemptions granted manufactories.

-A proclamation has been issued bringing into effect the charter passed last session incorporating the Brantford and Hamilton Railway Company, with power to construct an electric railway from Brandon through the Townships of East Branttord. Ancaster and Barton, touching the village of Ancaster, to Hamilton. The Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Railway Company, which held a provisional charter covering the same territory, strongly opposed the Federal application, and a clause was inserted suspending operation of the act should the provincial company construct five miles of the line by the 31st of October last. This requirement not having been complied with a proclamation has now been issued bringing into force the charter of the first-named company after the 30th of January inst. The company must expend \$45,000 within two years and finish the road, and put it in operation within five years.

"The Tipited States para' appropriation bill agreed upon in committee at Washington some days ago, was reported. The bill earnies an appropriation of \$100 070.079, while the estimates aggregated \$119,699,638. The appropriation last year was \$2,564,939 less than this year. Commenting on the naval programme, the report says; — "The committee firmly believes that the policy of Congress to build up the American navy should be continued and, accordingly, notwithstanding the fact that we are now building a large number of battleships and cruisers. recommends what is in its judgment a reasonably strong programme for the coming year-a programme which it feels as-" meet the approval of the American people. "Our great national policies, the construction of the Panama Canal, the insistence on the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens, the support of our foreign policies, the great work of regeneration of the Philippines and the national defence, all demand that the building up of the navy shall go on."

HAND PAINTED PHOTO FRAMES.

Wholesale and Retail Only

J. HAMPTON & SONS,

Photo-Frame Makers, Glass Bevellers, Silverers, and Stationers' Sundries.

66. BRANSTON STREET, BIRMINCHAM, England.

Silvered and Cut Plate Glass and Hand-Painted Photo Frames.

Every variety of Hand Painted Plaques and Opals. Mounted and Unmounted.

TELEPHONE No. 04604.

-Grand Trunk Railway system.-Earnings from January 15th to 21st:, 1905, \$597,222; 1904, \$523 681; increase, \$73,541.

-A by-law granting a bouns of \$100,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of shops and a union station at Edmonton, was carried by a vote of 80 to 13.

-The Dominion Government have decided to give a grant of \$50,000 to a Dominion exhibition to be held this year during the coming summer at New Westminster, British Columbia.



this word by those of British blood and training.

public business.

This, however, is an entirely wrong idea, as a revolu-

tion may be effected by the exercise of constitutional

methods as quietly as goes on the ordinary routine of

The word "revolution" is commonly applied to movements of a political nature, which are urged forward by violent attacks on established authority. A national revolution therefore is ordinarily understood to imply

Department, January 3rd, 1905.)	\$4 ,3 97. 988
New Insurance Paid for in 1903, New Insurance Paid for in 1904,	\$12.527,288 \$.7,862,353
Gain in New Insurance Paid for, -	\$ 5,335,065
Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid for Basis) in 1904, Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904, Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904, Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, Total Payments to Members and their Beueficiaries,	\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296 \$61,000,000
Canable man with or whithant experience may seco	ro the vory

Capable men, with or whithout experience, may secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department.— Industrial Agents, Address Provident Department, Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New Yor k.

In the life time of many now living a revolution has been in progress and has been most effective in creating remarkable changes in the old country, changes as momentous as any of those caused during the stiring times of the seventeenth century, and doubtless more beneficial to the vast body of the people.

The revolution we refer to has been in the development of self-government, in England chiefly, by thorough changes in municipal institutions. Many who read this remember the days when large numbers of towns of considerable size in England had no governing body in the least degree responsible to the people. We do not say, "the rate payers," because there were no rate payers, as local taxes, practically, did not exist. There were local bodies nominally of a governing character, consisting of some half dozen or so of residents who collected market fees and other trifling imports, who received the rents of town properties, the amount of and the distribution of which moneys were wholly unknown outside the secret conclave. These persons had been elected by their colleagues, as each vacancy caused by a death was filled by the remaining members. It was generally known that this body treated itself handsomely in the way of dinners, on which most of the local revenue was spent.

This system was revolutionized by the establishment of Corporations, or local councils, who were endowed with large powers of taxattion and administration. Great pride was taken in those bodies, local ambition to serve on them was developed, public favour was courted to secure election and the whole population was stirred to That inestimable benefits resulted is public works. make demands for expenditures on all manner of local beyond question. Water works were constructed in towns which had been dependent on wells, or a river; sewers were built where none had ever existed; police protection was provided, with jails for offenders that were not horribly barbarous as were the old ones; lighting of streets was carried out; a local magistracy sitting daily

was established; sidewalks were constructed; market houses built; also hospitals, schools and town halls; a nre brigade was maintained where none had existed.

As self-government developed so also did self-indulgence, the appetite for public improvements and services "grew with what it fed upon" until enterprises gradually developed of a municipal nature that have created a condition in England which is viewed with no small anxiety.

Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., the eminent statistician, gives some startling figures relating to the finances of english municipalities. We do not agree with some of his ideas, and this is not the place for controversy, but, at present, only for a statement of facts.

In the "sixties," that is, the years 1860 to 1869, the annual local expenditure of England was \$150,000,000, Scotland, \$15,000,000; Ireland, \$15,000,000; a total of \$180,000,000. In 1901 the total was \$720,000,000, or four times what the total was 30 to 40 years before. In 1901 the local governments spent as much as the imperial government, whereas in the earlier period the local expenditures were only about half the imperial.

Here we must express surprise that Sir Robert Giffen did not give us the outlay per head in the two periods, and the percentage of such outlay to the gross income of the people and its ratio to the gross property value of the country.

A striking fact is that the local revenue of local authorities, exclusive of loans, 40 years ago, was about \$150,000,000, while in 1901 the revenue was \$525,000,-000, an increase of \$375,000,000, in a period during which the expenditure has increased to extent of \$540,-000,000. This enlarged expenditure in excess of income was based upon loans, the aggregate of municipal debts in 1901 being \$2,035,000,000, as compared with a very small sum 40 years ago. Sir Robert is strong on contrasts of figures but somewhat weak on contrasts of con-Look at one fact which is typical. The town ditions. of R., in Yorkshire, had a death rate of 30 to 35 reduced to an average of 19 by its very heavy expenditures. From being a fever garden, with cholera coming now and again to carry off 10 per cent. of the inhabitants in a short period; with street riots and nightly disturbances; with fires that had to be left to burn themselves out; without any common schools, except those supplied by private charity, this place became very healthy, and in all respects a well ordered town. Its prosperity advanced so that the inhabitants today are financially much better placed than they were when they had no taxes to payexcept the tax on human lives caused by typhus, scarlet fever and cholera. The cost has been heavy, no doubt, but "the goods are worth the money."

Sir Robert gives us the following figures :

Imperial expenditure	\$350,000,000	Present time. \$700,000,000 720,000,000
Local expenditure	\$530,000,000	\$1,420,000,000
lmperial revenue	\$350.000,000 150,000,000	\$700.000,000 520,000,000
Totals	\$500,000,000	\$1,225,000 000

One this exhibit he remarks, "we are spending at the present time on imperial and local objects together about \$225,000,000 more than we should be spending if we were keeping the exact proportion to our resources of the expenditure of 40 years ago."

The comparison Sir Robert institutes by these statistics does not appeal to us as very relevant, or impressive. We regard it as incomparably better for the imperial expenditure to remain without increase, so that the enormously enlarged financial resources of the country may be utilized in municipal improvements than that the imperial expenditure be increased proportionately to the increased capacity of the people to pay imperial taxes. The aggregate national expenditure then, since 40 years ago, having decreased, in spite of enormous local expenditures, we regard as a very wholesome sign, and as affording not the slightest ground for the assertion that such large municipal outlays tend to cripple the financial position of the country. Battleships are, doubtless, necessary, but money spent on water works, sewers, good roads, police and fire protection has better economic results.

Here and there corporations have been imprudent in overspending the local revenue and so getting into debt, but, with rare exceptions, the administration of municipal business in England, is free from corruption and "grafting." Too sanguine anticipations have probably been entertained in some places in regard to the results of municipal enterprises. Some of these may be ahead of time, but corporation securities generally command good prices, and considering what the cities and towns of England have secured by their financial outlays we are not prepared to say that they have paid too dear for their whistle. John Bull has failings, but it is not one of his faults to buy what he cannot pay for.

HOME AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Our kin beyond the sea are wont occasionally to express surprise that our preferential tariff in their favour has not shown such prompt results as might have been They are apt to institute comparisons beexpected. tween eastern markets, in which they have long had a practical monopoly, and those in the western hemisphere. especially in Canada, where, though under a 33 1-3 per cent. less tariff, they meet with a competition growing keener every year. They are apt to forget that the people of this country, separated by distace so far from the motherland and so contiguous to the most active people of this country, separated by distance so far from the nearer influences-becoming gradually more Americanized under conditions that our British relatives have been too prone to ignore. The purchaser in the east, unaware of many modern improvements which have been so marked a feature of western progress, has long been content with the old equipment-farming tools, for example-which, by their greater bulk and weight, handicapped the workman and lessened the amount of the day's labour. Canadians, however loyal to the trade that "follows the flag," were not slow to see

the advantages afforded them in this respect, and although there have not been wanting men of more enterprise than capital in Canada to compete in the manufacture of these goods, they are often thrown out of the running by the frequent improvements which so extensive a market as that of our neighbours will warrant. Certain English goods sent to Canada are better fitted for other colonies. Our retailers say they cannot sell them.

A case in point has just been brought to our notice dealing with the article of iron bedsteads, which, under the new tariff. Canadian manufacturers supposed they could import as cheaply as they could make them here. A brief experience was theirs. They were shortly undersold by United States makers. Our people have for some time been manufacturing them in Canada, but every year or two finds something new and cheaper from over the border, and commercial travellers are at their wits' ends how to meet the dumping competition, the new provisions in our tariff to the contrary notwithstanding. When full-size American bedsteads are being sold in British Columbia at from \$2.00 to \$2.75 each, it is difficult to see how it pays our people to manufacture for themselves.

Not the least obstacle in the importation of such goods from England is the slowness in filling orders. One Canadian firm which is in the field all over Canada selling bedsteads to the trade, admit that it took four months to get goods from across the Atlantic. Even with cabling orders receipts are too tardy.

It can readily be understood that it is with no sense of blame we write thus. Sprung from the same stock, our people should be able to obtain the right goods as cheaply and promptly from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and surrounding countries, as they do from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois, even without the one-third-less duty we have established in their favour, and if our British friends will only make an effort to act as well as to "think imperially" they can do it. Let them study what Canada wants as our neighbours do, and our word for it the figures we recently quoted from the blue books, showing that the United States sold Canada in 1904 goods to the value of \$150,000,000, while the mother country and the colonies sold us only \$72,000,-000, a slight increase comparatively in imperial trade over that for the previous fiscal year-we say these enormous imports must change their relative positions before the close of the first decade of the twentieth century.

It is high time, we may mention here, that some more attention should be given to certain agents, presumably appointed to look to the interests of Canada abroad. Some of these appointees are so self-sufficient that any views or plans for promoting the welfare of the country which pays them their salaries, are not worth considering if they happen to differ from their notions, or have not in the first place emanated from themselves. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that all such agents have not had an early business training, such as might have better fitted them for the performance of their duties. A word to the wise in Ottawa, will, we hope, prove sufficient.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The Dominion Bank has a unique record for continuous growth without a single year in which it failed to earn a high rate of dividend.

Such a record makes the bank its own competitor, for it is ever face to face with a reputation, the maintenance and the extension of which put the management "on its metal." The business has been considerably enlarged by the branch in this city, which is making rapid progress under the management of Mr. Bogart.

The bank's growth is shown by the following comparison between the figures for 30th April, 1903, and December 31st, 1904:

and the spirit portion of the	December, 1904.	April, 1903.	Increases.
Capital	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,983 865	16,135
Reserve fund	and the second stars with a star where the	2,983,865	516,135
Deposits	29,700,043	23 389,680	6,310,363
Discounts	23,689,045	19,192,349	4,496,696

For the deposits to have risen until they are now about ten times the capital, is a striking evidence of public confidence in the Dominion Bank. It is a condition highly favorable to profit earning, especially when the bank has a reserve fund one-sixth larger than the capital, on which amount no dividend has to be paid, nor interest allowed.

The net profit of the past year, up to 31st December, was \$459,670, which, with \$474,902, brought from last year, made \$934,572 for distribution as follows: Four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. each, or ten per cent. per annum, took \$300,000; \$500,000 was added to the reserve fund, raising it to \$3,500,000, and \$134,572 was carried forward at credit of profit and loss account.

The assets immediately available are more than 50 per cent. of the total deposits.

Mr. T. G. Brough, general manager, has every reason to be proud of the record of the bank since he assumed the management. He is fortunate in having a president who has had a life long training and experience as a financier.

Attention is invited to the statement, of the bank, which is published on a later page in this issue.

CIVIC LEGISLATION NOT TO BE ASKED FOR.

Most citizens, we think, will feel a sense of relief now that the city council has finally decided not to ask for further amendments to the city charter at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

It remains yet to be seen how the changes made in the personnel of the House by the late elections will affect the interests of Montreal. That there will be an improvement in this respect, to some extent, and a better prospects for fairness and protection from all self-seeking interests of a private nature when opposed to the public interests, as represented by the city council, may hopefully be expected. The council certainly has acted wisely in withdrawing the contemplated amendments. There is nothing really in any of the proposed amendments that cannot as well be obtained under the present

charter if the council will show their confidence in the judgment of the people by submitting the various measures to a popular vote as is done in other cities.

It is well known, however, that private bills, of more or less importance are to be introduced at the coming session, measures that the city council should oppose in the general interest as well as in the interests of all sections of the city, any of which may be questioned.

Not only has it decided to ask for no amendments this year, but the council decided also to oppose all amendments to the city charter, not asked for by the city council, but promoted by private interests. This is a satisfactory position to assume, and the result of the session must be to establish the fact—as to whether or not-the city of Montreal is to continue to be a mere source for supply of pap to other parts of the Province, or, if the members who represent it, have the ability and the desire to ensure to their constituents the rights of fair play enjoyed in all other parts of the province. Who, for example, ever heard of the city of Quebec being exploited for private purposes by Legislative enactment during the years that Premier Parent had been mayor of Quebec? Such a thing is unthinkable here, but what about Montreal? cannot the same conditions be brought about here?

RUBBERS.

That "history repeats itself" has been exemplified in many ways, and it appears evident from the course rubber footwear has been taking (or rather hesitating to take) of late years, that we have got to the turn of the road and are again on the path which leads to the combined style and comfort of the early settlers, who found "whole stock" leather boots and shoes quite impervious to cold and dampness. It has frequently been remarked what endurance must have been the lot of the early Canadian settlers before the days of "arctics" and "storm Alaska's," many such thoughts having been brought about as their less hardy successors added extra covering to a pair of feet encased in "satin calf" shoes, which, in reality, are but one-half as enduring, because the so-called "satin calf" is nothing more or less than The early settlers knew this ordinary split cowhide. distinction much befter than those of later generations, for finish and "tricks of trade" have done much in the interval to hide defects and give a touch of perfectness to many an article which has been divided for the sake of extra profit and reasonable sale.

