

The Chartered Banks.	
The Bank of Montreal	
	•
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	
Capital (paid-up)\$14,000,000.00	
Hadivided Profite 583 196.01	-
Reserved Fund	1
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Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,	
G.C.M.G., President.	
G.C.M.G., President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.	
Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq.,	
Hon. Robt. Mackay.	
and the second	
E. S. CLOUSTON, - General Manager.	
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.	
 H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal. F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal. F. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, N.W. & B. C. 	
Manager at Montreal.	
F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal.	
BRANCHES IN CANADA:	
MONTREAL, C. W. Dean, Assist. Manager.	-
"Hochelaga. "Papineau Ave.	
•• Point St. Charles	
" Seigneurs St	
"West End "Westmount.	
Almonte, Ont. Picton, " Portage la	
Belleville, " Sarnia, " Prairie, Man	
Belleville, "Stratford, "Winnipeg, Man. Brantford, "St Mary's "Calgary, Alta.	
Brantford, "St. Mary's, "Calgary, Alta. Chatham, "Toronto, "Edmonton, Alta	
Almonte, Ont, Picton, "Portage la Belleville, "Sarnia, "Prairie, Man Belleville, "Stratford, "Winnipeg, Man. Brantford, "St. Mary's, "Calgary, Alta. Chatham, "Toronto, "Edmonton, Alta Collingwood "Yonge st. br. Indian H'd, Ass Cornwall, "Wallaceb'rg," Lethbridge, Alt. Deseronto, "Montreal, Que. Raymond, Alta. Ft. William, "Quebec, "Regina, Assa. Goderich, "Chatham, N.B. Armstrong, B.C.	
Cornwall, "Wallaceb'rg," Lethbridge, Alt.	
Goderich, "Guebec, Regina, Assa. Goderich, "Chatham, N.B. Armstrong, B.C. Guelph, "Freder'oton, "Enderby, B.C. Hamilton, "Moncton, "Greenwood, B.C. Hamilton, K. John, "Kelowna, B.C.	
Guelph, "Freder oton," Enderby, B.C. Hamilton, "Moncton, "Greenwood, B.C Hamilton, St. John, "Kelowna, B.C. Amherst, N. S. Nelson, B.C.	
Hamilton, Amherst, N. S. Nelson, B.C.	
Sherman Av. Glace Bay, "New Denver, B.C. Kingston, Ont. Halifax. "New Westmin-	
Lindsay, "Halifax, New Westmin-	
London, "Yarmouth, N.S. Nicola, B.C.	
Ottawa, "Altona, Man. Rossland, B.C.	
Paris, "Brandon, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Perth, "Gretna, Man. Vernon, B.C.	
Peterboro, Ont. Oakville, Man. Victoria, B.C.	
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,	
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 London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. "The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.	
O'Grady, Manager.	
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:	
Lundon-The Bank of England.	
" The Union of London and Smith's	
" The London and Westminster Bank,	
Ltd.	
Eng. Ltd.	
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank	
Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank	
and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: Wew York-The National City Bank. The Bank of New York, N.B.A.	
Wew York-The National City Bank.	
" National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y.	
"National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co.	
" J. B. Moors & Co.	
Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bk., Lto	
" The Anglo-Californian Bk., Lto	•
TI D I C Tanada	
The Bank of Toronto	
and the second se	
INCORPORATED 1855. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.	
Paid-up capital \$3,300.00	
Reserve Fund 3,600,00	
DIRECTORS: WM. H. BEATTY, President.	
WILLIAM GEORGE COMMERHAM, VICE-	
President.	
Rebert Reford. Hon C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en	0
President. Fohn Waldie, Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meizt en William Stone. John Macdonald	0
President. Rebert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en William Stone, John Macdonald	0
President. Rebert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigr en William Stone, Albert E. Gooderham. PUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager.	0
President. Rebert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigr en William Stone, Albert E. Gooderham. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES:	0
President. Robert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en William Stone, John Macdonal ² Albert E. Gooderham. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES: ONTARIO. ONTARIO.	0
President. Rebert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en William Stone, Albert E. Gooderham. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES: ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. Soronto, Galt, Sarnia, 5 Offices. Gananoque, Stayner,	0
President. Robert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en William Stone, DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. Soronto, Galt, Sayner, Allandale,, Keene, Ont. Sudbury,	0
President. Rebert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigr en William Stone, Albert E. Goodenham. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES: ONTARIO. ONTARIO. Soronto, Galt, Sarnia, 5 Offices. Gananoque, Stayner, Allandale, Keene, Ont. Sudbury, Farrie, London, Thornbury, Brantford London East, Wallaceburg.	0
President. Robert Reford. Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Robert Meigt en William Stone, DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. Soronto, Galt, Sayner, Allandale,, Keene, Ont. Sudbury,	0

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DIRECTORS:	AND A REAL PROPERTY.	Cui
BEATTY, Pres	sident.	Dall
ORGE CONDER	HAM. Vice-	Dor
President.		Edn
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	John Macdonald.	Gra
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LSON, - Gene		Lad
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BRANCHES:	eneral Manager.	Lou
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Copper Cliff, Petrolia, Gaspe, Creemore, Port Hope, BR. COLUMBIA Dorchester, Preston, Rossland, Elmvale. St. Catharines, BANKERS: London. Eng.—The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. New York—National Bank of Commerce. Chicago—First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper and Securities.

Cardinal,

Cobourg, Coldwater, Collingwood, Copper Cliff, Creemore,

The	Cha	rtered	Banks.	

The Bank of British North	TH
America.	ALC: NOT
Established in 1836.	I
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.	
Paid-up capital £ 1,000,000 stg.	CAPI
Reserve Fund £420,000 stg.	RESE
Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C.	
A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby, Secretary. Manager.	
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	W
T H Prodio D H Alm	S.
J. J. Cater, E. A. Hoare,	H.
H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall, M. G. C. Glyn F. Lubbock	
J. J. Cater, E. A. Hoare, H. R. Farrer, H. J. B. Kendall, M. G. C. Glyn, F. Lubbock, George D. Whatman.	A. I
Head Office in Canada, St. James street, Montreal.	1000
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager.	H. L
H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches.	151.24
H. B. MACKENZIE, Inspector.	(Children
BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch.	ALB
London Ont Campbellford Dawson V.T.	Ca
London, Kingston, Ont. Reston, Man.	BRIT
London, Ont. Campbellford, Dawson, Y.T. London, Kingston, Ont. Reston, Man. Market sub br. Ottawa, Ont. Yorkton, N.W.T. Brantford, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Battleford, N.W. Hamilton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T. Branter, T. St. Chebring, Borthern N.W.T.	Re Va
Hamilton, Ont. "Longueuil, Calgary, N.W.T.	1.2. A.1.3
Hamilton, (sub. br.) Estevan, N.W.T. Barton st. "St. Catherine Rosthern, N.W.T	MAN Wi
street. Duck Lake, N.W.	a dia manda
street, Duck Lake, N.W. Toronto, Ont. Quebec, Que. Ashcroft, B.C. " Junction, Levis (sub. br.) Greenwood, B.C.	ONT
" Stock Yards.	Ar
Weston, St. John, N.B. Kaslo, B.C. sub. br. Midland, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Trail, B.C. Fenelon Falls, Halifax, N.S. sub branch Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Brandon, Man.	Ay
sub. br. "Union St. Rossland, B.C.	Br
Fenelon Falls, Halifax, N.S. sub branch	Cli
Bobcaygeon, Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C.	Ex Fr
	Ha
DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST	i
INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.	He
BANK'S BRANCHES. AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)—H. M. J. McMichael and A. S. Ireland Agent. Chicago—Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers—The Bank of England and Messre Glum & Co.	Hi
New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson and J. C.	Iro Ki
San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)-H. M. J.	Lo
McMichael and A. S. Ireland Agent.	Me
London Bankers-The Bank of England and	No
	Oti
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited.	A
and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-	Lo
Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited. and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire- land, Limited, and branches: National Bank, Limited, and branches: Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan- Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais	Mun
of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank	New Sout
of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-	Afri
-Colonial Bank, Paris - Credit Lyonnais.	E
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Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. . Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London, and West Indies.

Royal Bank of Canada

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. B. 11010, 139.,	Outitob Itcontrondy
Chief Executive O	ffice, Montreal, P.Q.
E. L. Pease, -	General Manager.
	Supt. of Branches.
C. E. Neil	ll, Inspector.
nherst, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.
ntigonish, N.S.,	Ottawa, Bank St.
thurst, N.B.,	Oxford, N.S.
ridgewater, N.S.,	Pembroke, Ont.
narlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pictou, N.S.
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umberland, B.C.	Rexton, N.B.
alhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
orchester, NB. dmundston, N.B.	Sackville, N.B. St. John, N.B.
redericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nfld.
uysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
rand Forks, B.C.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
alifax, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
adner. B.C.	Toronto,
ondonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
ouisburg, C.B.	Vancouver, B.C.,
unenburg, N.S.	" East End.
aitland, N.S.	Vernon, B.C.
oncton, N.B.,	Victoria, B.C.
ontreal, Que.,	Westmount, P.Q.
ontreal. West End,	Westmount
ount Pleasant, B.C.	Victoria Ave.
anaimo, B.C.	Weymouth, N.S.
elson, B.C. ewcastle, N.B.	Woodstock, N.B.
encastie, 14.D.	

gencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, ba; Camaguey, Cuba; New York, N.Y. CORRESPONDENTS:

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

	THE MOLSONS BANK	
-	Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.	
	HEAD OFICE: MONTREAL.	
	CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,000,000	0
	RESERVE FUND \$8,000,000	
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
a best of the second	 Wm. Molson Macpherson - President. S. H. Ewing - Vice-President. W. H. Ramsay, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, LtCol. F. C. Henshaw. Wm. C. McIntyre. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Supt. Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood, W. W. L. Chipman, Asst. Inspector. 	
	tors.	
1	LIST OF BRANCHES:	
1	ALBERTA. ONTARIO-Continued.	
	Calgary. Owen Sound. Port Arthur.	
3	BRITISH COLUMBIA. Ridgetown.	
	Revelstoke. Simcoe.	
	Vancouver. Smith's Fails.	
	St. Marys.	
	MANITOBA. St. Thomas. Winnipeg. Toronto.	
	Toronto Junction:	
	ONTARIO, Dundas Street.	
	Alvinston. Stock Yards Branch.	
	Amherstburg Trenton.	
	Aylmer. Wales.	
	Brockville. Waterloo.	
	Chesterville. Woodstock.	
	Clinton. Exeter. QUEBEC.	
	Exeter. QUEBEC. Frankford. Arthabaska.	
	Hamilton. Chicoutimi.	
	James street. Fraserville.	
	Market Branch. Knowlton.	
	Hensall. Montreal.	
. 1	Highgate. St. James Street.	
	Iroquois. Market and	
	Kingsville. Harbor. Br.	
	London. St. Catherine St. Br	
	Meaford. Quebec.	