Twenty or thirty years ago those who wore real heavy shoes were deemed awkward, clumsy in manners, in gait and in their duties, because they wore a clumsy shoe. Today the word "comfort" fits in its place and experience has proved that a heavy shoe is easier on the foot when in motion than one having the softness of a slipper. It has taken a long while to get back to heavy solid leather shoes for winter wear, but they are fast gaining ground. The only objection to their general use without rubbers or overshoes has been removed through the introduction of rubber heels and outer soles, which not only serve to prevent slipping, but give a resiliency in walking which prevents the wearer from growing tired as readily. The want of air occasioned through wearing rubbers is found to be not only injurious to health but renders the feet more susceptible to the ills that too often attack.

Rubber as an article of commerce is coming more largely into general use, but its day as a medium of footcovering is already beginning to decline under the more advanced ideas which recent research has brought again to light, and for which we find ample precedent in looking a few generations back.

There is something of a novelty about the abandonment of rubbers and overshoes as the winter approaches. No man desires more weight on his feet than that belonging to his shoes, be they heavy or light; and true it is that rubbers and overshoes lend a measurement to the ordinary foot something greater than is the desire of the possessor. Leaving off rubbers in the early spring, by the person whose feet have grown tender by their use, invites a cold or rheumatic pain more quickly and seriously than the early changing of a fur coat for one of spring weight. All these points are being observed by specialists in the manufacture of the better class of footwear, and accordingly they are using these arguments in the style of their heavy waterproof winter boots and These they make of the same sort of heavy shoes. durable material which kept the pioneers of the Canadian woods from feeling the extreme cold or the penetrating dampness of snowwater on a thawing day. Modern arts in tanning have improved this leather so that it now possesses more inpenetrable qualities, and proves a thorough protector in all kinds of weather.

Then, again, there is a mystery about rubbers which does not help man to take to them at all. Buving them is something like buying a horse at a fair. They may work all right and they may not. Neither is guaranteed, as a rule, and to break them in is often to find they have broken out. In a recent purchase of a pair of rubbers the customer asked: "Will you guarantee these to me?" "For how long?" "While I'm trying them on?" "No," said the shoedealer, "you might stretch them so they would break and then you wouldn't take them."

Crude rubber has now reached the highest price in the history of the trade, and those who wear rubbers and rubber boots this winter have found a much higher price being asked. What is known in the trade as Up River Fine Para has been selling at \$1.32 per pound, while a year ago it was bringing 90 cents per pound. Purchasers for future delivery paid \$1.29 per pound for February deliveries, so that the indications are that there will be no cheaper rubber in sight for some time.

The high prices are due to the increased consumption of rubber in the various manufacturing enterprises such as automobiles, etc., and the fact that the crude rubber is not keeping pace with the demand. Certain other conditions have also contributed to keeping back the supply, as compared with former seasons, and as the rubber originally comes from the most inaccessible portions of the tropics there is no way to better present conditions. The present prices now prevailing will still further assist the substitution of good whole-leather winter boots for the light weights and extra rubber covering. This solid winter footwear once again generally adopted, will relieve the druggist of many calls, the wearer will be relieved of many an ache, the boot and shoe trade will be given a broader field of action in the production of thoroughly sound stock, and there will be found fewer paper counters and chip inner soles by the repairer in his daily task.

Visitors to Montreal during the winter months occasionally have their attention attracted by the presence on the streets of a class of men whose only foot covering (except in severe weather) is bare strap sandals. The men who belong to this religious order are conspicuous likewise for the ruddy glow of perfect health apparent on every feature. Here we find not only rubbers being discarded, but all other covering of the upper portion of the feet.

Some of Montreal's leading citizens are known to have adopted the wearing of low shoes (oxfords) the year 'round, and they cheerfully admit that they are strangers to an ache or rheumatic pain. To get better acquainted with the winter weather is to find it more friendly to us in return, while the more we try to unreasonably shield ourselves from its presence the more susceptible we grow to the ills we thus invite.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S REPORT FOR 1904.

In concluding our analysis of the North American Life Assurance Company's report a year ago we cited the business of the opening month of the year as auspicious of a favourable showing for 1904. In this we were not at all premature. It will be seen by the statement detailed on another page that the business of the year under review was the best in the company's history, amounting to considerably over 61 millions of dollars. The insurance in force at the end of the year approached three millions of dollars more than shown at the close of 1903. To descend to details, we find that the net ledger assets are about \$600,000 beyond those of a year ago; that while there has been a diminution of \$100,000 in cash for premiums, the receipts of cash for investments, etc., advanced sufficiently to render a total increase in cash receipts of over \$125,000 as compared with 1903.

The disbursements of the North American for death claims, profits. etc.. are approaching the million a year mark, being \$937,877.93 in the year just expired. The company appears latterly to favour stocks, bonds and debentures, and to invest less in mortgages. There is also a considerable increase in call loans on bonds and stocks. The cash in banks and on hand is 2½ times that at the close of the previous year. The total assets are \$6,-231.000.06, as compared with \$5,625,800.78 a year ago. The liabilities show \$5,587,346.59 placed "to assurance and annuity reserve fund," leaving the handsome net surplus of over half a million dollars.

Managing Director Goldman, with his efficient staffamong which Montreal continues to give a good account of itself-still proves that the right man is at the helm of affairs in this staunch old institution, and that he has

4

mater al Car

ab

sh

st

du

H

M

in

pe

in

able councillors at the head and around the board is shown by the same old reliable names appended to the statement. Mr. T. G. McConkey is discharging his durties as an able superintendent of agencies; Mr. G. Herbert Simpson, the newly appointed manager of the Montreal branch, will be sure to make his influence felt in that capacity.

CHINESE COTTON TRADE.

9

5

e

s

t

5

f

e

0

y

e

e

e

S

t

y.

r

g

e

3

S

t

• 7

r

e

3-

s.

le

0.

e

et

ıt

m

as

China, with its population of over four hundred million people is attracting more and more the attention of the leading producing countries, according as they find their facilities becoming greater for over-sea trade. In a report on the cotton goods trade of China, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the U. S. consul at Hangchow, China, reiterates the oft-repeated advice to exporters to study the special needs of the Chinese market. He says: "The more the cotton situation in China is considered the more certain it is that manufacturers must pay strict attention to the special needs here in cotton goods if they are to hold the trade they have, not to speak of expanding it. That there has been a decrease in the use of some of our goods, such as sheetings and T cloths, is unsatisfactory, but as a matter of fact the real need of China in the way of cotton goods has as yet scarcely been appreciated. much less have there been efforts made to meet it. Goods of the class now sent are in some respects almost luxuries to the Chinese. There will be an increasing demand for this grade of goods in the future, and as the purchasing power of the people increases the demand will be likely to grow at a much more rapid rate. At the same time the mass of Chinese people are using little or no foreign-made goods. Time was when a large portion of the population took what it could get in the way of foreign-made goods, and did without anything when it was unable to buy such goods. In the past few years, however, the situation has changed amazingly. The change is of permanent significance.

In 1903 the total value of cotton goods imported into China according to the customs returns, was 128,620,004 haikwan taels (\$90.034,002). As compared with 1902, the imports of fancy goods increased from 16.074,092 haikwan taels to 19,320,-246 haikwan taels (\$11.251.864 to \$13.524.172): plain fabrics shirtings, sheetings, jeans, drill cloths and the like, fell from 19,015.300 pieces, valued at \$40,464,942, in 1902 to 13.835.506 pieces, valued at \$29,998,895, in 1903. At the same time cotton yarns increased from 2.447,971 piculs (326,314,534 pounds) in 1902 to 2.738.448 piculs (365,035,118 pounds) in 1903, an increase of 12 per cent. in quantity in spite of the increased prices shown by 23 per cent. increase in value.

The high price of cotton generally last year resulted in the decrease of cotton exports to China. an dthe present prices are having the same effect this year, for, while the figures for 1901 are not yet complete, it is evident from the data to be had that there is the same general trend in the cotton trade. The practical meaning of the matter is simply that when foreign-made cotton goods get too dear the Chinese peasant buys cotton yarn and weaves his own common fabrics for shirts, tunics. bedclothes and the many purposes for which such grades of cotton goods are used.

The increase in the importations of cotton yarn, as above noted, tells only a part of the story. Practically all of the cotton manufactures of China run to yarns, and the reason is that the Chinese consumer finds it cheaper to weave his own cloth from the manufactured yarn than it is to buy cloth from the foreigner. According to the figures given by the statistical secretary of the imperial maritime customs in his annual report of 1903, cotton yarn in 1872 formed 6 per cent. of the total value of all cottons imported. In 1882 it was 20 per cent.; in 1892 it had risen to 42 per cent., and in 1902, in spite of the fact that local cotton mills in almost every part of China are turning out immense quantities of cotton yarn, the amount of cotton yarn imported to the total of cotton imports

was 52 per cent. In 1903 the percentage rose to 53, and there is abundant reason to count upon a still higher percentage in 1904. The loss of trade shown by these figures has been felt by all nations except Japan. The increased importation of dril cloths sheetings. "T" cloths, cotton flannel and other cotton cloths from Japan was marked and still continues. Moreover, the increased importation of cotton yarn has also been to the benefit of Japan, 66,321.300 pounds having been imported in 1902 and 110,854.100 pounds in 1903. Present indications are, however, that there will be a falling off in the imports of Japanese yarn this year.

ine possibilities of colton production in China are enormous. For many years the staple has been produced in the Empire at points covering nearly half of its immense territory. Much of this land is not suitable to cotton raising, but the amount that is suitable, between hills, where the soil is constantly being renaonitated, and in the river plains, where more intelligent cultivation would bring soil of great fertility into use, is certam.y sufficient to supply the needs of China and permit of the raising of much for export. The Empire, however, at the present time, and perhaps for a long time in the future, can not afford to raise cotton on most of this land, which is required for food to support the immense population covering it. Juported food is more costly than imported cotton. So long as this continues to be the case China, of course, will buy a great deal of foreign cotton. If it can be had cheaply in the shape of a finished product it will be bought in that shape. If it cannot be had cheaply it will be bought in the shape of yarn, and the rough hand looms of the natives will do the rest.

As a matter of fact there is a vast amount of cotton which never leaves the district in which it is produced. It is grown, gathered, ginned, spun, dyed, woven and worn by the people. It gets into no trade reports; it is no part of the statistics of any Government. It is doubtful if even an intelligent estimate of the amount of cotton used in China can be made. Local cotton fields hereabouts are supplying local cotton yarn factories with 70 per cent. of their raw material. Cotton from India makes up the remainder. It is probably a fair estimate to say that the proportion will hold good in nearly every part of China. — In the southwestern portion of the Empire most of the cotton used comes from the Shan States. About Hankau practically all of the cotton is of local production.

Generally speaking, Chinese cotton is of low grade and probably will never be suitable for high grade goods, even under the most intelligent manipulation. The plants are stunted in appearance seem to lack vigor and the bolls are comparatively small, with short and uneven fibers. The plants are apparently free from disease, probably due to cultivation in small fields, almost patches, and that cotton is not a regular crop with many farmers. The soil is fertilized in the manner common to Chinese fields, but to me it looks as though the land needs a good subsoil plowing and a crop or two of legumes.

In China the growing oil cotton seems to follow the law of supply and demand more quickly than elsewhere. So long as the natives can secure cotton goods abroad cheaply they raise little cotton, and much of what they raise goes to fill their wadded clothing and bed clothing. But high priced cotton abroad is followed immediately by a widespread increase in its cultivation here, and the climate of a large portion of the Empire is such that the people do not have to wait for another season to roll around before they commence to seek relief.

The increased importation of cotton yarns and fancy cotton goods probably indicates the direction to be taken by American cotton manufactured for export to China. In the way of fancy goods cheap 'Turkish' towels in small sizes are demanded. Goods made in imitations of silk, even very cheap imitations, are popular, especially for outer garments. There is a growing demand for handkerchiefs, plain, dyed and printed. The use of cotton flannel is increasing and imports thereof are increasing. In short, the Chinese are buying more and more goods of the sort they cannot make at home, but the common grades which can be made here or which can be substituted by home made goods must be cheap if they are to sell in China."

BASIS OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

The short wheat production in the United States for the past season has given rise to much discussion among our Southern neighbours as to whether the immediate future will demand the bringing of wheat into the country, as at present, for export milling and home seeding purposes, or whether they can go on supplying Europe with millions of bushels as in the past. The following statement will be read with interest as showing pretty plainly the drift of opinion over there and the production of wheat for many years past:

The Secretary of Agriculture estimates the value of United States farm products during last year at not less than \$4,-900,000,000. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets in the Bureau of Statistics said in the last year-book of the Department of Agriculture that a conservative estimate of the farm value of the farm products of the country not fed to live stock in 1903, on the basis of the census valuation, places it at about \$4,500,000 000. Here is a gain in one year of about ten per cent. in the value of what the soil annually yields to the labor of eleven millions of our people. To understand the rapid appreciation of the agricultural wealth of the country, present conditions must be compared with those existing at the time of the most rapid expansion of the graingrowing area of the country. In the North Atlantic group of States the area under corn increased from 2,780,204 acres in 1874 to 3,508,036 acres in 1879; in the Lake States the increase was from 13,903 883 acres in 1874 to 18,353,646 acres in 1879; in the Missouri Valley the increase was from 8,721,-826 to 17,343,738; in the Northern States the increase was from 15,538,574 to 22,903 355, and in the Mountain and Pacific areas from 93,181 acres to 160,094,-a total for 1874 of 41,-036,918 acres, and for 1879 of 62 368,869 acres, or an increase of 52 per cent. In the five years following the increase was only 11.7 per cent., and between 1884 and 1889 12.3 per cent. Between 1875 and 1880 the wheat area of the country increased from 26,381,512 acres to 37,986,717 acres, or an increase of 44 per cent. Between 1880 and 1884 the increase was only 3.9 per cent., and between 1884 and 1889 there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. The census of 1880 gave the number of persons engaged in agriculture as 7713,875, and placed the value of farms and farm property at \$12,180,501,-538, with the value of products at \$2,212,540,927. According to the census of 1900 there were of the whole population of the country 10,438,219 persons engaged in agriculture while the value of farms and farm property had risen to \$20,514,001,838, and the value of products, not including those fed to live stock, to \$3,764 177,706. Assuming that the growth of the agricultural population since 1900 has maintained the average of the preceding ten years, it must now be in round numbers, It will thus be perceived that while the value of 11,120,000. farm products per head of the persons engaged in agriculture was \$287 in 1880, it had risen to \$438 last year, showing an increase of 52 per cent. Assuming the accuracy of Secretary Wilson's statement that the total increase in the values of farms and farm property during the past four years is about \$2,000 000,000, the per capita distribution under this head amounts to \$2,025 against \$1.580 in 1880, showing an increase of 22 per cent.

The period of adversity for the American farmer was a direct result of the bringing of too many new acres into cultivation in the fourteen years ending with 1884. After that date began the slow process of readjusting the disturbed relations between production and consumption, and prosperity for the farmer came as these two elements reached something like an equation. The calculation has been made that to supply home requirements and the ordinary demands for export there should be for each unit of population 3.15 acres of arable land. This is exclusive of such lands as may be devoted to minor products or employed for pasturage, the estimates being only of such lands as are necessary to produce the requisite amount of cerea's, potatoes, tobacco and cotton. But during the fourteen years ending with 1884 the increase in cultivated area was so great that, after assigning the required 3.15 acres to each unit of population there remained a surplus of 20 248.000 acres, which was employed in growing crops with which to glut the home and foreign markets. As it happened, the arable lands to be occupied had become comparatively so limited by 1885 that the additions to the area in cultivation, during the next four years, were reduced to an annual average of 2,990,620 acres as against 8,183,685 in the ten preceding years. The result was a diminution of the acreage in excess of home needs from 20,248,000 acres to 12,-888,000 acres at the end of 1888. So rapid was the shrinkage of the supply of new lands that the somewhat hasty estimate was made that by 1895 domestic consumption would absorb the entire product of cereals, potatoes and hay, and that thereafter agricultural exports would consist almost wholly of tobacco, cotton and animal products. Had another ten years been allowed, however, the author of this forecast would have had some claims to be considered a prophet.

In 1898 Sir William Crookes startled the entire Englishspeaking world by giving his reasons for apprehending an approaching scarcity in the supply of wheat. We are better prepared to appreciate the force of his arguments today than we were six years ago when there still existed a pretty general impression that the wheat producing capabilities of the country were practically illimitable. The field covered by Sir William's argument was practically the entire wheat producing area of the world, and the potentiality of every considerable portion of it was discussed in more or less detail. He argued that there remained practically, no uncultivated prairie land in the United States suitable for wheat growing. The virgin land had been rapidly absorbed until there was no land left for wheat without reducing the area for corn, hay or other necessary crops. He made the fairly conservative statement that within a generation the ever-increasing population of the United States would consume all the wheat grown within its borders and would be driven to import. In other words, when about a third of the coming century shall have passed away the wheat supply of the world, including the United States, would fall so far short of the demand as to constitute general scarcity. However correct may have been Sir William's inductions in regard to the wheat-growing potentiality of this country, he failed to take sufficient account of the rapid growing capacity of the Canadian Northwest, and present conditions tend to raise a doubt whether he properly valued the resources of Argentina and the undeveloped possibilities of Manchuria. So far as the needs of this country are concerned, it may be safely affirmed that, with the development of a more intensive agriculture, the riches to be derived from the soil are still capable of enormous increase. and that should wheat growing pay better than other forms of agricultural effort, its yield can be enormously increased without assuming any striking increase of acreage.

ONTARIO STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1903 contains interesting information. Of part one, devoted to agricultural statistics, a summary of that portion relating to the grain crops and fruit has been already published, but the figures re wheat growing are worthy of repetition:—

	Fall	Spring
	wheat acres.	wheat acres
1899	913,954	356.721
1900	1,068,640	376 905
1901	911,587	358.048
1902	748 592	303,115
1903	665,028	248.518

The value of farm lands in 1903 is placed at \$620 869,475, an increase of \$16,009 312; buildings. \$247 629,153; implements, \$53 699,190; live stock, \$154 327,267; an aggregate of \$1,086,822,085. The value of live stock sold or killed during the year was \$59,330,931.

On December 31 the number of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged against all occupations to secure existing debt was 14.885, totalling \$14,354.605; while for future endorsation there were 187, aggregating \$491.978. The number against farmers was 7.085, for \$2.548.758, and 88, for \$19.446, respectively. The figures in 4902 were: against all occupations, 15,-684, value \$10.890,615; for endorsation, 142 'for \$1,099,188. Against farmers, 7,193, value \$2,616,538; for endorsation, 42, value, \$21.387.

8

n

e

e

-

e

e

b

t

The assessed rural area of Ontario aggregated 23,930,512 acres, 13,643 069 being cleared, 6,719,720 wood land, and 3,567,723 acres swamp, marsh or waste land. The total assessed area in 1902 was 23,737,010 acres.

On July 1 there were 639,581 horses in the province, valued at \$61,811,456, and up to June 30, 61,967 had been sold for \$6,-448,523. Cattle numbered 2 674,261, valued at \$69,289,924; sheep, 1,642,627, valued at \$7,228,498; swine, 1,977,386, valued at \$13,023,743; poultry, 9 683,573, valued at \$2,973,646. The clip of wool totalled 5,419,900 pounds, valued at \$541,990, and the colonies of bees numbered 207,936, valued at \$1,180,165.

Cheese factories in 1903 numbered 1,126, or one less than in 1902. The quantity of cheese made was 165 306,573 pounds, or 18,500,000 in excess of 1902. The average price was 10.41 cents. as compared with 10.08 in 1902, and 9.09 in 1901. The season's output was worth \$17,203,233, of which \$15,393,250 was paid to 57,102 patrons and for cost of collecting milk, or 88.7 per cent. per 100 pounds of milk, as against 85.5 in 1902 and 75.4 in 1901.

There were 265 creameries in operation compared to 282 in 1902, the reduction being in winter creameries in connection with the cheese factories. They made 10.812.126 pounds of butter, valued at \$2,096,593, the average price per pound being 19.39 cents, and the amount paid by the creameries for milk or cream delivered, including cost of collection, \$1,767,595.

Statistics regarding farm labor and wages show the average pay for male help, with board, increased from \$165 in 1902 to \$183 and without board from \$268 to \$274. Domestic servants' wages averaged \$7.84 per month, an increase of 69 cents over 1902.

BOOTS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ideas are never wanting for the introduction of new boots, gloves, etc., before the last purchased have had time to wear away. Fashion, in this manner, does for the trade what the quality of good goods will often not otherwise permit; and thus we have the shoppers for style oftener at the counter than the shoppers for necessity.

Laced shoes are somewhat better for walking than buttoned, since they afford more to the play of the feet muscles in walking. The heavy kid and the patent colt are offered in those sensible shoes by the best of the made-to-order-only shoemakers, and nowadays they are putting some guttapercha solution on the soles that makes them water proof, and so does away with the sandal rubber for use on showery days.

For evening wear the extremely high heels of the Louis periods are among the latest things, and there is a strong effort to revive the scarlet and gilt heels in connection with patent-leather shoes. Iu dull black suede the effect of the colored heel is pretty, but conspicuous and one doubts if any but the extremists will follow that fashion.

'In the strong boots such as are used for skating purposes one maker is putting a silk flannel lining; while another, more buxurious still, is using a beavy silk instead of the usual cotton drilling or the soft calf.

The carriage boots that are lined with squirrel are the acme of dainty luxury, and now they are fashioned with exquisite brocades, soft chiffon velvets and moire silks, with the requisite lacing holes large and worked by hand, and the lacing string, a silk or velvet ribbon, tipped with heavy bugles.

As for hosiery, the embroidered stockings is surely but slowly pushing the openwork designs into the background. While the plain silk hose that depends upon quality rather than for decoration for its value will always be the choice of the conservatives the exquisite designs that are shown must surely appeal to the woman whose purse is large enough to gratify her passing whims.

The stocking with lace inset on the ankles has been declared demode, and it is a thing to be thankful for, since it was never congruous or even pretty. The insetting of fine madellions of the real laces, however, goes on apace, but the price asked for these—the lowest is in the ne.ghborhood of \$20—will keep them from becoming too popular.

In gloves, the pale pearl, lilac and primrose tints are considered better style than the white glove, which has had such a long and undisputed reign. The glace glove, too, is the one most seen in these although the suede still ranks well.

A determined effort to push gloves that will match the costume is evident; but assuredly no woman with any pretension at all to good taste will ever wear any but a natural tinted glove. Think of the effect of a raspberry-tinted glace glove, with a fascinating gown of that same hue! Or one of almond or willow green!

The half sleeve has brought about a sudden demand for the mousquetaire glove, and with it a revival of bangles and bracelets. Those who pride themselves on keeping up to date are wearing long black mousquetaires with pretty nearly every colored gown, with the single exception perhaps of brown, and a piquant effect is readily attained in the following of this fad.

MISNAMING OF FURS.

Each branch of trade has its own arts and employs them when occasion demands for the furtherance of business. Yet we believe the fur trade might justly command first place in improving upon nature and making the belongings of one animal pass for that of another.

The attention of members of the fur trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the Furriers' Association, of London, has been directed to the alleged practice of certain retailers in wrongly marking, naming and advertising furs for sale, and a joint committee representative of the section and the association has been appointed to deal with this matter, and, as far as posible to arrest and diminish this illegal practice. We have been instructed to prepare and forward to you the appended "list of the most usual misnaming of manufactured furs," and to express the hope that you will use every endeavor to assist the movement by reporting to the Chamber and instance within your knowledge of the violation of the act of Parliament against "false trade descriptions." We are, yours faithfully, Kenric B. Murray, Secretary London Chamber of Commerce: H. D. Hearn, secretary the Furriers' Association.

List of the most usual misnaming of manufactured furs, the use of which is il'egal under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887:

Musquash pulled and dyed, sold as seal.

Nutria pulled and dyed, sold as seal.

Nutria pulled natural, sold as beaver.

Rabbit pulled and dyed. sold as seal or electric seal.

Ottor pulled and dyed, sold as seal.

Marmot dyed sold as mink or sable.

Fitch dyed, sold as sable.

Hare dyed, sold as sable.

Musquash dyed, sold as mink or sable.

white rabbit, sold as ermine.

White rabbit dyed, sold as chinchilla.*

White hare dyed, or natural, sold as fox.

Goats dyed, sold as bear.

Dyed manufactured articles of all kinds sold as "natural."

White hairs inserted in foxes and sabes; also sold as real or natural furs.

kids sold as lamb or broadtail.

American sable, sold as real Russian sable.

Mink, sold as sable.

CHINA TEA.

The efforts being put forth of late years to introduce Ceylon green tea have, it would appear, been noticed in a serious way by the Chinese, who were not sufficiently aroused by the Ceylon and India black teas, which have met with such enormous sales during the past decade. ¹ The U. S. consul at Hangchau, China, expresses the belief that there is about to be inaugurated an aggressive advertising campaign in behalf of the green tea trade of China. For a number of years past, he says, this trade has been very dull. It has commenced to show marked improvement, however, and the removal of some of the export tax and a disposition on the part of the customs authorities to remove all internal taxes on the product possible under present legislation, gives great promise for the future. The Chinese tea guilds have begun to understand some of the reasons for the dull period through which the trade has been passing and mean to avoid some of its results and a recurrence of the trouble in the future. The statistical secretary ot the imperial maritime customs, in his last report, said:

There are two directions in which concerted action by the tea guilds would accomplish much and they are the education of the grower and advertising. The Indian growers, having taken possession of the black tea trade, are reaching out to supply the markets for green tea, and are making every effort to have brick tea factories established. The Ceylon planters. by a system of bounties ranging from 7 cents a pound in 1901 to 3 cents in 1903, have encouraged the growth of shipments of green tea from 1,600,000 pounds in 1901 to 4,000,000 pounds in 1902, and over 11,000,000 pounds in 1903.

This increase in the shipments of green tea from Ceylon and the rise of India in the black tea business has resulted in the depression of the tea trade of China. It has not been accomplished without sacrifice on the part of the Ceylon growers. According to the authorities they have spent for advertising alone \$825,000 gold. This policy has been entirely out of Keeping with Asiatic methods and indicates foreign influence, but the effect as felt in China has been so marked that Chinese tea men appreciate the fact that they will soon have to inaugurate some policy to combat it.

Chinese tea can be produced cheaper than Indian tea. With the reduction of duty made previous to last year the cheapest grades of Indian tea can be produced for about 12 cents per pound, while a similar grade in China can be had for from 9 to 10 cents per pound.

The immediate abolition of all internal taxation on tea before it reaches the foreign exporter, which is very heavy, is one very important requisite for the salvation and development of the trade. The present tax, in spite of the reduction of the export duty by half in 1902, amounts to fully 12½ per cent., and the likin duties imposed at some places in the interior amount almost to the former full duty of 25 per cent. on common tea. Indian teas, which are not taxed, are rapidly driving the Chinese product out of every market of the world in spite of the fact that it costs more to produce them. The proposed campaign of advertising and education is absolutely necessary for China's great tea industry.

BOAT INSPECTION.

A regulation which will excite interest in Canadian marine circles has been issued to the Canadian steamship boat inspectors. It is to the effect that all boats trading between one Canadian port and another must be subject to the provisions of the Canadian steamboat act. Formerly boats which passed the inspection of the English or French Lloyds, the British council for the survey and regulation of shipping or the Det Noroke Veritas (Norwegian Lloyds), were exempt from inspection in Canada and were free to ignore the regulations regarding construction and crew. Considerable feeling on the part of owners of Canadian built vessels resulted.

A large amount of tonnage will be affected by the order. Among the vessels which must be inspected before they again go into commission, says an Ottawa letter, are the Ames, Plummer, Pellatt and the four Turrets of the Canadian Lake & Ocean Navigation Company, the Theoro, Paliki, Seafield and Monkshaven of the Algoma Steamship Company the Strathcona, Donnacona, Wacondah and Neepawa of the Hamilton-McKay Company, and the Neetung, Newmount and Wexford of Collingwood. The regulation will also apply to yachts brought over from the United States by summer tourists.

CONDENSED MILK ADVANCES.

An article of consumption sold very largely in the principal cities of the United States, and which has of late years been successfully introduced in Canada, is now, we are told, to be materially increased owing to the additional cost of its component parts.

A general advance in the price of condensed milk, says a New York letter of recent date, was announced by the leading producers yesterday, all of the more popular brands being included. The advance amounts to 15c to 20c a case, but according to some in the business it ought to be at least twice that, to cover the increased cost of manufacture. In this one of the chief items is sugar, the recent advance in which has added very heavily to the cost of producing the various brands of sweetened condensed milk. Other reasons for the advance are found in the higher market for tin and for raw milk. In this connection it was learned yesterday that competition of inferior grades of condensed milk has been very greatly lessened by the recent action of the State Commissioner of Agriculture in beginning proceedings against manufacturers who are alleged to violate the law in turning out a product deficient in butter fats. It is held that an even more severe blow has been struck at the producers of such goods by the health authorities stopping the sale of skimmed milk by the up-State dairies. Being thus deprived of the raw material from which the inferior condensed milk was made it is thought that so far at least as this State is concerned no more will be manufactured. According to an official of one of the large companies, through whose exertions the production of condensed skimmed milk has been stopped, such manufactured stock as exists is being sold to bakers and confectioners, as it cannot now be offered in the general market without danger of bringing the seller under the law.

THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of the Dominion Textile Co., referred to last week, was held last Friday. The officers and directorate have been elected as follows: President, David Yuile (secretary Dominion Cotton Co.); first vice-president. Hon. L. J. Forget; second vice-president, C. B. Gordon (Standard Shirt Co.); secretary Mr. C. E. Hanna, (Diamond Flint Glass Co.); directors, Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. H. Vincent Meredith (Bank of Montreal); H. S. Holt, (Light, Heat & Power Co.); J. P. Black, Col. F. C. Henshaw, (Montmorency Mills); David Morrice (Canadian Col'd Cotton Co.); G. A. Grier, David Williamson, S. Carsley, Wm. J. Whitehead (of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co.), and A. J. Brown.-Mr. A. B. Mole (Manager Dominion Cotton Co.), was appointed acting manager.