The Chartered Banks.

orrisburg. orwich. tawa. arrisburg. Sorel. orwich. Ste. Therese de tawa. Blainville, Que. Victoriaville. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES.

ondon, Liverpool—Parr's Bank, Ltd, Ireland— nster and LeinsterBank, Ltd. Australia and v Zealand—The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd, th Africa — The Standard Bank of South ica, Ltd. FOREIGN AGENTS.

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THE ONTARIO BANK

	RS:

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N.S.

nald Mackay, R. D. Perry, Hon. R. Har	ckburn, Esq., Esq., R. Grass court, T. Walm John Flett, Esq. ICE	Vice-President. , Esq., sley, Esq.,
CHARLES	McGILL, General	Manager.
R. E	. Caldwell, Inspe	ctor.
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lliston.	Fort William.	Ottawa,
urora,	Holstein,	Peterboro,
owmanville.		Port Arthur.
uckingham, Q.		Sudbury,
ornwall,		Trenton,
ollingwood,	Newmarket.	Tweed,
offing nood,		Vaterford.
	Scott and Wellin	vateriord,
Toronto:	Queen and Portla	

Yonge and Richmond Yonge and Carlton 66 AGENTS.

London, Eng.--Par's Bank, Limited, France and Europe--Credit Lyonaais. New York - Fourth National Bank and The Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston--Eliot National Bank.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London - - - - Canada. Capital Subscribed. - - \$1,000,000.00 Total Assees, 31st Dec'br. 1900 - 2,272,980.88 T, H. PURDON, Esq., K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Ma. ager.

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.

117 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; Lleyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Head Office Toronto Executive Office Montreal.

47 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

Collections given prompt attention.

Drafts issued payable in all parts of the world.

General banking business transacted.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager and 2nd Vice-President.

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:

TRACE	F. COWAN,	FRED. WYLD,	Vice-President.
E.	W. F. All R. Wood,	w. R. Johnston,	omerville, W. Francis.

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

BANKERS:

New York - Importers and Traders National

Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited.

G. P. SCHOFILELD, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.			
Union	Bank	ot	Canada
	Established		
CAPITAL AUT CAPITAL SUBS CAPITAL PAIL REST	O-UP		
HEAD (OFFICE, -	- Q	UEBEC.
ANTIKKW "	Board of Di		

Sydenham. Ont. Toronto, Ont. Virden, Man. Wapella, N.W.T. Warkworth, Ont. (Sub to Hastings), Wawanesa, N.W.T. Weyburn, N.W.T. Wiarton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. "North end branch. Wolseley, N.W.T. Yorkton, N.W.T. AGENTS:

 Yorkton, N.W.T.

 FOREIGN AGENTS:

 London
 Part's Bank, Limited

 New York,
 National Park Bank

 Boston,
 National Bank of the Republic

 Minneapolis
 National Bank of Commerce

 St. Paul.
 St. Paul National Bank

 Great Falls, Mont.
 First National Bank

 Chicago, III.
 Corn Exchange National Bank

 Detroit, Mich.
 First National Bank

 Duluth, Minn.
 First National Bank

Imperial Bank of	Canada
Capital Paid-up	\$3,000,000
Rest	\$3,000,000
DIRECTORS:	
	D . I land
T. R. MERRITT, · · ···	President,
D. R. WILKIE, Vic	e-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Robert	Jairay.
Elias Rogers, Wm. H	endrie,
T. R. MERRIT, D. R. WILKIE, Wm. Ramsay, Elias Rogers, James Kerr Osborne, Charles	Cocksnutt.
HEAD OFFICE, TORON	NTO.
D. R. WILKIE, General Ma	nager.
T UAV Accistant General	Manager.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Ins	pector.
	F ONTARIO.
BRANCHES IN FROME Bolton, Listowel, Essex, New Liskeard. Fergus, Niagara Falls, Galt, North Bay, Hamilton, Ottawa, Ingersoll, Port Colborne,	Rat Portage,
Feger, New Liskeard.	St. Catharines,
Fergus, Niagara Falls,	Sault Ste. Marie,
Galt. North Bay,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton, Ottawa,	Toronto,
Ingersoll. Port Colborne,	Welland,
BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QU	EBEC-Montreal.
BRANCHES IN NORTH-W	EST AND

TIMBIA. UMBIA. gonie, Assa., 'elstoke, B.C. thern, Sask. athcona, Alta. ut Lake, B.C. toria, B.C. toria, B.C. taskiwin, Alta. mipeg, Man..

BRITISH	COL
Arrowhead, B.C.	Bal
Brandon, Man.	Rev
Calgary, Alta.	Rost
Cranbrook, B.C.	Stra
Edmonton, Alta,	Trou
Golden, B.C.	Van
Nelson, B.C.	Viet
Portage La Prairie, Man.	Wet
Prince Albert, Sask.	Win
Regina, Assa.	

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Th	e Chartered	Banks.
THE BA	ANK of	UTTAWA
Rest and Un	thorized Illy paid up Idivided Prefi	3,000,009) 2,500,009 ts, - 2,573,332 corors:
GEORGE DAVID M	HAY,	President. Vice-President.
Henry Newell Geo. Bryson,	Bate, John I John Mather, I	Burns Fraser, Hon. Henry Kelly Egan, Isey Perley, M.P.
HEAD	OFFICE, OTT.	AWA, ONT.
	n. Mgr.—D. M. .—L. C. Owen,	Finnie, Asist. Gen. Inspector.
FORTY-FI DOM	VE OFFICI	S IN THE ANADA.
		y banking tewn ut the world.
	gives prompt ness entruste	attention to all
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T 1	The second products	Gingerown, 10
Traders	Bank (ot Lanada
(Incornorate	d her hat at 1	Dt Lanada Parliament, 1898.)
(Incorporate CAPITAL AU CAPITAL SU CAPITAL PA RESERVE FU	d by Act of 1 THORIZED BSCRIBED ID-UP JND	Parliament, 1885.)
(Incorporate CAPITAL AU UAPITAL CO CAPITAL PA RESERVE FU BC C. D. Wa Hon. J. R E. F C. Kl C. S W W	d by Act of 1 THORIZED ID-UP DARD OF DIRE Tren, Esq., B. Johnston, Wilcox, Esq., M. Wilcox, Esq., J. Shepnard W.	Parliament, 1885.) \$3,000,000.00
(Incorporate CAPITAL AU UAPITAL CO CAPITAL PA RESERVE FU BC C. D. Wa Hon. J. R E. F C. Kl C. S. W. HE	d by Act of 1 THORIZED BSCRIBED ID-UP JND. OARD OF DIRE Tren, Esq., B. Johnston, oepfer, Esq., M. Wilcox, Esq., J. Sheppard, W. AD OFFICE, TU	Parliament, 1886.)
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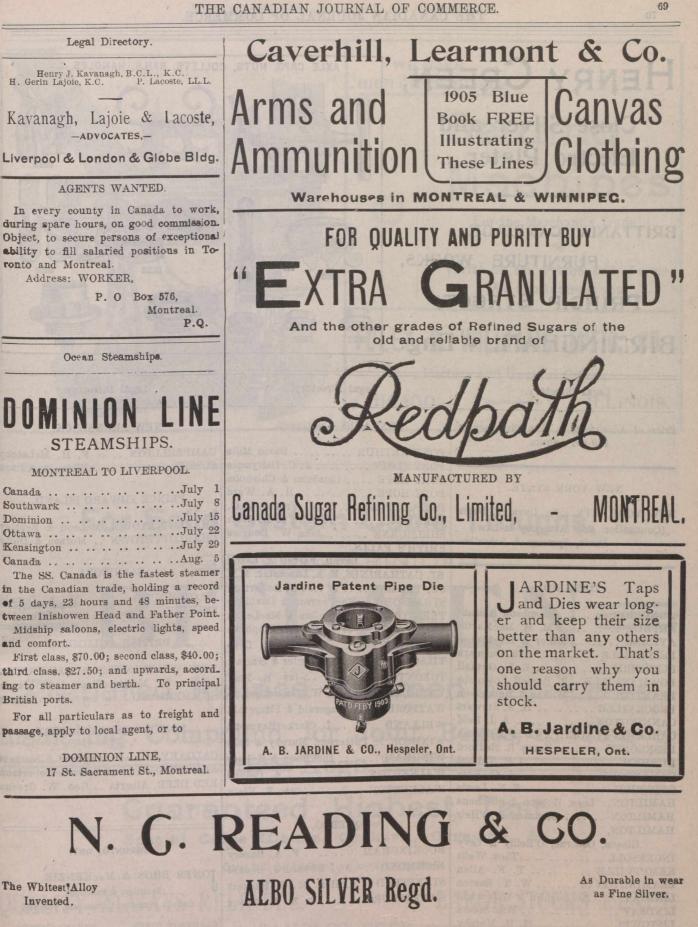
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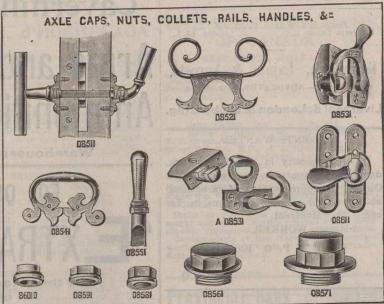
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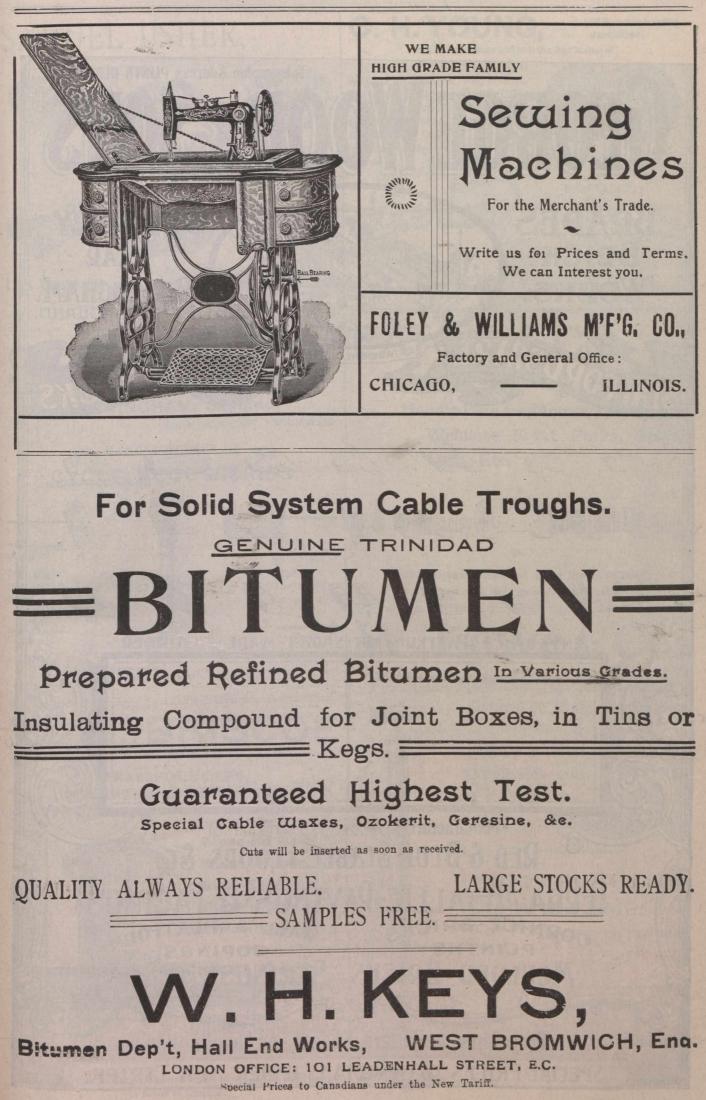
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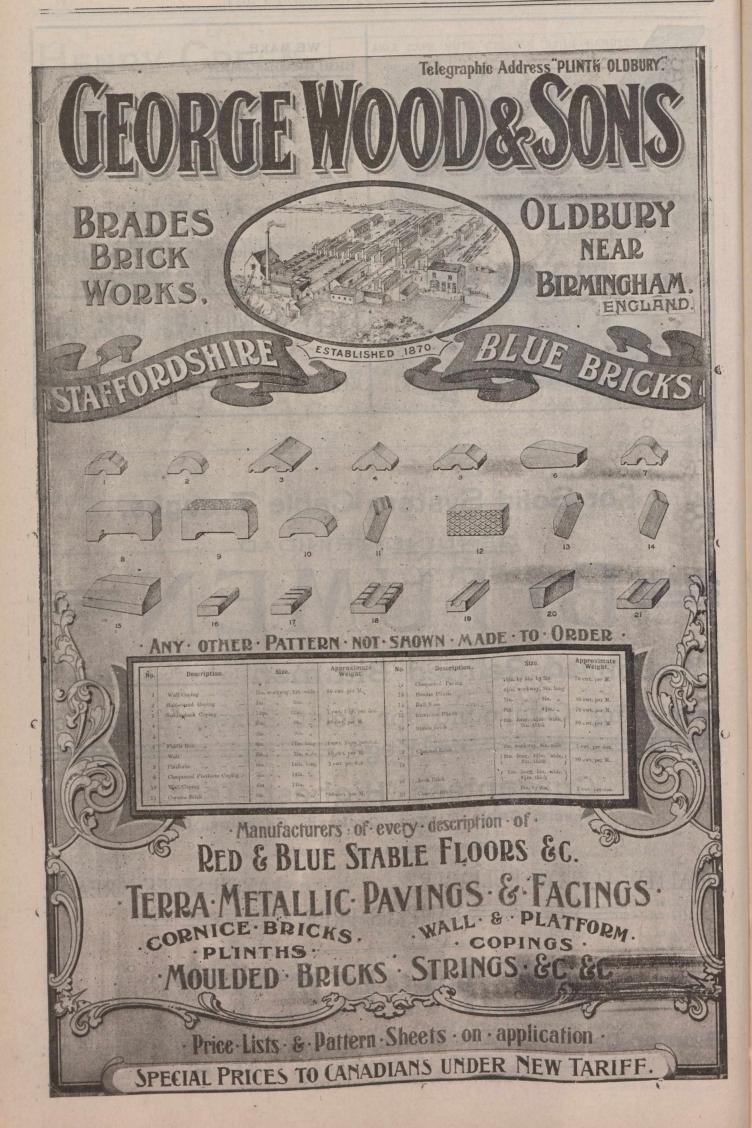
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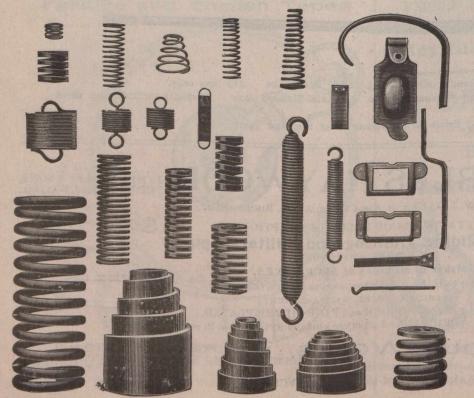
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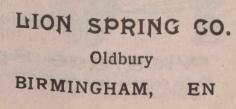