-A meeting of the Western Ontario shoe manufacturers was held at Toronto some days ago to hear the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and to present a schedule of prices on staple lines of leather shoes, with a view to securing some semblance of uniformity. The manufacturers some weeks ago advanced the price on individual lines from five to ten per cent., but this scheme aims at uniformity in all staple lines, which the makers have been cutting on. Members were present from Berlin, Galt, Brampton, Waterloo, Toronto, Elora and other points to the number of twenty-five. As the committee had not completed the schedule the meeting was adjourned for two weeks, and in the meantime the committee will meet at Brampton to draw up a schedule. While the shoe manufacturers were in session an important meeting of the boot and shoe jobbers and felt goods manufacturers was being held in another room of the hotel. The felt manufacturers reached an understanding on prices and terms with the jobbers, the advance grading from five to ten per cent.

-London Clearing House.-Total clearings for month of January 31st, 1905, \$4,342,730.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders.

Ine thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution. Toronto. on Wednesday, January 25th, 1905.

Among those present were noticed :----

Lieut.-Col. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, Messrs. Wm. Ince, Wm. Spry, E. B. Osler. M.P.; W. D. Matthews, Thos. Walmsley, W. G. Cassels. David Smith, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadley, G. N. Reynolds A. Foulds, A. A. Jones, H. Gordon MacKenzie, J. Gordon Jones, W. Crocker, J. F. Kavanagh, J. G. Ramsay, W. C. Lee, W. C. Crowther, F. J. Phillips, F. D. Brown, H. B. Hodgins, W. C. Harvey, R. Mulholland, S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamm, J. F. Risley, Jno. Stewart F. J. Harris, Wm. Davies, A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, E. S. Ball, W. Booth, J. Bruce Macdonald, R. A. Stapells, Wm. Mulock, R. T. Gooderham, Dr. Andrew Smith, Jno. J. Dixon, Chas. Cockshutt, A. E. Webb, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. D. Matthews. seconded by Mr. Wm. Ince, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:--

To the shareholders:

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1904:--

Balance of profit and loss account, December 31,

1903.... Profit for the year ending December 31, 1904, after

deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts....

459,670.0	1
\$934.572.6	4

00

64 00

\$474,902.63

Dividend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., paid April 2, 1904.\$75 000.00 Dividend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., paid July 2, 1904. 75,000.00 Dividend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., paid Oct. 1, 1904. 75,000.00 Dividend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., payable Jan. 3, 75,000.00

1905	300,000.0
	\$634.572.6
Transferred to reserve fund	500,000.0
the second state of the second s	0104 570 0

Balance of profit and loss carried forward. . . \$134,572.64

RESERVE FUND.

Bafance at credit of account, December 31, 1903.	\$3,000,000.00
Transferred from profit and loss account	500,000.00
Transforred	

\$3,500,000.00

E. B. OSLER,

President.

Toronto, January 7, 1905.

Property has been purchased at the corner of Bloor street and Dovercourt road, where an office will shortly be opened. The Stanstead branch was closed in July last.

All branches of the bank have been inspected during the past year.

E. B. OSLER. President.

Toronto, 25th January, 1905.

The report was adopted and the thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for

their services, and to the general manager and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, T. Eaton, J. J.

Foy, K.C., M.P.P., Wm. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, vicepresident, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation	\$2,690,324.00
Deposits not bearing interest\$ 3,752,972.23	
Deposits bearing interest (includ-	
ing interest accrued to date) 25,947,071.15	at all. The
and the eventers, but an prediction and the	29,700,043.38
Total liabilities to the public	.\$32,390,367.38
Capital stock paid up	3,000,000.00
Reserve fund \$ 3,500,000.00	
Balance of profits carried forward. 134 572.64	
Dividend No. 89, payable Jan. 3. 75,000.00	
Former dividends unclaimed 103.75	di wor the
Reserved for exchange, etc 21,726.50	
Rebate on bills discounted 104,019.24	
to camp permittion growth an antity canadration	\$ 3,835,422.13

\$39,225,789.51

ASSETS.

	and a second of the second	
Specie\$	1,081,098.86	
Dominion Government demand	RIVIBUL	
notes	2,555,181.00	
Deposits with Dominion Govern-		
ment for security of note circula-		
tion	150 000.00	
Notes of and cheques on other		
banks	1,369,290.51	
Balances due from other banks		
in Canada	820,558.00	
Balance due by London agents.	66,569.50	
Balances due from other banks		
elsewhere than in Canada and		
the United Kingdom	2,342,794.63	h . ingles
Provincial Government securities.	92,683.21	A Participation
Canadian municipal securities and		
Braish or foreign or colonial		
public securities other than		
Canadian	672,162.33	
Railway and other bonds, deben-		
tures and stocks	3,006,450.78	
Loans on call secured by stocks		
and debentures	2,874,619.16	
	Alberta Samilia	\$15,031 4
Bills discounted and advances		
current	23 689,045.15	
Overdue debts (estimated loss pro-		
vided for)	9,179.69	
Real estate, other than bank pre-		
mises	36,877.99	
Mortgages on real estate sold by		
the bank	6,000.00	
Bank premises ~	446,000.00	
Other assets not included under	STARS STARS	
foregoing heads	7,278.70	AND PARA
		24.194.3

24,194,381.53

107.98

\$39,225,789.51

T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

Toronto. December 31, 1904.

WOOL.

Referring to conditions as they exist across the line the following Boston report shows pretty conclusively that there will be a scramble for medium and coarse wools before increase in production will be sufficient to ease the market. Wool merchants have probably never entered upon a new year in the face of such exceptional conditions as those which at present prevail. Supplies in the market are reduced to a minimum owing to the very large purchases made by the big consumers, rendered necessary by the fact that their stocks of the raw material had become so well depleted when the new clip began to move last summer. The new wools went into consumers' hands with great rapidity, especially as many of them were found to be well grown, of light shrinkage and strong. So eager in fact were consumers for these wools that they were sold in the original bags without being graded at all. The wool merchants had paid high prices for the clips bought from the growers, but so urgent was the demand which afterwards set in from consumers that the merchants were able to turn their wools quickly and at a handsome profit. The past year, therefore. has been a very satisfactory one to the wool merchant as well as to the grower, who was enabled to secure a higher price for his wool than he had been able to obtain for a number of years.

But now the wool lofts in Boston are practically empty, the estimated supply on hand in this, the greatest market in the country, being less than 30,000,000 lbs., including both domestic and foreign wools, it being estimated that of domestic wools there are barely 20,000,000 lbs. Ordinarily at this time of the year there would be a stock here amounting to about 75,000,000 lbs.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Financial trouble hovers over the premises of Gold & Cohen, tailors, etc., Montreal. Legal proceedings have been instituted at the instance of H. H. Wolff & Co., and the members of the firm are under bonds to appear on Tuesday next to answer a charge of fraud.

Saul Solomon Montreal, was doing well in retail clothing but last May sold out and started as manufacturer. He now assigns with debts of some \$15,000, the principal creditors being: Bagley & Wright, Mfg. Co., \$2,745; Gault Bros., \$1,415; Greenshields, Ltd., \$1,469; G. E. Galloway & Co. Leeds, Eng., \$3,000.

Ottawa Clearing House.—Total for week ending Jan. 26, 1905, \$2,045,231.75; corresponding week last year, \$1,502,352.81.

-- Canadian manufacturers are, according to a Toronto report. arranging to petition the Attorney-General to amend the lien laws so, as to extend the time for filing liens for materials delivered upon municipal or Gevernment works, and also to amend the County Court and Supreme Court acts in order to permit the commencement of proceedings for garnishment in both these courts simultaneously with the issue of the writ of summons, as is now permissible in division courts. The object is to give the manufacturers, who sell on thirty days' time, the opportunity to file liens after default has been made and in cases where actions have to be brought to recover moneys for material furnished in this way to attach the debt of service of the summons, instead of being compelled, as at present, to wait until the creditor has obtained a judgment in the courts and thereafter has obtained an attaching order, The period that elapses in the present process of the law is too slow it is stated, and often affords "sufficient time for the bird to fly," as one manufacturer expressed it.

-In a lecture on insolvency before the Institute of Chartered Accountants, at Toronto, some evenings ago, it was stated, among other things, that insolvency in a great many cases was due to the lack of system and proper accounting. Tt was suggested that the matter might be remedied to a large extent by making it a criminal offence for merchants to carry on business without keeping a cash book, journal and ledger, in which should be recorded all details as to purchases, sales, cash receipts, disbursements, etc., and also a copy of the balance sheet prepared as a result of the annual stocktaking, so that these records would be available for the creditors in the event of insolvency. It was pointed out that as matters now stand it is quite possible for dishonest debtors to defraud their creditors by deliberately accepting goods by mortgages or otherwise, encumbering their property to pay alleged claims of relatives and friends, and by sacrificing goods at torced sales to get control of funds, all on the eve of an assignment. Another matter is the want of some provision compelling debtors to make an assignment. As a remedy for these evils the introduction of a Federal bankruptcy act was suggested.

-Control of the Alaska Central Railway is reported to have been acquired by a syndicate headed by A. C. Frost & Co., of

ago, and Henry C. Osborne of Toronto. At a meeting held in Seattle on January 14 the following officers were elected:— A. U. Frost, president; H. C. Osborne, vice-president; James A. Haight, secretary, and G. L. Francis, treasurer. The road is projected from Seward on Resurrection Bay, north to the Tanana River, a distance of 420 miles, with a branch to the Metamuska coal fields. The members of the Frost syndicate are also the new owners of the Tanana Railway Construction Company, which has the contract for building the road. It is said that a coal company, with a capitalization of \$500,000, is being organized to develop the coal mines on the Metamuska River.

-The Vancouver office of the Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the negotiations between the company and James Dunsmuir, president of the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway, for the sale of the latter line, which have been going on for several months, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the road will become the property of the Canadian Pacific as soon as the necessary legal formalities can be carried out. The company do not state the terms of the agreement, but it is declared that Mr. Dunsmuir gets three million dollars for the island line. He asked that sum from the Canadian Northern when that system was negotiating for the line in connection with the new postponed plans for building through northern British Columbia. It is said to be the intention of the Canadian Pacific to extend the line from Nanaimo to Quatsino Sound, at the head of Vancouver Island, and make Quatsino the Queenstown of the Pacific Coast. By this means it would shorten the sea route to the far east for the mails by a day. The deal has therefore, imperial interest.

-During the year ended June 30. 1904, there were 534 miles ci steam railway built in Canada, bringing the total mileage on the date mentioned up to 19611 miles. The capital paid amounted to \$1,186,546,918, an increase of \$39,996,149. This amount includes Dominion and Provincial subsidies, and loans and municipal aid. The miles of railway in operation numbered 19.431, an increase of 443 miles, compared with the previous year. The gross earnings of all the steam railways aggregated \$100.219.436, a gain of \$4,154 909. The working expenses amounted to \$74,563,162, an increase of \$7,081.63, but the net earnings show a falling off of \$2.927.729, the total for the year being \$25.656.274. The steam railroads carried 23 640,765 passengers. an increase of 1.492.023. and 48 097 519 tons of freight, a gain of 724 102 tons. Only 25 passengers were killed, being 28 Jess than in the year previous. The returns of electric railways show that there are 767 miles of line, as against 759 in 1903. The capital, including Dominion and Provincial subsidies and municipal aid, was \$80 453,609. an increase of \$1,219,-932. Working expenses were represented by the sum of \$5.-

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

BONDS.		nount Interest due. t'ding.	Interest payable at: Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, February 2. Ask- Bid	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	6 2, 5	,000,000 1 July 1 Oct. ,000,000 2 Apl. 2 Oct.	New York or London		
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	41/2 £ 3 5 \$ 7,8	308,200 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Mar., 1913 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Jan., 1916 Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax or Montreal 1 Jan., 1916	110 82 814	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 112 Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest Redeemable rt 105.
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 1,: 5 1,	200,000 000,000 880.074 1 Jan 1 July	Montreal	106 104	Antoine Start
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	4 ¹ / ₂ 1,. 6 2,.	500,000 1 May 1 Nov. 500,000 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London 1 Aug., 1922 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 May, 1922 Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto 1 July, 1931 Bank of Montreal, Monteal 1 July, 1931	104½ 103 107 115 114½	Redeemable at 110.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co			Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or		after June, 1912. Redeemable at 110.
St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5 8	675,000 1 May 1 Nov. 600,000 1 Jan. 1 July	London Oet., 1914 Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. 1 May, 1925 Bank of Scotland, London i July, 1914		Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	579	atu, oou 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London 31 Aug., 1921 Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 1 Jan., 1927	105 , 1041	and a state of the

326,517, an increase of \$853,659, when contrasted with the year previous. Net earnings totalled \$3,125,092, or an increase of \$366,273. There were 181,689,998 passengers carried, as against 155,662 812 for the preceding year. Of freight 400,161 tons were carried, 28,876 more than in 1902-3. Ten passengers were killed and a like number in the previous year.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday, February 2, 1905.

Mr. Lawson, of "Frenzied Finance" notoriety, is spoken of in London in the same terms as in this journal. It is regarded as a grave reproach to the investing class in the United States. Authorities say that if Mr. Lawson had tried his game in London he would have been imprisoned.

The proposal to extend the franchise of the city Street Railway Company, for 32 years after it terminates 18 years hence, presents problems for the solution of which there is no material except guesses. Scientists are sanguine electric power will be reduced one-half. The company deserves well; it is giving good and cheap service; but it is open to the change of rashness for a city to renew a franchise 18 years before it expites.



The fire companies have a sorry tale to tell of results in 1904. Those were fortunate who had no worse luck than to have only their premises swept away by losses without any call on reserves.

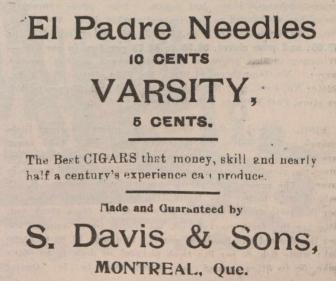
The United States Steel Trust gave out its report on 30th ult. The net earnings for the quarter advanced 23 millions, with large orders on hand. The iron and steel trades have good prospects.

The shipments of gold from New York are over 9 millions. There is plenty to draw upon, so no worry has been caused. The local stock market is dull.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1905.

BUTTER.—The market is showing very little change. Business pasing is entirely of a local character, prices holding firm with small offerings. Finest Oct. creamery is held at $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22c, with winter makes ranging from $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 24c. There is a good business passing in dairy, choice qualities being scarce and commanding ready sale up to 20c, and under grades 15 to 17c as to quality. Roll butter is scarce and meeting with ready sale at 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}c$.