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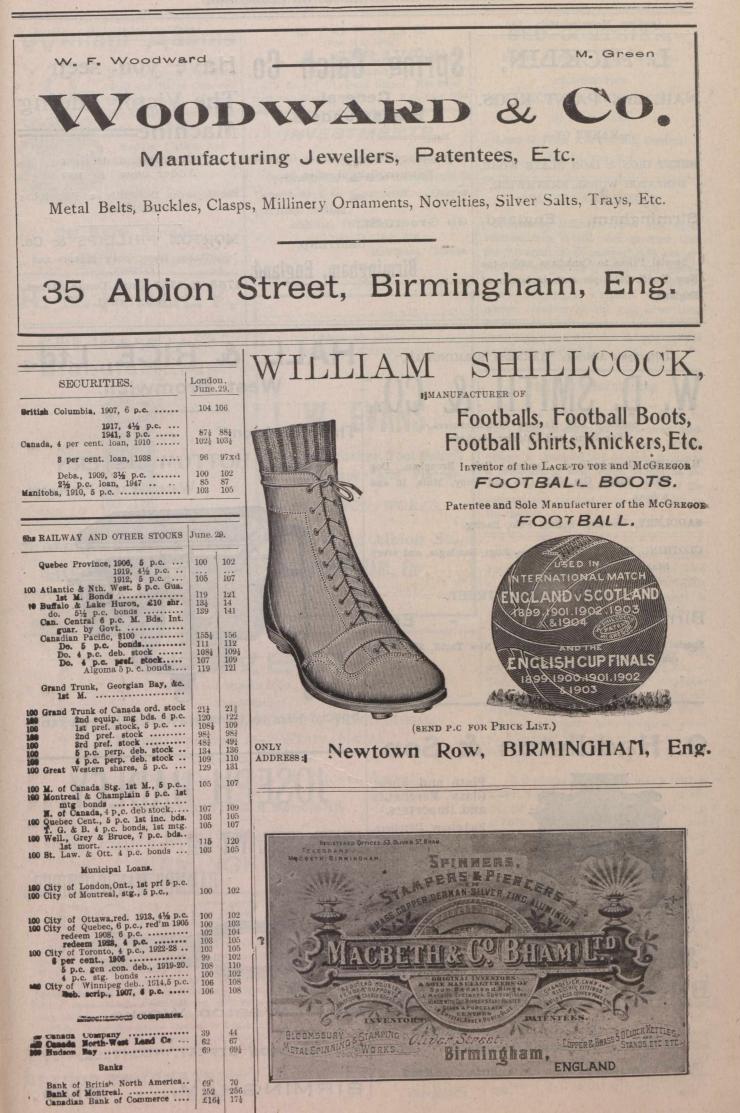


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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

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 subscription 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 June statement of the London, England, Board of Trade shows increases of \$1,803,000 in imports and \$9,578,000 in exports. A feature of the report is that exports of cotton fabrics show an increase of \$5,231,990.

-Messrs. W. Gardner and Sons will rebuild their planing mill at Galt., Ont.-The International Acheson Graphite Company will erect a large factory at Niagara Falls, Ont.-The Canadian Westinghouse Company have prepared plans for doubling the size of their foundry building at Hamilton.

-A deal has been closed says a Detroit letter, for the construction here on the site of the present Russell House, of a \$2000,000 hotel, ten stories high and with foundation and steel work heavy enough to permit adding four more stories if thought advisable.

-Brantford, Ont., will shortly home an abundant supp'y of natural gas from Selkirk, thirty miles distant, and at a rate not exceeding 45 cents per 1000 feet for heat and light, and possibly 25 to "30 cents for power. The contract for piping says a late letter, has been let, and it is nkely that independent lines will be laid throught the city. A local franchise will be asked for shortly. A line will also be run to Paris, where gas will supplant municipal electric lighting. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, and this will shortly be increased to \$1,000,-000. Many Printers use

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Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent. less than other countries.

-London Clearing House.-Total cearings for week ending July 6th: 1935, \$1,002,097.

-W. Bishop of Kincardine, Ont., mas purchased the Grand View Hotel Brandon Man.

-Toronto Street Ranway earnings for the six months of this year increased \$123,191.30.

-Gananoque Ont., gave a majority of 145 in favor of the Water Works By-law for \$35,500.

-The contract for the Port Stanley, Ont., breakwater has been awarded. The price is around \$100,000.

-William L. Perry, teller of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth, who was under indictment for embezzlement, is dead.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending July 6. 1905, \$2.254,067.69; corresponding week last year. \$2115,178.97.

-St. Thomas, Ont. ratepayers passed the by-law to allow the South-western Traction Company to run cars over the city street railway.

-The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern will, it is reported. have joint terminals and a union depot in Winnipeg.

The inland revenue receipts at London, Ont., for the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$430.930.07, an increase of \$6. 600 over the previous twelve months. Receipts for June, 1905, were \$34.843.51. a decrease for \$264.67 as compared with June. 1904. -At a meting of the Buffa'o Fire Underwriters' Association it was voted to increase rates 35 per cent. The advance took effect at once.

-A contract has been signed for the construction of the tunnel under the bay of Toronto for the new water supply. The contract price is \$287,000.

-A receiver has been appointed for the Spring Valley National Bank at Spring Valley, Ill's.; also for the First National Bank of Tauca, Lil's.