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

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Feb. 2
		. \$		\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships. Hamilton	. 8,700,000 . 3,000,000 . 2,497,700 . 2,237,400	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,472,700 2,235,280	$1,946,666\\3,500,000\\8,000,000\\1,500,000\\2,100,000$	40.00 40.20 100.00 60.66 93.94	243 50 50 100 100	315.90 77 50 126	3 3½ 2½* 4 5	April Oct. June Dec. Feb.May-Aug.Nov Jan. July. June Dec.	130 ¹ / ₂ 130 126
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	 3,000,000 1,500,000 344,073 	2,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 344,073 6,000,000	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{1,200,000}\\ \textbf{3,000,000}\\ \textbf{450,000}\\ \textbf{266,204}\\ \textbf{3,200,000} \end{array}$	60.00 100.00 30.00 77.36 53.33	100 100 30 32. 100	133.00 4 169.00	31/2 5 3 4 31/2	June Dec. June Dec. May Nov. Jan. July. June Dec.	135 138 240 169
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	. 3,000,000 . 14,000,000 . 500,000	1,000,0003,000,00014,000,000500,0002,000,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 3,100,000	100.00 100.00 71.42 155.00 155.00	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 111.50 254.00	41/2 5 6 5	April Oct. June Dec. Jan. July. Feb. Aug.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B. Provincial	. 2,500,000 . 1,000,000 . 180,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,309$	600,000 2,500,000 440,000 170,000	40.00 100.00 44.00 94.44	100 100 20 150 100	11.00	3 4½ 3 4 1½	June Dec. June Dec. March Sept. Jan. July.	141
Quebec	. 3,600,000 . 1,300,000 . 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	1,000,0003,000,000350,0001,000,00045,000	40.00 100.00 26.92 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	129.60 211.00	8 4 1¼* 5 2½	June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. MayAug.Nov April Oct. April Oct.	12 9 225 211
St. Hyacinthe Toronto. Traders'. Union of Halifax Union Bank	. 3,000,000 . 2,600,000 . 1,336,150	329,515 3,000,000 2,580,000 1,333,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,300,000 700,000 931,405 1,000,000	22.75 110.00 28.00 69.70 40.00	100 100 100 50 100	235.00	3 5&1† 3½ 3½ 3½	Feb. Aug. June Dec. June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. Aug.	235 140
Western Yarmouth	500,000 300,000	500,000 300,000	217,500 50,000	43.50 16.66	100 75		3½ 2½	June Dec. Feb. Aug.	100 ·····

DRESSED POULTRY.—A fair business passing and supplies not large. Turkeys are worth 14 to 15c; chickens of good size scarce and sell readily at 11 to 12c lb.; geese, 12c lb.; ducks, 12 to 13c; fowls, 8 to 8½c.

EGGS.—Arrivals of new laid show an increase and prices are lower, sales at 28 to 30c. Cold storage and pickled eggs are plentiful and are offering at 16 to 19c. The tone of the market is decidedly in favor of buyers. A class of eggs that scarcely remain visible long enough for mercantile trading is being dealt in by a few up-town Montreal grocers who receive them from the gatherers and deliver to select trade. For some months the consumers have been paying 60c doz. for their supplies. They came down during the past week to 50c, and now to 40c dozen.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Millers report a good trade with prices unchanged from last report. (See prices current). Baled hay unchanged as to price and market dull. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2. \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover, mixed, \$7 to **\$7.60; and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton**, in car lots.— Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wheat in that market were: No. 1 northern, \$1.01¼; No. 2 do., 98¼c; No. 3 do., **92**¾c; No. 4 do., 84e; No. 5 do., 68½c, and feed, 57c per bushel. ex store, Fort William, Feb. delivery.

FISH.—A good business doing, with prices showing little change. Tom cods are some lower, also pike. Lake trout are also a shade easier. Green cod is scarce, and dealers express the view that a shortage will prevail before the season is over. The present quotations are: Fresh frozen. B. C. salmon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c; lake trout, $7\frac{1}{2}$ e to 8c; halibut. 8c to 9c per lb.: fresh frozen haddock, $3\frac{1}{6}$ e to 4c lb.: fresh steak cod. $5\frac{1}{2}$ e per lb.: fresh market cod. 4c: frozen Gaspe salmon. 15c per lb.; dressed bull heads, 9c per lb.; tom cods, \$1.80 to \$1.90brl.; white fish. 8c per lb.: fresh pickerel. or dore. 6c to $6\frac{1}{6}$ c: spike, 5c to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; round sea trout, $6\frac{1}{6}$ to 7c; Qualla

salmon, 7e to 71/2e; frozen pink salmon (hump back). 7c to 71/2c. lb.; fresh mackerel, 12c lb.; fresh herring, 90c to \$1.90 per 100 fish .- Salt-Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 sait mackerel, in 20 lb. kits, \$2; salt herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$5.00; do., half brls., \$2.75; pails of 20 lbs. 80c each; green cod, No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$5.75 per 200 lbs.; pickled sea. trout, \$9.50; 1/2 brls., \$5.50; B.C. salmon, brls., \$14; pollock, \$5 brl.; salt eels, 7c lb.; fake trout, \$4.75 to \$5 per keg. Labrador salmon, brls., \$16.00; tierces, \$24.00; 1/2 brls., \$9.50. Smoked Haddies. 6 to 61/2c lb.; smoked herings, in bundles, 5 boxes, 11 per box; bloaters. \$1 to \$1.10. Prepared-Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c per lb.: boneless fish in bricks, 51/2c; fish, loose, -Lobsters. 16c lb .- Shell oysters, very scarce. choice handcase.--Oysters-Standards are quoted at \$1.40; selects \$1.60. in 25 lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per picked Malpecques, \$8 to \$10 per brl.

GREEN HIDES.—Market fairly active with prices unchanged on basis of 9½ c lb. for No. 1 beef.

GROCERIES.—No change in sugars since last week's report. A meeting is being held tomorrow (Friday), but what action may be taken is not yet known. The situation is very firm, but some do not look for an advance. Wholesale grocers are taging annual account of stock and trade generally is quiet. Goods such as rice, molasses, canned vegetables, etc., are unchanged from last week's report.

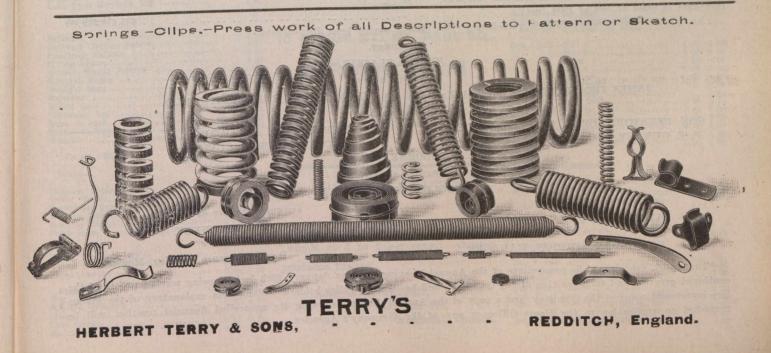
PROVISIONS.—A firmer feeling is shown in the local market in sympathy with an advance of 20e per 100 lbs. this week in price of live hogs up West. Prices here are not changed but offerings are freely taken at quotations. Abattoir dressed hogs are worth \$7.50 to \$7.75; country, do., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Other quotations are: Heavy Canada short cut mess, tierces, \$25 to \$26: do. barrels, \$16.50 to \$17.50; Canada short cut back, \$16.50 to \$17; heavy Canada long cut mess, \$15.50 to \$16; heavy flank. \$15 to \$15.50.—Compound lard—Tierces. 375 lbs., 5½ to 5¾c; tubs, 50 lbs., 5¾ to 6c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 5½c to 5¾c; wood pails parchment lined, 20 lbs., 6e to 6¼c. Pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 7½c to 7¾c; tubs, 50 lbs., 7¾c to 8c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 7½ to 7¾c; wood pails. 20 lbs., 8 to 8¼c; cases, 8¼ to 8½c.—Kettle lard—Te's. 375 lbs., 8½ to 8¾c; tubs 50. 8¾ to 9c; pails, 20, 9 Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

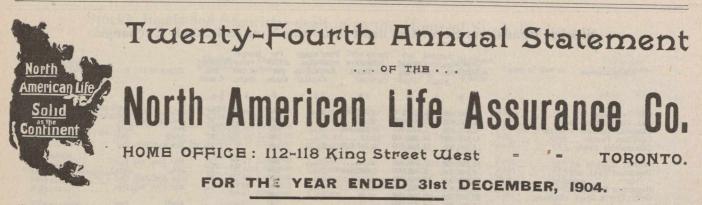
			Fund.	to paid-up Capital	value per share.	of one share.	ividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	cent. Feb	
	\$. \$	\$	\$	\$	*	p.c.		Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	953,361	25.53	100	159.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct	160	159-
Can. Col. Cotton Co	2,700,000	2,700,000	265,000		100	169.37	1*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July.		1693
Canadian General Electric		1,475,000 84,500,000			100	131.37	8	April Oct.	134	134
Canadian Pacific	15,000,000	13,333,300	3,947,232	34.75	100			Jan. Apl. July, Oct		
Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	77.00	1*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	773	77
Dominion Coal, pfd		3,000,000	592,844		100	114.00	4	Jan. July.	116	114
do common		15,000,000	********		100	63 50 38.00	8	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	65	63寺
Dominion Cotton Co		3,033,600		• • • • • •	100 100	18.25		Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	40 18±	38 184
Dom. Iron & Steel, common do pfd		20,000,000 5,000,000			100	63.25		April Oct.	64	63
agente m	the second	12,000.000			100					
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic do pfd		10,000,000			100					
Halifax Tramway Co		1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100	108.00	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	110	108
Hamilton Electric Street, common	1,500,000	1,500,000			100	10 101				
do pfd		2,250,000	29,000		100	10.12	21/2	Jan. July.		•••
Intercolonial Coal Co	500,000	500,000			100	75	7	·····	100	75
do pfd		219,700	90,474	12.06	100 100	82.50	4	Jan.		
Laurentide Pulp		1,600,000			100	04.00	2	Feb. Mar.	85	825
Marconi Wireless Tel										
Merchants Cot. Co		1,500,000			100	37.00				. 37
Montmorency Cotton		750,000 2,500,000			100 100	101.00	21/4*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	i01	
Montreal Cot. Co		17,000,000			100	78.25	1*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	781	781
Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co Montreal Street Ry		6,000,000	798,927		50	105.50	21/2*	Feb. MayAug. Nov	213	211
Montreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000			40	64.40	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	165	161
North-West Land, common	- 107 005	1,467,681			25	3.80				
do pfd	5,642,925	5,642,925			50	39.00	*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com		3,090,000			100 100	$67.25 \\ 108.00$	3 2*	April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		674
do pfd	1,030,000	1,030,000			100		4	Jan.Api.July,Oct.		
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	1,250,000			100	200:00		Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	500	200
do pfd	2,000,000	2,000,000	101 550		100 100	$131.00 \\ 62.62$	31/2	Mar Jun. Sept.Dec. May Nov.	133	131
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co		2,505,600 500,000	131,550 39,642		100	111.00	3	May Nov. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	63± 113	62 <u>a</u> 111
St. John Street Ry		12,000,000			100	22.00			23	22
1913 Martin State State - State - State	0.000.000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10	100	104.25	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	105	104±
Foronto Street Ry		15,010,000	2,163,507		100	105.50	11/4*	Feb. May, Aug. Nov.	1061	106
do pfd		3,000,000			100		1%*	Dec.Mar.Jun.Sep.		
Windsor Hotel	600,000	600,000			100	195 00	3	May Nov.	140	
Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry * Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 pe	1,250,000	992.300 Annual			100	135.00	11/2*	Apl.July,Oct.Jan.	140	135

to $9\frac{1}{4}c$; cases, $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}c$.—Smoked meats—Hams, 6 to 35 lbs., $9\frac{1}{2}c$ to $11\frac{3}{4}c$; boneless rolled, 12c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 13c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, $12\frac{1}{2}c$; Windsor bacon, backs, $12\frac{1}{2}c$.

WOUL.—With an absence of home grown, and pretty apparent absence of business at many of our mills; we have but to refer to conditions as they exist at the leading centres abroad. A London cable of Wednesday says: The first series of the 1905 wool auction sales closed today. During the sales 143,000 bales were catalogued, of which 58,000 were bought by the nome trade; 81,000 by the continent, and 4,000 by America. The opening showed prices unchanged to 5 per cent. higher for merinos, which sold quickly throughout, especially fine sorts. Wasty descriptions closed at a loss of 5 per cent. Fine cross-

bred from unchanged prices at the opening, improved slightly on American support, but eased off and closed unchanged. Coarse and medium crossbreds were bought freely at the Nov. level. Later they declined and closed 10 per cent. lower. I'he decline was due to the withdrawals of American support and the arrival at trade centres of large quantities bought cheapily in the colonies recently. Cape sold evenly and closed The unchanged. At today's sales 6,500 bales were offered. attendance was smaller than usual. Crosbreds closed fim .--Boston, Feb. 1.-The exceedingly small stocks on hand prevent anything but a moderate business in the wool market. Manufacturers have much expectation as to a favourable condition of the market in the future. They are disposed to purchase anything they can use, without special reference to the price. Territory wools are moderately active and firm,





Dec. 31, 1903.—To net Ledger Assets..... \$5,376,210.75

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 31, 1904.—To eash for	Premiums	 	 \$1,237,250,16
—To cash on 1	Investments, etc	 	 269,779.64

-\$1,507,029.80

\$6,883,240.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1904.—By payment	for Death Claims, Profits, etc	\$ 561 136 57
-By all other	Payments	\$ 001,100.01
A State of the second se	Payments	376,741.36

\$ 937.877.93

\$5,945,362.62

ASSETS.

the second se		
Dec. 31, 1904.—By	Mortgages, etc.	
—By	Stocks, Bonds and Depenfungs (merication to an and an an and an an an an an and an	\$ 989,847.47
	, and boothules (market va me sa bay ma an)	
	abbraised value \$255,850)	100 000 00
		100 100
	and books (nearly an on (211)	The law on the second second second
— Бу	Cash in Banks and on hand	104.788.81
		AF 0.17 0.00 00

tira	By Premiums outstanding etc. (less cost of collections	ФU,840,002.02
-	By Premiums outstanding, etc. (less cost of collection)	· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · · ·
	-By Interest and Rents due and accrued	

\$6,231,000.06

LIABILITIES.

LINDILITIES.
Dec. 31, 1904.—To Guarantee Fund. —To Assurance and Annuity Beauty F
-To Death Losses Awaiting Proofs, Contingent Expenses
NET SURPLUS
NET SURPLUS
Wm. T. Standen Congulting Advance
New insurance issued during 1904
Insurance in force at end of 1904 (net)
Insurance in force at end of 1904 (net)

PRESTDENT.

JOHN L. BLAIKIE.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES THORBURN, M.D., Medical Director. HON. SIR W. R. MEREDITH, LL.D.

DIRECTORS.

HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., C.M.G. L. W. SMITH, ESQ., K.C., D.C.L. E. GURNEY, ESQ.

LT.-COL. D. McCRAE, GUELPH.

J. K. OSBORNE, ESQ.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A.

SECRETARY. W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B.

SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCIES. T. G. McCONKEY.

G. HERBERT SIMPSON, MANAGER.

Royal Insurance Building, Montreal.