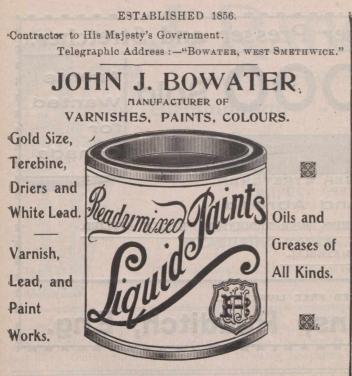
-A by-law to raise thirty-five thousand dollars for a municpal electric light plant for Napanee, Ont., was voted on and carried by a majority of 240.

-Mr. J. S. Turner assistant manager of the Standard Bank at Chatham, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Kingston branch, and has taken charge.

-The Canada Steel Goods Company. Limited. Toronto, are about to erect a factory in Hamilton, and are advertising for tenders for a cement and frame structure on Arthur Street.

-Hol'owing are the customs returns for the 'three fiscal years mentioned for the part of Guelph, Ont., ending:-June 30, 1905, \$137.601.72; year ending June 30, 1904, \$139.-877.89; year ending June 30, 1897, \$65 657.89.

-We are advised by the Bank of British North America that a branch of that Bank has been opened at Belmont, Man.-The Royal Bank of Canada informs us that a new branch of that Bank is about to be opened at New Westminster, B.C.



Spon Lane, WEST BROMWICH, Eng.

-The Queen City Tannery, Titusville, Pa., the largest sole leather manufactory in the world, was sold by Lucius Beebe and Sons of Boston to the United States Leather Co. The formal transfer was made in Philade phia, and involves about \$1.500,000.

-Customs receipts at the port of Niagara Falls. Ont, for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounts to \$536,525. This is more than double the amount collected the previous year. At Wellond the customs receipts increased over 20 per cent., totalling \$18,000.

-The Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Railway by-laws were passed at Hamilton this week, and both lines must be completed by November 1 1906. Promoter Hames says both railway lines will be double-tracked, and a line will be run to Preston and Hespeler.

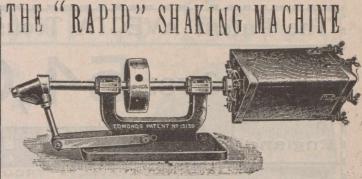
-The Bank of Montreal is offering for subscription at par and accrued interest \$700,000 of a total issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent. 20-year first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of Price Bros. and Co., Limited, lumbermen of Quebec, in denominations of \$1,000 each.

-A petition was filed at Toronto asking for the winding up of the North Shore Copper and Smelting Company. The company was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of \$250,000, of which \$113,000 was paid up. The petitioners allege that the only known assets of the company are mining properties in the Sudbury district, worth four or five thousand dollars. They are encumbered by a \$5,500 mortgage.

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-The St. Catharines. Ont., ratepayers voted upon the bylaw to give a free site and pay for part of the power used for a term of years to the Jenckes Machine Company of Sherbrooke. Que. There were 1.224 votes for the by-law and only 35 against. The Jenckes Company will move their plant there at once. They were compelled to leave Sherbrooke, as they had no room to extend their rapidly-growing business. They will employ one hundred hands to start with.

-Ottawa insurance offices were notified by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association of the removal of the fifteen cent surcharge imposed on mercantile risks in Ontario, by circular, dated May 9, 1904. The surcharge does not apply to current policies. The following note is appended:—"This change does not affect the surcharge imposed on risks in Ottawa and suburbs for general conflagration hazard and lumber exposure which came into operation on October h 1904."

-The trading stamp bill, introduced at Ottawa renders a trading stamp company or dealer who sells stamps to a merchant liable to a year's imprisonment or \$500 penalty. The merchant who gives them to a customer is liable to six months' imprisonment or \$200 penalty, and the customer who receives them is liable to \$20 penalty. The executive officers of a company, if they aid and abet the commission of an offence under the act, are liable to the same punishment as the company.

-The recent fire in the Hoepfner Refining Company's main building at Hamilton was not so serious as reported. Only the upper portion of the building was burned, including the root. The loss is estimated at between \$6,000 and \$8000. The buildings which was erected a few years ago for the purpose of refining lead, copper, silver, and zinc, was not in use, was supposed to have been fireproof, and there was no insurance. The machinery stored on the lower floor was not damaged, except by water.

-Following are the imports of produce from Canada during June as reported from London, England:

erre en -	obereen ment monthered			
C	attle	. 15,886	£278751	
SI	neep	. 1.380	2,088	
		Cwts		
W	heat	. 709 400	266,299	
77	heat meal	. 105,300	50 617	
P	eas	. 6,620	2.278	
	acon		347,912	
	ams		\$6 372	-
	atter		65,540	
	ieese		357,767	
	orses		1.840	
				made 5



-In view of the recent disastrous torest fires along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the Ontario Government has decided to dispose of the timber for a quarter of a mile on each side of the track. The railway runs through about 40 miles of timber ands. In coming to this decision the Government took the ground that it would be a great deal better to sell the timber, which is principally pine. than to have it burned down. As soon as possible tenders will be advertised for and keen competition among lumbermen is expected.

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-M. T. Culbert, superintendent of the M. J. O'Brien Mine al Cobalt, returned recently to Toronto after accompanying a 26-ton shipment of siver-cobalt ore to New York. The rock, according to a report was worth in the neighbourhood of \$2.000 a ton. It is reduced in New York and much of it goes to Germany where it is smelted by a secret process. It has been rumored that Mr. Aldridge, the superintendent of the C.P.R: smelter at Trail, will visit Cobalt to make experiments in the treatment of cobalt ores with a view to smelting them in the future, probably at the Trail works.

-Two by-laws were voted on by the ratepayers of Wingham, ont., recently both being carried. One was to raise \$12-000 by the issue of debentures for the purpose of improving and extending the present water works system to make it more adequate for fire protection purposes. The vote on this was 280 for and 59 against. The other by-aw was for the purpose of fixing the assessment of the Canada Furniture manufacturers' property at \$20,007 for a period of ten years, in consideration of which the company will erect a 64 by 70 toot addition to their union factory, and increase the number of hands empolyed. The vote was 293 for and 50 against.

-A few years ago orders in Council were passed providing for admission on payment of duit on the cost of refining only of pig iron lead refined outs de of Canada from lead bullion produced from Canadian lead ores smelted in this country, and also providing for admission, upon payment of duty on cost of corroding, of orange mineral dried white lead and dried red lead corroded outside the Dominion from pig lead produced from silver lead ores mined and smelted in Canada. These orders are now repealed, for the reason that pig lead is now being produced in Canada from lead bullion obtained from silver lead ores smelted in Canada, and corroding works are now in operation in Montreal.

—Alex. McNe'll, fruit expert of the Department of Agriculture, back from a trip to British Columbia says that in the Benchlands and in the val'eys of the Pacific Province the fruit men are reaping a rich harvest. Ontar'o will have to look sharp if it desires to get a fair share of the fruit business in the Western provinces. Brit'sh Columb'a men know how to pack to advantage, and one of their number is coming east towards the end of August to impart the most up to date methods of packing to the fruit growers of Ontario and Quebec.





—Special instructions nave been given by Inspector M. R. Davis to customs officers at Canadian ports on the river to not allow United States gasoline yachts to carry passengers, unless they have undergone inspection. These yachts have been allowed too much scope down the river, and are illegally carrying passengers from Canadian ports. At one place a yacht from the other side, not inspected was actually doing terry traffic. When on a tour of inspection in Brockvile and Prescott districts, Mr. Davis saw what was going on, and informed the customs officers as to their duty. The result was that one yacht was stopped. The United States law does not require inspection of these small craft.

The following changes were announced in the tariff by Mr. Fielding:—Rolled oats, duty of 60 cents per hundred pounds; dry white lead raised from 5 to 30 per cent.; white lead ground in oil increased from 25 to 35 per cent.; cement, 25 per cent. ad valorem imposed on bags containing cement; wines from South Africa, 25 cents per gallon, to meet the duty on French light wines. The settlers' effects enactment was made more strict to exclude goods for sale or manutacturing plants. Beet sugar and alluvial gold mining machinery will be continued on the free list until July 1, 1906. Molasses importations from the British West Indies, via Newfoundland, are to be treated as direct importations.

-The Ontario Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, left for St. Catharines a few days ago, where he will arrange to have samples of fruit, as they come in season, preserved canned or jellied in the most approved methods. These samples will be used for demonstration purposes by the department at the Provincial Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and at Women's Institute meetings. Few housewives in cities are aware that fruit can be purchased and canned much cheaper than it can be bought already canned. Many who do purchase and can fruit put too much sugar in it. The department has been conducting experiments in putting up fruits without sugar and finds that by a natural process the acidity changes to a certain percentage of sugar. These fruits when opened for use in the winter season require the addition of very little sugar and retain their natural flavors.

—Assistant Second Vice-President Dennis of the C.P.R. told the Victoria Board of Trade, says a report from that city, what the company proposed to do with the million and a half acres of land which has come into their possession in consequence of the transfer of the E. and N. to the C.P.R. The company are inaugurating a campaign for immigration. issuing illustrated pamphlets and placing the whole in the hands of a Minneapolis advertising agency. The company will clear the land by means of steam stumpers and logging engines and hope to be able to sell it for a very re-

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munerative figure per acre. A similar policy in Washington State has started a regular stampede of settlers there. Mr. Dennis declared that the big asset of this coast was its climate and scenery, and announced the intention of his company to make Victoria the biggest tourist centre in Canada. He declared it had all the requisites necessary for that purpose. He also announced the company would greatly improve the terminals and rolling stock of the E. and N. Railway.

-Bui'ding permits were granted for the erection of the following city premises:-Northern Electric a stone foundation for new factory.-The Dominion Electric will erect premises to cost \$7.000.-Dr. W. A. Molson is building a residence at an estimated cost of \$19,000.



In days of yore, not long past however, the daily papers were accustomed to report the Budget Speech, the reply of the Opposition Leader and a scattering of other speeches relating thereto, more or less—most of them on the lesse: side—verbatim. We had thus the whole speech and criticisms thereon in the exact order and words and figures in which they were delivered in the House of Commons. his newspaper, treats the Budget Speech and others on the same plan as he reports a base-ball match, that is, he pads the report with interjecting matter so that it is difficult in some reports to say which part is the Budget Speech and which part is the reporter's running comment thereon. Now, far be it from us to put the ordinary, or extra-

Now, far be it from us to put the ordinary, or extraordinary, newspaper reporter alongside any Minister of Finance. or Leader of the Opposition, as a financial authority; not such disparagent of the daily Press is in

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our thoughts, but we submit, with all humility, that the Budget Speech is, as a rule, worth publishing in full, in the very words and with the exact figures uttered by the Minister of Finance.

Of course we admit that there are other tastes. Some like to read the Budget Speech with reportorial trimmings to every sentence, just as they wish to have Mayonnaise sauce or other condiment to their lettuce salad. We prefer this financial dish served up plain, as this leaves us liberty to dress it to our own taste and interject comments of the objurgatory or commendatory order as we deem to be appropriate.

Seriously, we decidedly object to our daily newspapers mixing up their reports of the Budget and other speeches with the running remarks of a reporter, who, very rarely indeed, has the requisite financial knowledge or experience to render his comments anything but a gross irrelevance and insult to the Finance Minister and his critics.

This atrocious style of reporting no doubt, has been derived, as we have hinted, from the habit of interlarding base-ball game reports with all manner of colloquial comments, which seem intended to show how slangy are supposed to be the readers of the sporting columns in daily papers.

This practice renders other reports most unreliable. Take an illustration. In reports of the Yarmouth Bank case, in which a bank manager was charged with sending false returns to the Government, the exact words of the counsel on both sides were required to be read in order to ascertain the precise grounds of the charge and what was the accused's defence. Instead of this plain story of facts we had a hash made up of Court room gossip, a few counsel's remarks, some words used by the Judge and such a hodge-podge of description relating to the charge as was most absurd. Entries in the bank's books were described, such as every business man knows it would be possible to make and keep balances correct; their bearing on the charge was therefore an affair of the imagination.

Newspaper proprietors would do their supporters a great service by instructing reporters to report facts and not to publish a lot of rigmarole remarks giving specimens of their very crude and uncultured style of speech under the impression that newspaper readers enjoy news dressed out with tomfoolery trimmings.

Anyway they might have given us the Budget Speech in the very words of the Minister of Finance. It would be an excellent plan to have the Budget Speech printed and revised by the Minister ready for distribution to the

NHAM, GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, President. Vice-Pres. and Actuary

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	New Insurance Paid for in 1908, New Insurance Paid for in 1904,	\$12,527,288 \$17,862,853
	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 Beneficiaries,	\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296 \$61,000,000
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leading jurnals immediately after its delivery. We should then have something reliable for service in reviewing this important address.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain when at Birmingham was in a very special sense "at home." He was associated with the Chamber of Commerce in a reception given to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association delegates, to whom he delivered an address on the Imperial situation.

Having to avoid questions in which English politicians are divided, Mr. Chamberlain was in a position as difficult as the dancer in a space strewn with eggs, some of which he might break by a false step. With marvellous tact and agility he stepped out freely, came severaltimes in close touch with controversial topics, but finished his performance without cracking a single shell.

Under such conditions Mr. Chamberlain had to make the best of generalities and undisputed principles, out of which, however, he made a brilliant speech in a rhetorical sense, but a very unsatisfying one from the practical standpoint.

Mr. Chamberlain leads on sentence after sentence, most pithily expressed in reference to what is needed to consolidate the Empire, and winds up without any intimation of what he proposes to effect by this object.

Some things he said are memorable, such as the following reference to the resources of the Empire:---

"You have this Empire. There is nothing that man can want, there is no necessity of our lives, nothing which adds to our comfort, no luxury which is desirable which cannot be, if you will have it, produced within this Empire and interchanged within it. If you are willing, and the other branches of the Imperial race, you may have a self-sustained Empire. Think of that, I have not time to develop it. Think what a self-sustained Empire would mean, and what a unique and absolutely unparalled position it would give to the British Empire in history. It sounds a simple saying; let us take it as a motto, let us buy of one another. We buy of one another. Commerce of that kind is twice blest; like the quality of mercy, it blesses him who gives and him who takes."

Another passage relative to the status of the Colonies is pitched in a very high key; the statesmanship is up to the level of Pitt, and has a grandeur of conception worthy of Milton or Burke:—

"To my mind this 20th century has brought to us the greatest question that has ever been before men since civilization was organized over the globe. We have behind us two centuries of brave endeavour which have given us an Empire, and now the question is whether we are able to maintain it. We use those words which have come down to us from the past; we speak of the British Empire, we speak of the British colonies; neither the one nor the other adequately represents the modern situation. The British Empire is not an Empire in the sense in which that term has been applied to any Empire which has gone before. The British colonies are no longer colonies in the sense in which that term was originally applied to them. What are we all? We are sister States in which the mother country, by virtue of her age, by virtue of all she has done in the past, may claim to be first, but only first amongst equals. The question is, how are we to bring those separate States together, those States which have volunitarily accepted one Crown one flag, but which in all else are absolutely independent one of the other. When have you had before such a problem in the history of the world, when has there been such a case where the task is to weld together all those diverse interests and powers for the common good?

He gave the Free Trade anti-Imperialists a characteristic slap in the following sarcasm:---

"Are you, are we, to be silenced upon questions of this kind which are wide as the world, because, forsooth, some petty politician here or there finds that in some way or another it is mixed up with the security of the parish pump?"

"Parish pump politicians" is now used in England to designate the anti-Chamberlainites, and the phrase will stick and irritate like a burr.

In an eloquent peroration he asked, "Are we so poor by comparison with our forefathers who won the Empire and left it as the greatest heritage ever left to a nation or a race, that we are willing to allow the sceptre of this great Dominion to fall from our enfeebled hands?"

Mr. W. K. George declared, amid cheers, that the preference tariff of Canada had produced in many instances the results which they had hoped for, which is a sufficient answer to the insignificant critics of a preferential policy in Canada.

To the Manufacturers' Association delegates visiting Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain's address was a revelation in regard to the lofty tone and the breadth of view displayed by English statesmen, and their marvellous dexterity in enunciating the principles underlying a fiscal policy in such terms as command the sympathy of all but politicians of the "parish pump" variety.

When speaking freely, Mr. Chamberlain frankly declares that he favours a light duty on foreign grown wheat and other products, but none on Colonial. He would treat all foreign countries on the "Roland for an Oliver" principle, by favouring those who favour Great Britain, but hitting back at all who have a hostille tariff. He contends that by taking off the duty on tea (as Canada does) and other articles, the public would be fully compensated for any extra cost of bread, etc., and he argues that his policy of preferences and discrimination in favour of and against foreign producers, would stimulate British manufacturers, and so increase the income of the industrial classes.

CHOICE OF INSURANCE MANAGERS.

Among the difficulties that environ the conducting of large interests in lands far away from headquarters not least are those connected with the business of fire underwriting. A great number of leading British insurance companies are carrying on operations throughout the Empire, many of them in Canada, and the rapid promotion of general prosperity here of late years is directing the attention of head-offices more and more to the importance of looking to the Canadian field to assist in maintaining the profitable average throughout. The general principles that underlie the business of underwriting the civilized world over call for more or less relaxing or modification as regard new countries like Canada, and therefore managers or agents for this field are chosen from among those who have been trained to the business locally, also especially in view of changing environments, mode of construction, equipments for curbing or protection from fires, peculiar moral hazards arising from facilities for "skipping," the vicinity of fresh fields and pastures new, occasional fluctuations in trade, and so on-men who can refax or restrain in the right time or place.

The problem before an insurance office in the United Kingdom when it has been deemed advisable to make a change in a large branch office abroad, is one frequently surrounded with much embarrassment. Numbers of applications are examined, and it is no simple matter to ignore the importunities of titled or otherwise influential people who have been persuaded to furnish strong letters of recommendation, often from a friendly standpoint. One of the ablest home officials of the company is usually sent out to pick and choose, and his task is no light one. Could he move about incognito, like the good Haroun al Rashid of old, it were perhaps better, but this is not possible; he does the next best thing, and it is surprising that such few mistakes are made.

The number of decapitations that have taken place within the memory of 'the ordinary insurance clerk in Montreal and Toronto is not great, but they each and all furnished a nine days' wonder. Some of them got off easily, one or two more easily than was warranted in the interests of insurance morality, others tried to formulate causes that their personal friends half believed; and others still were pitied—perhaps the most unwelcome sentiment of all; a few had burnt the candle at both ends—as a sure means of making both ends meet! Few could doubtless echo the regretful words of Wolsey.

There are some among those who received their "conge" who ventured to "talk back," and the only one that did venture so boldly obtained his claim of some \$50,000 which, however, he did not long enjoy.

There is a wise old saw which says, "Office will show the man"; and there is no greater example of it than is to be found among those who look with indifference at the ladder by which they climbed, and allow themselves to be flattered and wheedled out of their modesty and common-sense. The earliest test of the newlyrisen insurance man high in office is the rapidity with which he loses his whilom friends, or makes enemies. This is due largely to his increasing regard for self rather than for the interests entrusted to him—what is colloquially termed "swelled head," a species of cephalic seizure in which the "ounce of prevention is surely worth a pound of cure."

The latest "off-with-his-head" order in Canadian insurance offices is that affecting Mr. "P. M. Wickham, manager of the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.," as it is given in the local city directory. His successor in the Montreal office is Mr. T. D. Belfield, who, in his correspendence, describes himself as "Manager for Canada." Mr. Belfield, though a native of Toronto, comes latterly from Boston, and with a favourable record; it is to be hoped that his days may be longer in the land.

The company of which the Alliance is partly composed (the Imperial) has had frequent changes in its Montreal branch, and with such an increase of business lately it was natural to expect that the losses in Canada would show something better than a ratio of 229.21 for 1904, or \$229.21 ,paid out in losses for every \$100 received in premiums, to say nothing of expenses, a rate "distantly approached" only by the Scottish Union and National \$172.47 per cent., the London and Lancasbire Fire \$133.70 (lately peferred to), and the Atlas \$130.36. It would be more than human to expect that the home offices could rest happy under such records. Our readers must not credit us with the gift of prophecy, but it may be remembered that the "bad eminence" to which the Alliance attained under its necent management was sufficient to warrant a reference made between the lines a month or two ago. There are, of course, shareholder's to be placated as well as directors.

Mr. Wickham may throw the responsibility upon his employers in London, inasmuch as they dictated to him a line of policy which was set at naught by the great Toronto fire, in which the Alliance was about the heaviest sufferer, as he explains, through his strict obedience to orders from headquarters. But nothing succeeds like success, and the converse is equally true.

THE LAKE ERIE DAM SCHEME.