The report, containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on January 20th last, showing marked proofs of the continued progress and solid position of the Company, will be sent to policy-holders. Pamphlets explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the Company, and a copy of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial position, will be furnished on application to the Home Office or any of the Company's Agencies.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

Name	of	Article.	Wholesale.
~			

PRIMA AND CHEMICALS		
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ C.	\$
3 8 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.30	0
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	0 16	õ
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi.	1 40	1
	0 04	0
		0
	0 60	
	0 80	0
	0 85	0
	0 35	0
	0 25	0
	4 50	5
	0 75	0
Copperas, per 100 105.	0 22	0
Copperas, per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar	1 25	1
	0 17	0
Glycerine	0.15	0
	0 50	1
Gum Trag	0 25	0
Insect Powder lb.	0 22	õ
	5 00	6
	1 60	1
Menthol, 10.	4 50	5
Morphia Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Lemon	0 75	1
Oil Lemon	3 75	4
		0
		0
	0 07	
Bichromate	0 10	0
Potash Iodide	3 50	3
Quinine	0 26	0
Quinine Strychnine	0 65	0
Strychnine	0 32	0
Tartaric Acid		

 $\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 18\\ 75\\ 06\\ 70\\ 995\\ 38\\ 45\\ 00\\ 80\\ 26\\ 75\\ 20\\ 40\\ 00\\ 40\\ 30\\ 00\\ 65\\ 000\\ 00\\ 25\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 90\\ 32\\ 80\\ 38\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$

31 08

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 & 00 \\ 7 & 25 \\ 5 & 75 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 17 & 50 \\ 9 & 00 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 8 & 00 \\ 2 & 051 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$

.

Licorice .-

Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes Acme Licorice Pellets, cans. Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans ...

HEAVY CHEMICALS-

Olashing Dowder	1 50 0 05±	
Dies Vitriol	2 00	
D. J	2 25	2 50
Caustic Soda	1 50	2 50
Soda Ash	1 75	2 25
	0 80	2 00
Sal. Soda Concentrated	1 00	2 00

DYESTUFFS-

	0	21	. U
Archil. con			0
Cutch			
To an and a second seco	1	75	2
		50	1
	ô	70	1
	0	06	C
	0	09	0
	45	00	50
	0	25	(
Tim Crystals			

FISH-

Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings		00	5	25 C0
Labrador Herrings, half bris Mackerel, No. 2, bris Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel	2	75	3	00
Green Cod, No. 1	0	00	7	00
		00	7	25
Green Cod, large		00	5	75
No. 2 Caspe per antl		25		50
			17	50
				00
Salmon, half bris Salmon, Briitsh Columbia, bris			15	00
Salmon, British Columbia, half bris				00
Salmon, British Columbia, hait batter				05
Boneless Fish				06
Developer Cod				75
Loch Fyne Herrings, keg			1	00

FLOUR-

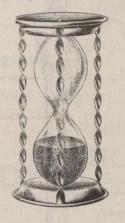
Ogilvie's Royal Household		5 80
O-il-i-i- Clonore PSIENLE		5 50
Manitoha Patenta		5 80
Strong Bakors		0 00
Winton Wheat Patents	5 40	5 20
Straight Roller	2 4	
Straight bags		0 4 30
Rolled Oats		0 5 10
Commonal had		0 1 65
Dues in hard		0 18 00
Shorts in have		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Monillie	25 0	0 29 00

FARM PRODUCTS-

Choicest Creamery 0 Under Grades, Creamery 0	211	0	22
Townships Dairy	195 18 16 15‡ 18	0000	21 19 17 16
Finest Western, colored 0 Finest Eastern 0	10불 10불 00	0	11
Best Selected	28 21 16 14	000	30 21 ¹ / ₂ 19 19 19 16

TELEGRAMS:-"UNITE, BIRMINGHAM." TRADE MARK:-G.U. Geo. Unite & Sons

SILVERSMITHS, ETC.



65 Caroline St. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. LONDON WAREHOUSE : 11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.

A. E. FINLEY,

Cut Glass ···· Manufacturer



10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,

BIRMINGHAM,

England.

Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

INVESTMENTS.

Opportunities for safe investments in Canada at 4 to 5 per cent. Corres pondence invited.

> Address: INTEREST, P. O. Box 576, Montreal, Canada

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

Wholesale ... Name of Article. FARM PRODUCTS.-CON.-\$ c. \$ c. Sundries-0 65 0 80 0 121 0 13 0 061 0 08 Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs. Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted

ocans-	
Prime Best hand-picked	 $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

GROCERIES-

Sugars-

5 75
5 70
6 15
6 35
5 95
6.15
6 30
6 40
5 70
0 33
0 33
0 35
0 36
0 06

Raisins-

Sultanas	0 07	0 10
Loose Musc., Malaga	0 01	
Lavers, London	1 75	2.00
Con. Cluster	2 50	3 00
Extra Dessert		2 50
Royal Buckingham		2 25
Valencia	0 04	0 054
Valencia, Selected		
Valencia, Lavers		0 07
Currants. Provincials		0 04
Filiatras		
Patras		
Vostizzas		0 064
Prunes, California	0 00	0 00
Prunes. French	0 04	0 07
Figs, in bags	0 00	0 00
Figs, new layers	0 09	0 12
rigo, act any or restriction		

Rice-

C. C	2	95		00
Standard B	3	05	3	15
Patna, per 100 lbs.	3	80	4	50
Burmah, per 100 lbs.	3	50	3	75
Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs	100			
			5	75
Carolina, Java				25
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs				
Pearl Barley, per lb				034
Tapioca, Pearl per lb	0	03		034
Tapioca, Flake, per lb	0	03	0	03
Corn. 2 lb. tins			1	20
Peas, 2 lb. tins			0	85
	1	00	1	40
Salmon, 4 dozen case		271		
Tomatoes, per dozen	Т	212		
String Beans			0	85

HARDWARE-

Antimony	0 08	
Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb		0 32
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb		0.00
Tin, Strip, per lb		0 38
Copper: Ingot, per lb		

Cut Nail Schedule -

Base price, per keg, Extras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails-.... 2 20 Coil Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4 ¼ inch 5-16 inch ¾ inch 0 09 0 08 0 07 0 06 0 05 3 80 3 80 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00

	7-16 inch	0 00	3 45
Coil	Chain-No. 1/2	0 00	3 25
	9-16	0 00	3 20
	5/8	0 00	3 10
	3/4	0 00	2 95
	% and 1 inch	0 00	2 90

Galvanized Staples-		
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%		85 65
Galvanized Iron-		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet, do., 28 gauge	3 95 3a 75	
Iron Horse Shoes-		
No. 2 and larger		65
No. 1 and smaller		90
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs		80
Car lots		75
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20		55
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22		55
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 272 ft., 24		60 60

WHOLESALE PRICES CU MONTREAL, FEBRUARY		ESTABLISHED 1858.	WHOLESALE PRICES CU MONTREAL, FEBRUARY	
and the second se	·	E. Wigley		2, 10000
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	Name of Article.	Wholesal
HARDWARECON		2	LEATHER-	\$ c.
am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28	\$ c \$ c 2 75 2 90	7	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole	0 27 (
Am. Sneet Steel, of 1, 4 inch Soiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Soiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Joop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Sand Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size.	2 10 2 10	š I K	No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter, No. 1	0 28 0
Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over	2 40	suo.	light medium and heavy No. 2	0 26 0
base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras.		- (F) 2e	Upper, heavy	0 34 0
Canada Plates-		8	Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	0 34 0
Full Polish Ordinary, 52 sheets	2 31		Kin Skins, French	0.00 (
ordinary 60 sheets	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 40 \\ 2 45 \end{array} $		English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Light	· 0 50 0 0 70 0
Black Iron Pipe, 4 inch	2 07		French Call	0.00
½ inch ‡ inch	2 34 2 90	SI	Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy	0 17 (
1 inch 1¼ inch 1½ inch	4 15 5 63 6 76	20 Po	Splits, small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow per ft	0 06 (
Per 100 feet nett. 2 inch	9 00	Fenders Big & Sie	Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain Glove Grain	0 12 0 0 12 0
teel osst per lb Black Diamond .	0 07#	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	0 13 0
teel, Spring, 100 lbs teel, Tire, 100 lbs teel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 50 1 90		Buff Russetts light	0 35 (
teel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 80 \\ 2 60 \\ 2 75 \end{array} $		Russetts, heavy Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Sadlers', dozen Imt, French Calf.	0 35 7 50
teel, Harrow Tooth	2 75 2 50	Kitchen SuoJ	Imt. French Calf English Oak lb.	0 65 0 30 0
Tin Plates-	Auril Links	Se caldine Se	English Oak, Ib. Dongola, extra Dongola, ordinary Colored Pebbles	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 38 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 \end{array}$
Coke, 14 x 20 Charcoal, 14 x 20	3 75 4 00	MARINE THE STATE	Colored Pebbles	0 14 0 13 0 16
K Charcoal 14 x 20 K Charcoal ussian Sheet Iron ion & Crown, tinned sheets	4 75 6 50 0 10	105 Upper Trinity Street,	Colored Calf	HANY
	1 00	BIRMINGHAM, Eng.	Cod Oil	0 371 (
ad: Pig. per 100 lbs.	7 50 3 50	DIRMINGHAM, Eng.	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
neet	0 04± 6 50		Cod Liver Oil, Nfld., Norway Process Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian	1 50 2 2 50 3
Zinc-	7 00 less 30 p.c.	Established 1875.	Castor Oil Castor Oil, barrels Lard Oil, extra	0 08 0 0 07 0 0 70 0
elter per 100 lbs	6 75	E. SADLER	Lard Oil Linseed, raw. nett	0 60 (
eet zinc	0 07 0 071	VE INE E	Linseed, boiled, nett Olive, pure	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 45 \\ 1 05 1 \end{array} $
black Sneet Iron, per 100 lbs.— to 16 gauge to 20 gauge	$2 15 \\ 2 05$	& SONS	Olive, extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett	3
to 24 gauge	2 10		Petroleum:	
gauge	2 25	LENS CAP	Benzine	0 21 0 0 21 0
Wire— ain galvanized, No. 5	3 55	MANUFACTURER	GLASS-	
do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9	3 00 2 35		First break. 50 feet Second Break, 50 feet	1
do do No. 10 de do No. 11	3 05 3 10		First Break, 100 feet Second Break, 100 feet	1 3 3
do do No. 12 do do No. 13	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 60 \end{array}$	Lable Market and M	Third Break Fourth Break	0 4 4
do do No. 14 do do No. 15 do do No. 16	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 60 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 4 & 50 \end{array} $	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PAINTS, &c.	hill and
do do No. 16 rbed Wire ring Wire, per 100, 1.25	4 50 2 $62\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Montreal.		Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs Do. No. 1	5 00 5
Net extra. on and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9.			Do. No. 2 Do. No. 3	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & 62\frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 4 & 50 & 4 \\ 4 & 37\frac{1}{2} & 4 \end{array}$
ROPE-			Do. No. 4 White lead, dry	4 37 4 4 37 5 9 5 50 5
al, base lo 7-16 and up	U 101-	A A BARRESSON A A	Red Lead Venetian Red, English	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
lo %	0 11 0 111		Yellow Ochre. French Whiting, ordinary Whiting, Gilders'	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
nilla, 7-16 and larger do 8-16	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 14\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 15 \end{array}$	Contraction of the second seco	Whiting, Paris, Gilders' English Cement, cask	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 60 & 0 \\ 0 & 85 & 1 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 \end{array}$
do %	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 15\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$		German Cement	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
WIRE NAILS-			United States Cement Fire Bricks, per 1,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
e Price	225 100	Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens	Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs Rosin	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 75 & 1 \\ 4 & 50 & 7 \end{array}$
f extra	$\begin{array}{c}1&00\\0&65\end{array}$	Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.	Glue— Domestic Broken Sheet	0.00
and 5d extra and 7d extra and 9d extra	0 40 0 30 0 15		French Casks French, barrels	0 08 0 0 08 0 0
and 12d extra and 20d extra	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 05 \\ \end{smallmatrix} }$	34½ Great Hampton Street,	American White, barrels Coopers' Glue	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
to 60d extra	Base	BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Special prices to Canadians under the	Brunswick Green	0 04 0
BUILDING PAPER-	0.10	New Tariff.	No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon. a Furniture Varnish, per gallon	
red Sheeting, roll	0 40 0 50	CINER CEVAL	Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1	0 60 0 0 2 25 2 ^m
HIDES-			White Shellac, pure	2 50 2 2 75 3
ontreal Green Hides-	0 00 0 091	WANTED	Putty, in bladders	1 75 1
ILTERI, NO. X	0 00 0 08 ¹ / ₂ 0 00 0 07 ¹ / ₃	An active, pushing agent, to canvas	Paris Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg Kalsomine, 5 lb. pkgs	0 18; 0 0
ntreal, No. 8 ners pay \$1 extra for sorted and inspected. epskins	0 00 0 00	for a first-class paper.	WOOL-	
ng Lambaking each	0 00 0 00 1 10 1 20	Address. in confidence,	North-west	10 24 0
sking. No. 2	0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11	MANAGER,	Natal. greasy	0 17 0 1 0 36 0 4 0 00 0 0
e hides	1 50 2 00	Care P.O. Box 576,	Cape, greasy Australian, greasy	0 17 0 2

a B r

A

-

-

9

1

.

1

...

1 .

7

-



TRADE RELATIONS.

Future relations of the United States and Canada and the effect upon the British Empire was the subject of a recent address at Toronto by Mr. E. N. of the present tendency towards recipro-

Mr. Foss as a manu-Foss, of Boston. facturer, employing 2,000 men, spoke with the outlook of a business man, and reviewed the protective tariff policy of the United States, and the development

city with Canada there. From being a revenue tariff policy, protection had come to foster monopoly and support pauper industries he declared. Presi-, dent Rooseveit more truly represented the spirit of the American people than did Washington politics, and he was dis-



posed to cuitivate such a customer as Canada, who must make a profit somewhere or quit buying. Applause greeted his remarks from time to time, and especially when he declared that Canadian interests must be consulted as well as those of the States, and his hope that the "dumping clause" should be made effective.

The speakers who followed combatted the idea that reciprocity was necessary to Canada, the time for such a policy having gone past. There was a large **attendance**. Mr. Foss addressed his audience as "Fellow-Americans." He had not time, he said, to do more than outline the grave and delicate subject of the future relations of the United States and Canada, and chiefly on the side of what he knew and believed of the attitude of the United States. He represented no political ambition, but rather a friendly American spirit. His outlook was that of a business man conversant with conditions in the States. In most respects the relations of the two countries in the past had been commendable, and the re-

cent tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was reciprocated. The record of 100 years of friendly intercourse should count for something in the future. They were aware of the great disappointment in the United States over the memorable decision which gave Canada the great valley of the Columbia River and her outlet to the Pacific. More recently Canada had had her own disappointment in the Alaska boundary award. Whatever Canada had to complain of in either instance must not be charged to the spirit of the people of United States. M

w an m

pı

tı

0

W

m

in

ec

to

01

pi

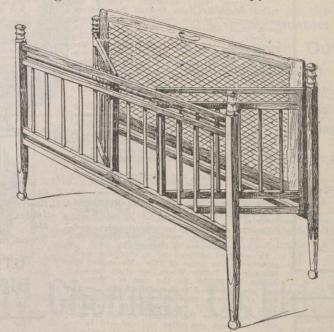
co

th

F

Birmingham Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application,



The "Argus Mattress.