It is well known to people of even middle age that the waters of the great lakes between Canada and the United States have been gradually lowering for many years. There are people still living in Hamilton and vicinity who in their early years fished, rowed and swum in spots along the shores of Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, where to-day cows are grazing or vegetables growing. While the depths of the large lakes are thus decreasing, Lake Erie ,the shallowest of them all, has suffered most diminution, in a considerable degree doubtless because of its more southerly exposure and the consequent greater evaporation from its surface in the hot weather, to which is attributed that lowering of our more easterly navigable waters so observable in the fall season.

It was natural that our progressive and practical meighbours to the south of the boundary line should have given some attention to these persistent engineering operations on the part of Dame Nature, and considered how best to provide a remedy, especially in view of the lessening depths along the ports of that lake, Cleveland, Toledo, Erie and Buffalo for example. To this study of the American mind is due the proposal to dam the Niagara River between Buffalo in New York, and Fort Erie on the opposite Canada shore, a gigantic scheme that could scarcely fail of lasting injury to the ports (American as well as Canadian) on Lake Ontario, to our canals and to the St. Lawrence route to the sea. as a whole. The effect upon some ports on Georgian Bay latterly owing to certain engineering work of apparently innocent intention, is well-known to lake mariners and to the inhabitants at their places of call.

Much good has resulted from the visits, conferences and deliberations of the International Waterways Commission, appointed to study and report upon the subject of the much bruited dam; and there is now every probability that, as more harm than good could result from so costly an undertaking—to which both contiguous countries would have to give their consent—the project will be allowed to drop. The gentlemen constituting the U.S. portion of the Commission, referred to elsewhere, met our people in a most conciliatory spirit, referred to the matter from a broad point of view, and left us imbued with a spirit of international gool feeling that argues well for the outcome of any discussions that may arise for the future on that or any subject in which both people are mutually interested.

The raising of the surface of Lake Erie, while of itself innocent enough could scarcely be disregarded as a means of diverting a great portion of the water now going over Niagara Falls, which maintains the water level of our canals and the St. Lawrence at the depth to which they have been made, and are being maintained, at such an immense outlay of public funds. But as Mr. Commissioner Wisner of Detroit said in closing his brief but pithy remarks at the banquet on the Steamship Montreal on Saturday last:—"The true orator is he who knows when to stop—when his head machinery has ceased to work."

⁻The Customs returns for the port of Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1905, show a decrease of \$846 000, compared with previous years. This falling off is attributed to: Decrease in sugar duties, in the importation of locomotives and to the fact that the C.P.R. bill their western cargoes straight through. Although freight is handled here, the duties in the latter case are collected elsewhere.

⁻Branches of the Union Bank of Canada have recently been opened at Ninga, Man., Carstais, N.W.T., and Smithville, Ont. The Bank's Rest is now \$1,100,000.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING AND THAT OF LEADING CANADIAN PORTS.

A recently issued Blue Book sent out by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1904, gives a fist of the vessels on the Registry books of the Dominion and a tabe showing the tonnage of each of the Maritime States of the world. The statistics are most interesting, as will appear from the following selections. The leading maritime nations have vessels with a tonnage respectively as follows:—

	Net Ton.	Net Ton. of	Total
County of	steamers. c	of sailing ve	s. net ton.
British, including Colonies	9 135,228	2,090,193	11,225 421
United States	1 165,268	1,471,013	2,6361281
Germany	1,7820333	516,569	2,298,902
Norway	638,306	751,756	1,390,062
France	636 506	507.155	1,143,661
Italy	457,473	524 645	982,118
Russia	388,872	535,900	924.772
Spain	453.678	87,359	541 037
Sweden	37:1,287	2684135	639,422
Holland	378 863	90,963	469,826
Denmark	310,761	128,595	439,356
Japan	403,040	184 865	587,908
Greece	214,841	170,374	385,215
Turkey	65,006	173,413	238,419
Austria	345,684	19.676	365,300
Brazil	86,419	76 312	162,731
Be gium	101.880	2,138	104,018
13 South American Statles	212 093	140,112	352,205
Alī others	41,023	132.727	173,740
Total net tonnage	17,188 561	7,871,810	25,060,371

From the above it is evident that the shipping of Great Britain and her Colonies amounts to 44-90 per cent of the entire tonnage of the world. The fonnage of British vessels equals the aggregate of the U.S., Germany, France, Norway, Italy, Russia, Spain, Holland and Denmark. The American tonnage is only 23.50 per cent. of the British, yet some writers in United States journals talk of American marine soon equalling that of Great Britain! If the tonnage of steamers is compared the total American is only 12.70 per cent. of British, and is 600,000 tons below even that of Germany.

Turning to Canada's registered shipping we find the number of vessels and number of tons as follows:----

Province.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vesse's.	Tons.
	1904.	1904.	1903.	1903.
Quebec	1287	130 339	1288	138,570 169,086
Ontario	1886	176,430	1778	59,568
New Brunswick	933	54 855	929	
Nova Scotia	2066	211,972	2069	$216\ 053$
P. E. Island	161	12 220	164	13,739
British Columbia	666	77,105	639	$76\ 215$ 7,695
Manitoba	141	7,765	139	2,281
Yukon	12	2,172	14	
Totals	7152	672 838	7020	683,147

These figures only include such vessels as are on the Registry Books of Canada, and do not represent those of England and other countries who enter our ports. In 1904 there were 308 vessels built in Canada with a

tonnage of 18,554. This is far below the number built in earlier years when wooden vessels were more generally in use. In future years we hope to see steel and iron ocean stammers built at Sydney where facilities exist that are full of promise for this development.

HALF-YEAR'S FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of June, as compiled from the records of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, shows a total of \$11,789,800, which makes the aggregate for the half-year \$93,111,900. The following table shows the losses by months for the first half of 1905 and comparison with the losses for same period in 1903 and 1904:--

	1903.	1904.	1905.
January	\$ 13,166,350	\$ 21,790,200	\$16,378 100
February	16,090,800	90,051,000	25,591,000
March	9,907,650	11,202,150	14,715,400
April	13,549,000	23,623,000	11.901,350
May	16,366,800	15,221,400	12,736,250
June	. 14,684,350	10,646,700	11,789 800
T'l 6 months	\$ 83 754,950	\$172,534,450	\$93,111,900
July		11,923,200	
August	0 100 050	9,715,200	
September		14,387,650	
Uctober		12,866,200	
November		11,515 000	
December		19,422,350	••••••
1"1 12 months	\$156,195,600	\$252,364,050	

During the month of June there were 228 fires of a destructiveness, each of \$10,000 or more. They may be classified as follows:---

\$10,000	to	\$20,000	• •	 •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	• •		• •	• •	•	•	•	•	100
20,000	to	30 000			•			•	•	•		•	•	•							43
		50,000																			
		75,000																			
75 000	to	100,000				•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•					•	10
		2(0,000																			
200,000	to	597,000																			. 7
r	Fot	1	26													-	 				228

The important fires during the month just closed were these:

and the second		
Mulwaukee. Wist Exposition building		
St. Louis, Mo., terra cotta works		
Brooklyn. N.Y., casket factory and other		
Fort Worth. Tex., meat-packing plant		
Pemaukee Wist ice-houses		
Johnston City, Ill., various		
Nashville, Tenn. department store and other	•••	597 000

It will be seen from the comparative table that the 1905 losses so far are over \$9,000,000 greater than those for the same period of 1903. The 1904 figures are more than half made up of the sum chargeable on account of the Baltimore fire.

IRON AND STEEL CONDITIONS.

A broader view of the conditions affecting the iron and steel trade than would be considered suitable in our Market Reports and Prices Current is rendered necessary in what is generally recognized as the barometer of business. The establishment of Warrant Stores in the United States does not appear to have affected prices to the extent anticipated, but there can be no doubt that it must tend to steadiness, although in extreme cases it may prove a powerful lever or a depressing influence as may be desired by those who have them in hand. Our London contemporaries, especially the Economist, has been studying the situatitn to some effect.

Towards the end of Mast year, as already pointed out, a large development of speculation in warrants for No. 3 Middlesbro' pig-iron had taken place, which led to an advance of nearly \$2.50 per ton during 1904. This speculation continued on a large scale during the early months of 1905, and in the month of May the plan of those who had been operating for a rise became manifest in a great scarcity of warrants. Then bears, who were unable to deliver, were compelled to pay upwards of \$13 per ton; but so soon as this corner was over the price fell about \$2.40 per ton, and has remained about \$11 ever since. Such an operation as this could not but have a very unsettling effect. Begun, as it may have been, in the legitimate expectation of a decided general revival of the iron and steel trade, as the result of the exceptional conditions prevailing in America, it afterwards developed into an operation of such an exceptional character as could not fail to be very injurious to the trade of the U.K. at large, and may probably leave lasting effects such as cannot at present be properly estimated.

Two results of these operations are manifest. First, the legitimate demand for No. 3 Middlesbro' was turned aside into other quarters or lost altogether, and iron which might have been exported or consumed in this country was sent into store, to make into warrants for sale on the Glasgow market. As the result of this, nearly 200,000 tons were sent into public stores at Middlesbro' in a little over two months, and the o store by last return was nearly 500,000 tons, as compared with about 80,000 tons in June, 1904. These speculative operations were undoubtedly beneficial to the smelters of pig-iron, so long as the buying lasted; but it has left an overhanging stock which may be precipitated on the markets at some most inopportune time, and again do great damage to the trade. The second evil effect of these operations is the maintenance of a price which is more or less artificial, and a production in excess of the demand. The number of furnaces in blast in the Middlesbro' district is now 85, as compared with 77 in June, 1904, which represents an increase in output of more than ten per cent. as the average production of furnaces in that district is steadily advancing. The fact that iron still continues to go into store confirms the assumption of overproduction in that district. Had business been allowed to take its natural course, it is certain that prices would

be lower, and this might have led to the blowing out of furnaces. As it is, present prices are certain to tend to a large production, as they are fairly profitable to makers.

In considering the probable course of the iron and steel trade for the rest of the year, it is necessary to look at it from the broadest possible point of view, as trade now has become more or less international. The U. K. is mostly affected by Germany and the United States, as at one time both of these countries have taken large quantities of iron thence ,and again at another have almost deluged it with iron. At present England is receiving large quantities from both of these countries, and to all appearances these imports are more likely to increase than decrease. The imports of iron and steel of all kinds amounted to over 100,000 tons monthly during the first five months of this year. According to the returns of the United States, that country was importing less but exporting more iron and steel during the last year. The returns for the ten months ending April, 1905, were as follows:-

			1904-5	1903-4.
			Tons.	Tons.
Imports	 	 · · ·	 207,218	 437 302
Exports	 	 	 978,039	 449,691

But what is of more importance as bearing on the future course of trade on both sides of the Atlantic is the enormous growth of production in America. During the present year the States have shown a capacity to produce over 2,000,000 tons of pigiron per month, or equal to 24 million tons annually. Lately some of their furnaces have been put out for repairs, but we are face to face with this enormous possibility in the near future. The estimate for the first half of 1905 is over 11,000,000 tons, which is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in excess of any former half-year. It may be that production will be continued at about the same basis 'throughout the whole year, but as that would give a total of 22 million tons, it is difficult to understand how all this could be absorbed, seeing that the greatest consumption ever known was 18,436,870 tons in 1902, and this included imported pig-iron to the extent of 619,354 tons. Canada is also to be reckoned with. It will be well, therefore, to watch the course of the trade on the west side of the Atlantic, as it cannot fail to have a very important bearing on the course of matters in this country. It may be well to repeat our figures showing the production of pig-inon in the United States during the last few years, so as to show how great and rapid has been this expansion :---

1905.			
(Estimated.)	1904	1903.	1902.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
21.500,000	16,497,033	18 009,252	17 821,307
1901.	1900. *	1899.	1898.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
15,878,354	13,789 242	13,620,703	11,773,934

Considering that the production in Great Britain will

probably be about 500,000 tons more than last year (for the reasons already stated), and Germany also being on the increase, the outlook cannot be pronounced altogether satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the speculative movements in pigiron, there was little change in prices of manufactured iron and steel. The demand for shipbuilding material has been fairly good, but now that orders for new tonnage are coming in more slowly the outlook is less favourable than it was. Makers of steel rails have been able by a combination to raise price to £5 5s. and £5 10s., but it is difficult to say how this new arrangement will work, now that the American makers are free to accept less than the established price of \$28 per ton. It is feared that this will work to the prejudice of English makers. It is worthy of note that the American makers exported 372,380 tons in the ten months ending April 30, 1905, as compared with 68,405 tons in same period 1903-4. The makers of galvanized sheets have formed themselves into a combination with a view to the maintenance of prices by regulating the production so as not to overrun the demand, and the result so far has been satisfactory, so far as the makers are concerned, as prices are now 15s. per ton higher than the lowest figure touched when competition was more severe. The volume of trade is still growing, and the following figures show the total exports for five months (January Ist May 31st):-

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Tons	168,035	 160,004	 147,982

The tin-plate trade has suffered somewhat during the last few months, owing to the unsettlement in Russia, which has interfered with the oil production in that country, and the shipments in that direction have fallen off fully one-half during the half-year. Prices of tin plate suffered a fall of nearly 24c per ton, mainly in consequence of the circumstances we have just referred to. There is more steadiness now at the fall, as makers say present prices are quite unprofitable, taking into acctumt the prices of steel and tin. In face of the smaller shipments to Russia, the total exports for the first, five months are very satisfactory, as following figures will show:—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Tons.	 157,242	141 631	 125,686

It will be inferred that the future of the iron and steel trade, both in Great Britain and America, is surrounded by many uncertainties, and how they will work out it is difficult to say. Any further expansion of demand in the United States may take off the threatened over-production in that country, and any satisfactory settlement of the Far East difficulties may tend to re-establish confidence and lead to a general improvement all round.

The following table of prices per ton in the English markets at the ends of the last five half years will not be uninteresting:--

 What is known as the Total Index Number (average prices of commodities in general) is seen to be the highest of the century; the lowest was in December of 1902, and March, 1903.

HARBOUR INSPECTION TRIP.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries cannot be accused of inactivity in his sphere of public duty. Wherever ne wends his way the navigation of our great waterways and the facilities of our harbours are foremost in his thoughts. The hot spell and the presence among us of some members of the International Waterways Commission from over the border have been taken advantage of to proclaim what has been accomplished in the harbour of Montreal by inviting a number of Senators and Members from Ottawa and a sprinkling of our citizens to take a half-holiday trip from Montreal some distance down the river and return on Saturday last. The new Richelieu and Ontario steamship Montreal was engaged for the purpose, and the luncheon and service were all that could be desired. Addresses were made by Hon. Mr. Prefontaine Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Robert Bickerdike, Senator C'oran and others .- The members of the International Waterways Commission present were: O. H. Ernst, Wash ngton. D.C.; George Clinton, Buffalo, N.Y.; G. Y. Wisner, Detroit, representing the American section; Messrs. J. P. Mabee, K.C., Toronto; W. F. King Ottawa; Louis Coste, C.E., Port Colborne, representing the Canadian section, with Mr. Thomas Cote, Ottawa, as secretary.

Among the invited guests were:-Senators G. T. Baird. Perth Centre, N.B.; Peter McSweeney, Moncton; J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal; W. J. Macdonald, Victoria B.C.; J. B. Casgrain, Montneal; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Belleville; R. Watson, Portage la Prairie, James McMullen, Mount Forest; W. Mitchell, Drummondville; H. J. Cloran, Montreal; William Ross, Haifax, N.S.; Hon. R. Sutherland, Hon. Geo. E. Foster. 'Hon. John Costigan (Grand Falls), the Hon. John G. Haggart (Perth), D. Daniel, Dr. Alfred Thompson, Dr. Black, Dr. Barr, Messrs. E. C. Cyr, Crawford, J. G. H. Bergeron, Jackson, Staples, R. G. McPherson (Vancouver), W. A. Galiiher (Nelson), Adamson, McCarthy, L. Savqie, C. Piche, L. Lavergne (Arthalaskaville), G. O. Alcorn (Picton), J. E. E. Leonard (St. Rose), J. B. Morin (Ste. Henedine), G. Boyer, V. Katz, L. A. Rivet, Telford, W. B. Northrup (Belleville). Clements (Chatham, Ont.), A. H. Clarke (Toronto), Christie J. Lewis, A. Martin, of P.E.I., R. A. Pringle (Cornwali), D. Henderson (Acton. Ont.), R. Blaine (Brampton), Gauthier, J. Sinelair, J. B. Morang, E. A. Macdonaid (Wingham), Wm. Crockett, W. Watson, Lavigne, C. F. McIsaac (Antigonisn).

The Harbour Board was represented by Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., acting president; James Crathern Alex Mc-Fee Alph. Racine, John Kennedy, chief engineer; David Seath, Secretary; L. H. A. Archambault, assistant secretary; James McSnane, harbor master, and Captain T. Bourassa, deputy. The citizens present were:—Hon. W. A. Weir, Colonel Gourdeau, W. I. Gear, president Board of Trade; J. Thom, shipper; L. Brault, Chambre de Commerce; J. J. McGill, president Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Norman Wight, president Corn Exchange; Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Ald. Lavallee, ex-Mayor Cook. Ottawa; Messrs. George Cushing J. S. Shearer C. J. Smith, Louis Coste, A. St. Laurent, F. B. Mc-Namee, J. d'E. Cement, F. W. Cowie L. A. Wilson, Aime Georffrion, D. Browne and M. S. Foley.

-The Canada Hay Company has been incorporated for the purpose of carrying on the purchase and sale of hay and other farm products. The company takes over the business now, conducted by Napo'eon Al'ard, of St. Alexis, Que. The capital stock is \$499,900, divided into shares of \$100 each.

JAPAN'S COMMERCE.

An official report to the Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa upon the financial position of Japan and the growth of her mercantile marine shows that Japan's national debt stood at \$210,000,000 in 1895, with \$7,500,000 paid on the principal and interest; \$255 000,000 in 1900, with \$15,500,000 paid, and \$540,000,000 in 1904, without counting the £30 000,000 sterling raised abroad and \$50 000,000 constituting the fifth domestic loan. The amount of indebtedness of the Japanese per capita. which was about \$5 in 1895, rose to about \$11.50 by the end of 1904, which latter figures would swell to near'y \$16 if the latter two loans referred to were included in the calculation.

On the other hand, during the last decade or so Japan's toreign Trade increased in value by 230 per cent. bank deposits by 360 per cent., savings by 200 per cent., the sum of money invested in official and private enterprises by 220 per cent., the horse-power used in factories by 50 per cent., the railway mileage in operation by a little less than 80 per cent. and navigating craft 5v 240 per cent. in number. while marine and mining industries also added conspicuously to Japan's output. There is, therefore, found to be an increase of domestic investments that, upon a per head d'stribution wou'd go to make a substantial set-off to this increase per head of the public debt. A popular view of the outlook, however, while admitting the significance of these statistics, impressively points out that Japan's wealth, in its growth, has not kept pace with the increase of her national debt, and that it becomes the duty of the Government to pursue a policy of strenuous economy while the war continues.

According to the official returns a number of Japanese steamers, aggregating 71,000 tons, were taken off the list during last year the greater number of these being used for blocking the harbor of Port Arthur, while an addition of 204,000 tons was made, including 27,000 tons built in Japan and 177 000 tons purchased from abroad, making a net increase of 133,000 tons. At the end of last year the tonnage of Japanese steamships aggregated 791 057, showing an increase of 132,788 as compared with the previous year. Since the beginning of the year a number of steamers have been purchased, and many more will be purchased before the war is ended. Naturally the question is being asked in shipping circles how this greatly-increased number of ships will find remunerative employment after the restoration of peace. Some people seem inclined to be pessimist'e on this point, no doubt, from the bitter expérience of the Japan-China war of 1894.95. Eut others are of opinion that the augmentation in the Japanese merchant marine is like'y to result in the furher development of Japan's maritime trade abroad. There is a great field, they maintain, for shipping enterprise in north and south Ch'na, Hong Kong, French China, and Philppines and Java, while the trans-Pacific trade with South America is very promising.

Before the Japan-China war the growth of the shipping of Japan had been very slow, despite the encouragement given by the Government. At the end of 1893 the aggregate tonnage of the Japanese mercantile marine was only 200.000. At the outbreak of the war in 1894 a large number of steamers were requisitioned as transports, resulting in the complete disorganization of the coasting trade. In consequence the Government and private companies purchased or chartered many foreign vessels to meet the requirements brought about The result was that the total tonnage of by the war. of steamers at the end of 1895 had increased to 331 000 from 167,000 in he previous year. This sudden acquisition of a large number of merchant ships by Japan caused a panic and much difficulty among ship-owners for a time on the restoration of peace. It, however, gave a great impetus in developing the carrying trade abroad.