Cable Edges and Flat Bands in Centre.

The Pioneer Cabinet Works, Acock's Green, NEAR Birmingham, Eng. Special prices under New Canadian Tariff, 33 1-3 preference in favour of Canada. BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

& SONS. HENRY

Manufacturing Opticians, Contractors to the Army and Navy

CYCLING GOGGLES.



MOTOR GOGGLES

for Coloured Flat Glasses.

INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND PATENT WIRE GAUZE EYE PROTECTORS. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

219 and 220, SUMMER LANE, BIRMINGHAM, England.

conclusion, "but all the facts of the When the States lost a large portion of what they considered to be their northwest territory the verdict was accepted and the people refused to fight. When more recently "impartial jurists of repute" were not appointed to the Alaskan tribunal through the influence of the overpowering Senate, the breach of faith was publicly rebuked in the States on more than one distinguished occasion.

He would trace any unfriendly spirit in the States to the abuses of their economic policy. Mr. Foss proceeded to discuss this policy and its bearing on the subjet in hand. It was called protection, and as originally conceived contemplated a tax on imports to meet the expenses of the general government. From the idea of revenue with incidental

protection they had managed to evolve a system the direct antithesis of the thought of Alexander Hamilton. The modern object was the reduction and ultimate extinction of revenue by raising the tariff till no goods came in at all. He believed they had reached the parting of the ways-the limit. Protection should not be a permanent policy for a given industry. When an industry reached the point of independence its tariff protection should be discontinued.

The danger of protection was that the infant industry never admits that it has grown to independence. What really has grown is the vested interest or monopoly. Nor did protection afford a safe and equitable basis for national taxation, for it gave away to special

classes or private interests the right of superior transportation, their freedom of the cost of common benefits. Protection as an equivalent balance against pauper labor in other countries was discredited and Mr. Foss questioned the consistency of the Canadian tariff against high-priced labor in the States, and the States tariff against lowpriced labor in Europe. True · protection was indirect taxation, plus a temporary advantage to an undeveloped industry. For this alone the temper of the people in the States stood today. The speaker cited steel and iron and coal as flagrant examples of needlessly protected industries. The States were competing in the open markets of the world in practically all staple products. He believed the new Department of



Commerce and Labor under the wise directing hand of their progressive president would find a promising field of operation in the consideration of tariff problems. A pauper industry, when recognized as such, and as incapable of becoming anything else, could not betolerated without clogging he wheels of human process.

He did not follow this line of reasoning for the instruction of his audience, but because the conditions as they existed had been an obstacle to the relations desired by Canada, and which the people of the States were now becoming wise enough also to desire.

They might naturally wish to know what was to be done. The result of the last election was an endorsement of the protective policy but not of its abuses. The tendency had been to increase the degree of protection. This was no longer the case. They had reached the point of monopoly and where they realized its existence.

While the tariff had done much to make the States industrially great, Mr. Foss quoted M. Pierre Lerov-Beculieu. who took no account of the tariff as a factory in their prosperity. The principal causes he regarded as their agricultural and mineral resources, their the Government to tax the people for

S EALED TENDERS, addressed to the m-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Postal Pneumatic Tube Systems for Montreal and Toronto," will be received at this Depart-ment until Thursday, February 9, 1905, 'n-clusively, for laying and jointing in the City of Montreal, 4,000 lineal feet of double line-of smooth bored cast iron piping, to be sup-plied by the Government, and for furnishing, installing and erecting all the necessary special castings, elbows and fittings, including the terminal receiving and transmitting machinery and carriers.
Als for laying and jointing in the City of Toronto, 18,000 lineal feet of double line of smooth, bored cast iron piping, to be supplied by the Government, and for furnishing, in-stalling and erecting all the necessary special castings, elbows and fittings, including the terminal receiving, and transmitting machinery and carriers.

and carriers. All as per plans and specification of John Galt, Chief Engineer. Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and at the office of John Galt, Chief Engineer, Teconic onto

and at the onice of John Gait, Chief Engineer, Toronto. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars (\$3,000,000), in the case of Montreal, and nine thousand dollars (\$9,000,000), in the case of Toronto, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to com-plete the work contracted for, and will be re-turned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

etary

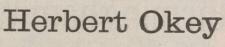
Secret: Department of Public Works, Ottawa, January, 9, 1905. Newspapers inserting this advertise without authority from the Department, not be paid for it. advertisemen

interstate commerce, their emancipation from ultra-conservative ideas and ideas inherited from the past.

The British Iron and Steel Institute was impressed with the scale on which the iron and steel industry was carried on in the States; the quality and cheapness of ore and coke, the use of laborsaving machinery, the large output of the plants, the cheapness of transport, the extent of the home market, and the high wages of skilled and unskilled labor. The high wages were attributed by the British visitors to the tariff and to the enormous demands of the home market

The most progressive and generous element was therefore ready for a change, and the people would insist on a "square deal." They would not readjust their trade relations without benefiting every customer on their list, and in the speaker's judgment they would begin with Canada, un'esss Newfoundland got in ahead. He thought they would materially move along the lines which marked the boundaries of the British Empire.

It was evident he thought, that the Canadian tariff had been inspired chiefly with reference to the States. On their part they had framed their schedules always with reference to some section of the "mpire. Their main thought, it seemed, had been to prevent the sale of British goods and keep the home market for themselves. They were now alive to the folly of that programme. In ignoring the prosperity of their customer they had menaced their own. If the cus-



ESTABLISHED 1874



Manufacturer of Electro-Plated Wares, Cruets, Toast Racks. Egg-Frames, Fruit-Bowls, 'ugar Baskets, Salts, Cake-Baskets, Jellies, Butters, Biscuits, Tea Sets, Waiters, etc.

Special prices to Canadians under new tariff

61½ Kenvon Street. BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

temer could not make a profit somewhere he must quit buying. This was nothing new to Canada, but it was a distinct departure for the States. Washington, beyond the White House, could not be depended upon as a reflection of public sentiment. But in Theodore Roosevelt they had a statesman keenly responsive to the voice of the people, ready to grasp opportunity when it came. "In Roosevelt you have a better friend than you know," remarked Mr. Foss. He was convinced that the president appreciated the importance of cultivating the friendliest relations with Canada.

"We understand thoroughly your position in the matter of tariff concessions," continued the speaker, "and we cannot criticize it. Our people are beginning to recognize that gross inequalities exist, if not injustice. We intend to propose nothing which, while making for our own welfare, does not also contemplate corresponding benefits to Canada. In all I ever have written or said upon the so-called Canadian question I have studiously kept in the forefront of my argument this thoughtthat whatever we of the United States may propose, whatever we may do, we must consult your interests and prosperity even as our own."

There were many things which it was not well for Canada to try to make. There were certain things Canada could raise or manufacture and traffic in to better advantage than could the States. Whatever the old theory as to commpeti-tion, the modern tendency was towards consolidation. He honored the sentiment expressed reently by Dr. Montague for the growth of Canada into a large and powerful nation, in numbers and wealth the rival of the States. But he had some doubts of the wisdom of the ideal.

"I am second to no man in my appreciation of Canadian 'statesmanship and ability," proceeded the speaker in



REPAIROUTEIT

Protection. Our position as the oldest firm in the trade enables us to offer

Cycle Oils, Repair Outfits, Rubber Solution, Calcium Carbide. Enamels, Laquers, Chain Lubricants, Boron Compo, Handle Fix. Tyre Gement, etc., etc.

Motor Oils, Motor Grease, Motor Solution, Motor Chain Compound, Motor Belt Dressing, Motor Repair Outfits

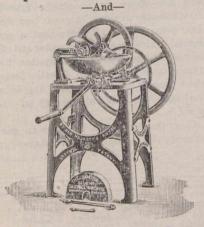
etc., etc., of consistent quality, in attractive packages, at keen prices.

Our position as practical Chem-ists enables us to offer you PROT from the complaints of disappointed customers. Our lines are worth your consideration. Our price list should be in your hands. A post card will secure a copy by return.

Manufacturing Chemists and Oil Refiners The County Chemical Co. Ltd. MOOR STREET. Birmingham, Eng

Established Half a Century. **JAN** Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the

'Si 1plex' Silent Sausage Machine



PIE MEAT CUTTER By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam Power-These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sausage Machine in existence.

The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter.

WITH ENGINE COMBINED.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

Pork Butchers' Machinery, On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.

Registered Telegraphic Address: -"SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM."

Illustrated Price List & Full Particulars on application.

SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, -ENC

THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty years' standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds. The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners and Mills in this section are nearly entirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop; while for well-drilling purposes it has sent many boilers to Germany, Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron as well as all productions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and Brass.

Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

ARTHUR KAVANAGH, MANAGER

for



material world confirm my belief that the United States is destined to be the dominant factor on the American continent. It is not that you or I wish it so, or that our children's children may wish it so-it is, as far as human judgment can foresee, the fact inevitable. It is not because I am a citizen of the United States that I predict this of my country. Rather it is because I am and must be, for the point of view of so tremendous a future, a citizen of the world.

"Do not misunderstand me. We re-

spect your ambition to become a great nation. industrially, commercially and politically. We have no desire to slaughter your industries and make you a pastoral people. Such a course. while immediately profitable to a few of our manufacturers, perhaps, would be shortsighted. We wish you the same development that has come to our several States. Some of these are agricultural, some industrial. Very few of them are self-contained. A prime factor of their development has been freedom of inter-

J. H. FAIRBANK.

PROPRIETOR

The Kings Norton Metal Co., Limited.

Registered Offices; 16 Great George Street, London, S.W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolled Metals, Ammunition for Small Arms, Quick Firing and other Guns.

NEAREST STATION LIFFORD, M.R.

Telegraphic Address: "METAL,' KINGS NORTON.

Brass and Copper Wire, Rivets, Washers, etc., etc.

Kings Norton, Near Birmingham, Eng

International Exhibitions :

Brussels, 1897, Gold and Silver Medals ; Paris, 1900, Two Gold Medals, One Silver Medal.

TRADE MARKI

SOLID DRAWN DRIVING BANDS

for

LARGE or SMALL STEEL PROJECTILES.

> CUPRO-NICKEL or NICKEL STEEL

In the form of STRIP, BLANKS, CUPS,

or FINISHED BULLETS.

and other specialties connected with QUICK FIRING and other AMMUNITION

ALUMINIUM

STRIP, SHEET & FOIL

TIN AND LEAD FOILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTIC

GERMAN SILVER, &c., &c. Market STRIP, SHEET, or WIRE change, affording a natural play of force and energy. We would upbuild your country as we have upbuilt our own.

"No commonwealth of all our fortyfive has suffered in material prosperity from being a member of the great family of commonwealths, and, by the same token, the same privileges can be extended to Canada without menace to her loyalty or integrity. The great events of the future must take care of themselves. We can concern ourselves not only with the problems of industrial and commercial development. If you believe your ambition can best be served by hostile tariffs, of course you will enact them; but the overwhelming fact that a natural community of interest exists between the two countries cannot be denied.

"The comparative failure of your preferential to Great Britain emphasizes this. Only by extreme measures, bringing hardship to your own people. can you divert the natural course of trade.

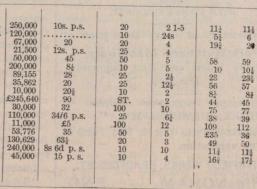
"I cannot believe that we, the elder child, are less loyal to the mother country than you. I profoundly believe that if the time should ever come when England needed help, the United States would offer it as freely and spontaneously as Canada herself. We are bound together by such common interests that the English-speaking peoples must stand together, not only in war, but alike in peace. Anything that would injure England and her colonies take from us more than half of all we sell abroad. If for no other reason than this alone we should be friends; but there are reasons stronger and finer than even that. I believe that a commercial union between Canada and the United States would be only the first step in a compact with Great Britain which would insure not only the industrial but the political peace of the world."

Hon. Dr. Montague, in order to guard against the appearance of having any feeling towards Mr. Foss, quoted largely

Name of Company.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life	15,000 2,500 10,000	$3\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos. 4-6 mos, $7\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos.	350 400 100	350 400	98
Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	25,000 13,372	5-6 mos. 6 mos.	40 50	$\begin{array}{c}10\\20\\50\end{array}$	93

Alliance Assurance Atlas British and Foreign Marine Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine. Guardian Fire and Life London and Lancashire Fire London & Lancashire Fire London & Lancashire Life London & Lancashire Life London & Lancashire Life Norther Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life Norwich Union Fire Phoenix Fire Royal Insurance Fire and Life Sun Fire Union

"Excluding periodi al ~ish bonus





from his recent speech at Fitchburg, Mass., as a reply to Mr. Foss' arguments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken a strong Canadian position, and in that would have the support of all. Only to one word in Mr. Foss' address would he object. "Provincial isolation" for Canada as an alternative to reciprocity should be changed to "national consolidation Col. Denison and Imperial unification." was impressed all through Mr. Foss' remarks with their spirit of kindly feeling and friendship which he hoped was reciprocated. Let the United States make tariffs as they pleased, he thought Canada should be free to become the keystone and backbone of the Empire. Mr. R. J. Younge had observed that the conditions noted by the British Iron and Steel Institute in the States were being produced in Canada by protection.

Sir E. P. Morris, Minister of Justice for Newfoundland, was afraid that the suggestion that he should speak came from his friend, Hon. Mr. Morine, the leader of the Opposition, who wanted to get him into trouble. He was a little bit on the side of the case put by Dr. Montague, and thought the National Policy correct for Canada. He was not decided what side to take upon Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and it would be risky for him to express any pronounced opinion, but he did not think a treaty with the United States would affect the relations of Newfoundland with the Empire. Sir Edward spoke with much humour.

Hon. A. B. Morine, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Foss expressed his belief that the Bond-Hay treaty was fraught with danger to Newfoundland just as reciprocity with the United States would be for Canada. He took this first public opportunity of intimating to the Newfoundland Government that he would be found doing business at the old Opposition shop. He thought Mr. Foss and Dr. Montague were preaching identical doctrines in the way best suited to the development of their respective countries. A reciprocity treaty was impossible, as conditions changed so rapidly. He would prefer a standing commission to the tariff to make readjustments. Great applause greeted his testimony to the growth of a non-partisan national spirit in Canada.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, April 1st. at 4 pm. for the purchase of debentures of the City of Vancouver to the amount of \$175,000 00. These debentures bear interest at the rate of four $(°/_{o}4)$ per cent per annum, payable half yearly and extend over a period of forty years. The City reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

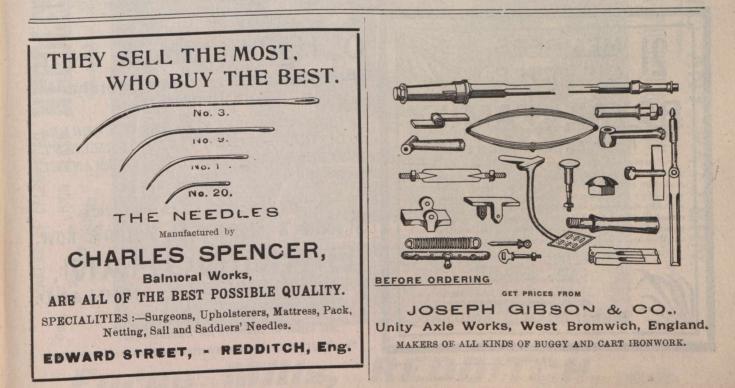
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

THOS. F. McGUIGAN, City Cierk VANCOUVER, B. C., JANUARY 25th., 1905.

BENSON'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

A deliciously-flavored sauce is always a desirable acquisition to the table, not only that table which must cater in the finest degree to the appetites,—or the want of appetites—of the delicate in health, but in a like degree to that table around which groups three times each day the hardy toilers whose hands are in accord with their stomachs, who can eat whatever is penetrable and digest whatever they can eat.

That man is becoming more particular





as to his food is but a natural result of the millions upon millions of almanacs scattered each year throughout the world and which illustrate, in the "before and after taking" fashion the cause and cure (?) of every ill to which man or beast is subject. From the family almanac the child passes on to the county newspaper and the board fence, each of which tells the restoration story in its own way. All this points to one idea: the preservation of health rather than a cure after it is gone.

Scientific research has brought to light the knowledge that properly prepared meat and fish sauces are most beneficial while being appetising and pleasant to the taste, and further research is every day bringing to light in the most direct manner the further fact that among all the brands of table sauces "Benson's Worcestershire Sauce" is fast finding first place in the popular mind and on the Those who, in Canada, have used the popular table. hot, pungent sauces favored so much in hot climates like India—where the liver is sometimes at fault—will welcome the "golden mean" prepared by Mr. Benson of Birmingham, so agreeable to persons who do not crave after such high stimulating condiments. People in Canada who have used these sauces with meats and fish speak of them in very favorable terms, and will bear out our nemarks concerning them. See advertisement on another page. Address, Charles Benson, Sen'r., 2 Lower Temple Street, Birmingham, England.

M. H. MASON.

For close upon a century this well known and reliable Birmingham Eng., firm have carried on the business of Whip and Whip Thong Manufacturers in all its branches, doing a very substantial export trade to all markets of the world, as well as a very extensive connection in the home market. They are also contractors to His Majesty's Government and make a specialty of holly gig whips and yews. They are also makers of every description of whip thong, making a specialty of superior work, suitable for the Canadian trade.

This firm hold the advantage of dressing their own leather in the works, and having always a large stock of thongs on hand to select from, done by experienced workmen only, they are able to meet the requirements of buyers in all sizes.

Being dressers of holly sticks, as well as thong manufacturers, the firm are able to select suitable thongs for sticks and these are all tested by experienced workmen before leaving the works.

The Canadian tariff gives a preference of 33 1-3 per cent. in duty charges on all goods sent out by this firm, and buyers can rely upon first class workmanship, combined with reasonable prices. Address for particulars Mr. M. H. Mason, Albert Works, Bissell street, Birmingham, Eng.





All kinds of Mirrors for Silversmiths. Special prices to Canadians under the Preferential Taria



Telegrams: Mills, REDDITCH.

Forge

ENGLAND.

The Most Reliable Motor 21/2 or 5 h p. at will.

Every essential part is duplicated. Most ordinary stoppages are avoided. Either cylinder can be worked independently, or both together for speed, stiff hills, or extra passenger. Lighter than most 23/4 h.p. single-cylinder motors, steadies drive, better cooling, and more powerful.

W

L

J.



The Smethwick Boiler Covering Co.,

Smethwick, England.

Telegraphic Address "COVERING, BIRMINGHAM."

Are makers of "PERITHERMA" Non-Conducting Composition for covering all kinds of steam boilers and pipes to prevent loss of heat; and cold water tanks, pipes, etc., against frost. Packed in 5-cwt. casks for shipment.

Also makers of the well-known "CROWN" Boiler Fluid for preventing scale formation in steam boilers. Guaranteed free from any corrosive matter. Shipped in iron drums to all parts.

ENQUIRIES FROM MERCHANTS, etc., SOLICITED.

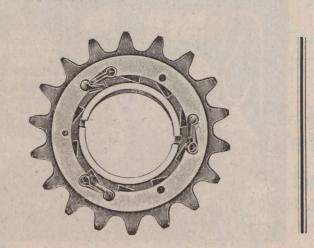
Telegraphic Address : "RAM, BIRMINGHAM."

Ranford & Mitchell, Limited,

189 PARK LANE, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM,

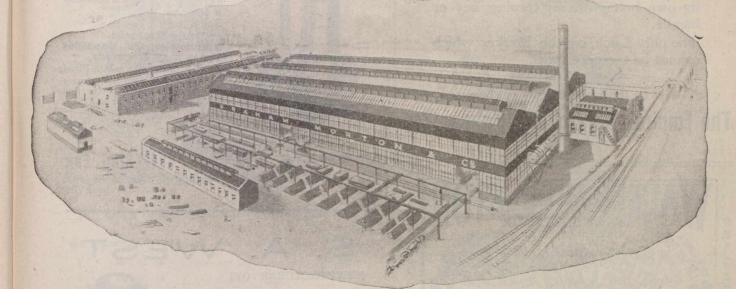
ENGLAND.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE LISTS MAURICE GRAHAM, M. Inst, Mech. E. ; Assoc M. Inst. C.E. ; M, Inst. Mining E.

Graham, Morton & Co., Ltd. ——Engineers & Contractors,—— WORKS and HEAD OFFICE, Hunslet, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.



London Office:-Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Australian Address:- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.



CHARLES MOHR & Co., 55 GLOVER STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG. Specialists in

BRASS BIRDCAGES, PARROT CAGES, AVIARIES. Best Parrot Cage on market. Everything to nest to economise space. Clients' desires met as regards price or design if list does not contain exact wants.



All Brass Cage Polished base and corners and engraved glass seed shields.

ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST. Assortment of samples to any value at wholes ale rates may be had.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.





MANUFACTURER

Improved Velocipede Horses



The body is made of best seasoned pine, and birch legs. Well finished.

ALL WITH GLASS EYES AND PADDED SADDLES.

No.	Size of	f Wheels.							Price.
0	12	x	12		· · · ·		 		36s each
1	14	x	14				 	• • • •	40s each.
1	16	x	16				 		44s each
3	18	x	18				 	••••	50s each

ANGELINA STREET, Birmingham, Eng

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

London Showrooms. 47 Holborn Viaduct. and 49 Farrington street.

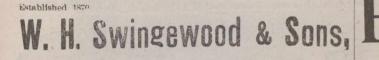
Soutter & Sons, LIMITED



ART BRASS WORK, ELECTROLIERS

COPPER & WROUGHT IRON WORK, &c.

Farm Street Works, BIRMINGHAM, England Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.





Manufacturers of Jewellery and plate, Cases and Pboto Frame Manufacturers. Birmingham; Eng. 12 Caroline St,



29 Gonstitution Hill,

- BIRMINGHAM, - Eng.
 - MANUFACTURER OF

Best Weldless Steel Tubes Cycles&AutomobilePurposes

CYCLE TUBE SPECIALITIES : : : SUPERIOR SHELL SETS : : : : : BEST BRAZED FORKS AND STAYS

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



Contractors to H. M. Government,

FIRMIN & SONS, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF ' Established Over 200 Years.

HELMET, SWORDS, BELTS CAPS SASHES and all kinds of MILITARY, NAVAL POLICE, and FIRE BRIGADE ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUTTONS FOR ARMY & NAVY, LIVERIES, HUNT, YACHT AND

Designs submitted and Dies Cut to Order. Gold and Silver Lacemen and Emtroideries.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

108 and 109 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London, W.C., Eng. Late 153, 154 and 155 Strand. WORKS: LONDON & BIRMINGHAM.

THE LEEDS COPPER WORKS LTD



ON ADMIRALTY LIST

Telegrams : "ELECTRO, LEEDS" .



REGISTERED OFFICE:

39 COLEMAN STREET,

LONDON, ENGLAND

MAKERS OF SEAMLESS COPPER TUBES, CYLINDERS, SHELLS, SOW AND IMMERSION ROLLERS, LOCO TUBES, &c.

HIGH CONDUCTIVITY COPPER STRIPS, COMMUTATOR SECTIONS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. BRASS TUBES, LOCOS, AND CONDENSERS.

HYDRAULIC RAM COATINGS, AND CYLINDER LININGS.

RADIATOR TUBES FOR MOTOR WORK, &c., &c.

Every Tube tested to tour times its working pressure before leaving the Works.



MANUFACTURER OF Gold Brooches, Necklets, Pendants, Rings, &c

Northampton St.,

Eng.

BIRMINGHAM,



Registered Offices and Works: HAZELWELL MILLS, Near BIRMINGHAM, England'



Special rates to Canadians, under the New Tariff



IN

158

E











ROLLED COPPER, BRASS, BONZE, GERMAN SILVER AND OTHER ALLOYS; OF MILITARY, NAVAL AND SPORTING AMMUNITION; ALSO BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, RIVETS, WASHERS, NAILS. ETC.



The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd.

REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS .)F

Canadian Petroleum Products,

Under New Patent-Process, Refined Oils, Benzine Napthas, and Gasolenes, Lubricating Oils, Greases, Paraffine Wax Candles, Fuel Oils, &c.

Refineries; SARNIA and PETROLIA, ON1.

Branches: Montreal, P.Q., St John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO :

The Queen City Oil C Limited HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES: Ottawa. Hamilton, London, Kingston, and other Stations in Province of Ontario

Telegraphic Address: "ASPHALTE, Birmingham."

Asphaltic Limestone Concrete Co., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF ROOFING, FOOTPATH, ROADWAY AND ACID PROOF ASPHALTE.

Refined Trinidad Bitumen.

IMPORTANT to CONSULTING and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS CABLE COMPANIES, Etc...

Buy Direct from the Refiners.



00000

GRANASH

London Office: 42, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, Manager.

Samples and Tests on Application.

Finest Qualities. Perfect Insulation.

Thoroughly Waterpoof. Bitumen for Troughings. JOINT BOX COMPOUND.

Estimates given for all kinds of Asphalte and Tar Paving work. Workmen sent to any part of the Kingdom

> Contractors to many Corporations, Education Committees, &c., &c. Thousands of tons already supplied to over 50 Corporations and Companies in the United Kingdom.

> > Head Offices and Works:

Commercial Street,

BIRMINCHA J, Eng

TYRES! TYRES!!

1904 list of Tyres and Accessories now ready on application. Special Offer of Beaded Edged Covers. for replacements.

THE

North American Life

(Solid as the Continent)

A most desirable Company for the Insured, also for

Vacancies for a few good

men to act as representa-

Address T. G. MCCONKEY

Home, Office Toronto, Ont.

Ward Commercial Agency

Mercantile Reports, Collections.

Personal Attention, Prompt Returns, 246 St. James Street, MONTREAL,

Attention Given to Special Reporting.

Superintendent of Agencies-

Agent.

tives.

1st quality 5/-, 2nd quality 4/6 each. 3rd quality 3/9 each.



Wired -on Covers, licensed by Dunlop Tyre Co." 7/- each. Special Quotations for Quantities.

JOHN B. PARKES & CO., Bradford St., BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

Individual Evening Instruction

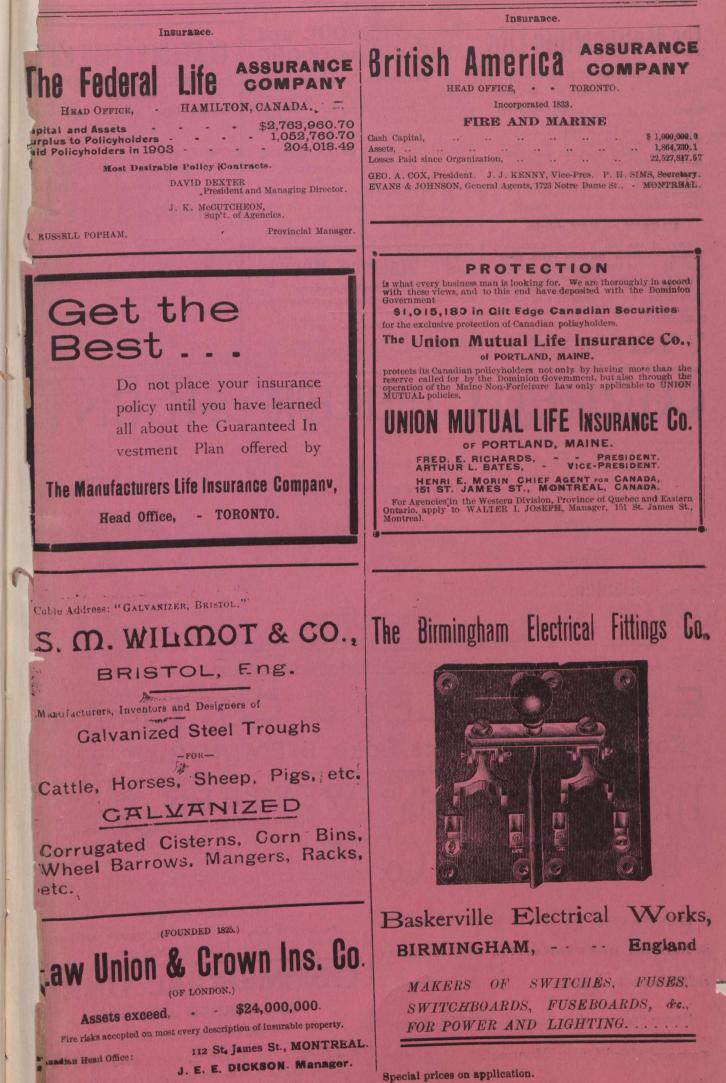
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

Inego

Renouf Building, Cor. St. Catherine and University Streets.

Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship Shorthand, Type-writing, Correspondence English, French, Civil Service, etc. Students select their subjects and are taught separately by nine expert teachers. Write, call or telephone Main 2890 for Prospectus and new price list. Address :

J. D. DAVIS, Renouf Building, Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts., MONTREAL.



gents Wanted throughout Canada.



Bevels Planed up to 30-in. - - - diameter.

Supplied Complete • • or • • Cutting only.

Send us Specification of your Requirements, and see if our Price and Delivery will not satisfy you.

E. G. WRIGLEY & CO., Limited, Foundry Lane Works, Soho. BIRMINGHAM, Eng. The Royal-Victoria WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Insurance Co.

is prepared to MAKE CONTRACTS that will be SPECIALLY REMUNERATIVE, with SEVERAL GOOD MEN FOR 1905.

Communicate with DAVID BURKE, General Manager, Head Office, Montreal.

January 1st, 1905.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851 Assets. over \$3,546,000 Annual Income. 3 678.00 Head Office. Toronto, Ont -Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Pres. J. J. Kenny, Vice-Pres. & Man.Dir C. C. Foster, Secretary. Montreal Branch, - - 189 ST. JAMES STREET. Robert Bickerdike, Manager. COMMERCIAL UNIO ASSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of London, England. FIRE LIFE MARINE Agencies in alt the principle Cities and Towns of the Dominion.

HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, • MONTREAL JAMES McGREGOR, Manager.