The Japan-China war taught an inva uable lesson to the Japanese as to the necessity of a mercantile fleet in time of emergency. Shortly after the war bills were introduced into Parliament providing for the grant of a subsidy for the enencouragement of navigation and shipbui'ding. The proposals were voted by the Legislature, and they became operative in October, 1896. The law for the encouragement of navigation subsidized steamships which came up to the required standard, and which carry on regular service between Japan and foreign coasts or along the coasts of foreign countries. The subsidy is at the rate of \$12.50 per ton per 1,000 miles covered, and for steamers not less than 1,000 gross tonnage, capable of developmg a speed of ten knots per hour. The rate of subsidy increases with an increase of tonnage and speed. As a result of this the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Steamship Company) opened regular services to London. Seattle, Bombay and Austraha, while the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) inaugurated a regular line between San Francisco and Hong Kong. Besides these, many regular lines to China ports have been opened by different shipping companies.

The operation of the shipbuilding encouragement law also has had the effect of greatly developing the shipbuilding industry in Japan. Large vessels of 6.000 to 7,000 tons are now being built at the Japanese yards to obtain the subsidy which 1s paid to every steamer built in conformity with the conditions. Of course the necessary materials are being imported from abwoad. But Japan has now started an iron foundry on a large scale under the Government supervision, and the hope is expressed that before long the Japanese shipbuilding industry may be fully supplied with home-made materials.

ERRATA.

Many of our readers throughout the Dominion will probably have observed a hiatus in the closing sentence of the first paragraph of our editorial on Fraudu ent Contracts last week. It is evident that the editor was not at fault, the hot weather to the contrary notwithstanding. The modern use of type casting machinery leads to occasional printers' errors; for example, if a single letter is wrong a whole line must be cast to correct it. The replacing of the line, or "slug," as it is called is occasionally entrusted to a junior, which, in our own case last week, must account for the inadvertence. The sentence should have read:-"It may be that this two great elements of which our population is composed are so eagerly watching each other's actions that discovery is unavoidable, and honesty practised as "the best policy"-or as a population holding different creeds will build more and bigger churches-and behave themselves as they ought more generally than where all agree as to the pathways, and thus obtain credit for a degree of virtue which is the only practicable alternative, we are making a virture of necessity, and have not so much to boast of after all .- The error was discovered before the entire edition was run off.

NEW USE FOR CEMENT.

Large quantities of German cement were shipped to Canada before the duty was raised. None now arrives. With the springing into existence of so many Canadian manufacturing companies of recent years it was thought supply would exceed demand to a degree which would render its production unprofitable. But a new demand has lately sprung up, that of making building blocks of cement and crushed stone, etc., this industry consuming immense quantities. Basements of buildings residences, etc., are now being constructed of solidified cement and crushed or broken stone or gravel. This, mixed by means of a revolving scoop and pony engine is poured into the deep troughs which form the edges of the basement, and which are removed when the cement, etc. hardens. The stonemason will. in this new mode of building, see his territory seriously invaded, but like the man with the flail, the cradle, and the hard-rake, he will observe in this forward step more buildings being erected, and consequently more work for his skilled hand. provided he can adapt it to the improved conditions.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

When Canada's Postmaster-General stated some weeks ago in London that there was every liklihood of all the transatlantic mails being shortly carried by way of Canada, it struck a rather tender spot across the line. Following are among remarks by U.S. officials upon the subject:—

That there is any possibility of part of the trans-atlantic mails being brought to New York by Canadian steamships landing at Cape Breton is denied by local experts on the subject. Much attention has been directed to the matter by the recent statement of the Postmaster-General of Canada, Sir Wm. Mulock who predicted that that country will ultimately command the entire mail traffic between the British Isles and the North American Continent. Sir William Mulock asserted that Canada had the advantage of geographical position, as Sydney, the port of Cape Breton, is 300 miles nearer Liverpool than is New York. He declared that this would give the Canadvans a distinct advantage over the American steamshij lines.

The local steamship men say that though Canada has the advantage geographically as far as distance goes, she cannot compete with this country because of the conditions that prevail at certain times of the year. For example, how can the Canadians overcome, these authorities say, the heavy fogs and the abundant icebergs that hamper navigation so much along the Canadian coast? Then, too, it is said that if the plan was feasible it would have been tried before. There are enterprising lines in Canada now, it is urged, and they would have been carrying the fast mails if they had found it profitable.

Manager Higbie of the White Star Line spoke as follows of Sir William Mulock's statements :- "Yes, he is right about the geographical advantage of Canada. It is nearer Liverpool than is New York; but how about the elimatic conditions. How are they going to run swift vessels along the coast where the fogs are worst and the ice-bergs most numerous for a considerable part of the year? Then, where is the profit to come in? Sure'y they cannot make such a scheme a success without big passenger traffic; that they cannot get to leave New York. People will not land up at Cape Breton and there would be no facilities to bring them down here if they did land there. As to carrying the mails alone the steamer line would have to be subsidized. If the scheme was a profitable one some other Canadian line would have taken it up long ago. There are the Allan peop'e, who have a very good line running to Quebec and Montreal. They would have carried the New York mails if it had been worth while. They can make the trip in six days. This scheme has often been talked about, but there are too many obstacles in the way of its success. Even if they succeeded in bringing it over all right. they haven't any train service suitable to carry the mails rapary to New York."

NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Letters of incorporation have been granted the following:-Oil Producers, Limited of Petrolea, with a capital of \$1,000,-000. The provisional directors and John Armstrong Owen Sound; Peter Ryan, John A. McIntosh, oil operator, and Daniel Urquhart, all of Toronto and Will'iam McIntosh, of Petrolea. -The Ontario Gas and Fuel Company, with a capital of \$100,-000; head office in Hamilton. The directors are :-- F. M. Lowry and J. C. McDowell, Pennsylvania; W. A. Spratt, Hamilton; W. J. Aikins, Dumnith; and C. A. McGara Dundas .- The Home Realty Company, with a capital of \$40,000 head office in Toronto .- The Toronto We'sbach Light Company, with a capital of \$50 000. head office. Toronto .- The Johnstone Oil Engine Company, with a capital of \$250 000 head office in Toronto .- The Canadian Camp Club, Limited, with a capital of \$25,000, head office Toronto .- The Raymond Manufacturing Company. of Que'ph, has secured letters patent permitting an increase of capital stock from \$130 000 to \$250,-:000.

The Colonial Lumber Company, a Dominion concern, has secured a license to operate in Ontario, with R. W. Gordon, of Pembroke, as attorney .- The Urescent Watch Case Company has secured a license to operate in Ontario, with John Mc-Knight, of Toronto, as attorney .- The New Ontario Iron Company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, has secured a license to operate in Ontario, employing here not more than \$1 500,000. Clara Brett Martin, of Toronto, is their Ontario attorney, and they propose to develop mines and other properties in the Rainy River District .- The South Bay Oil Company, of Ohio, have secured a license to operate in Ontario, with G. G. Moncrieff, of Petrolea, as attorney, and authorizaton to employ not more than \$100,000 capital in the province. -The Hickey Oil Company has secured a license to emp'oy \$1,000.000 in the oil business in Ontario. It is an Arizona concern, and has appointed H. F. Slater of Leamington, its Ontario attorney .- Merral's Engineering Company has secured a charter to deal in and make mining and other machinery. Capital, \$100.000; head office, Toronto.-The Georgian Bay Milling and Power Company, with a capital of \$100 000, head office at Meaford .- The Niagara, Falls Brewing and Malting Company, capital \$100.000, head office Niagara Falls .- The Concrete Pole Company, head office Port Colborne.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Progress is too apparent throughout the Dominion and crop prospects too bright to warrant business failures beyond the comparatively insumine on the whole usually be found shifting about under change of title or other significant sign of weakness.—The Cash and Credit Company of Canada is the sweeping title under which a Montreal clothing business has stopped short. I. Lachinsky claims to be the sole owner. The business was originally carried on by Nathan Bachman under different styles, the former having recently taken over the business for \$2,500 paying \$1,100 in cash.

The assignee has possession of the dry goods stock, etc., of J. P. Coutlee and Co., Montreal. Mrs. Coutlee is the sole owner. The husband was a member of Le Syndicat. which concern went into judic'al liquidation some 12 years ago. In Feb. last a statement submitted showed assets \$9,625; liabilities, \$7,056. Present debts run up to about \$10,000 with assets nominally \$7 000.—R. A. Blais, a St. Moise, Que., saw mill owner, has assigned. He was originally in the general store business with a brother, and subsequently came into possession of the mill following the brother's death. Liabilities not heavy.—P. N. Cloutier, liquors and tobac o. St. Johns, Que., has assigned. He was originally a blacksmith changing about somewhat, and in 1900 took possession of a hotel at Sabrevois, Que. He next travelled for a liquor and grocery house and in December, 1903 opened as above, c'aiming to have about \$1,700.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

At Clinton, Ont., W. R. Counter has taken over the jewelry business of Rumball and Co .- Albert Sheere, a London cigar dealer has sold out to H. Ryan .- At St. Thomas, Ont., J. L. Haggan grocer, has sold out to E. E. Valley .- L. R. Harvey, a St. Thomas cigar manf., has sold out .-- The conrectionery stock, stc., of Louis Deslandes, Granby, Que., has been disposed ot .- A. M. Laurin, a Montreat grocer, has sold out to R. Handy .- The Rock Is'and Hardware Co., Rock Island, Que, has dissolved .- The millinery stock of Miss A. Hebert, St. Johns, Que., will be offered for sale on the 18th instant .- The Dominion Hat and Cap Company, Montreal. has dissolved .- Successors to The Smarts Tea Co., Hamilton, are giving up business .- The J. L. Rochester Co,, Ltd. drugs, Ottawa, have sold their branch stone on Bay St. to C. H. Lewis. A petition for liquidation has been presented in the case of the Loan and Savings Co., Montreal .- Joseph Pepin. a St. Henri, Que., tailor has assigned.

METALLIZED LACE.

The production of metallized laces, etc., is a new industry which is being established in France. The old galvanoplastic art is employed. One of the first uses of the galvanic current was to coat certain articles with metallic substances. and gilding, silver and nickel plating, bronzing, etc., continue to be done in that way. It cannot, however, be employed on articles that are non-conductors of electricity. Experiments were tried long ago to make such non-conductive articles susceptible to the galvanoplastic process either dry or wet, by sprinkling them with a very fine powder of metal or graphite, or by immersing them in a solution of metallic salts. In this manner many articles, such as flowers, leaves. fruits and branches and even delicate articles, were metallized. Some years ago an Italian technic an introduced metallized parts of corpses to serve for medical demonstration. A chemist of Brussels devoted his attention especially to metalizing em-Until quite rebroideries and created wonderful effects. cently they could not be made of practical value and only now a beginning has been made by an invention, the details of which are kept secret. A stock company has been formed for its exploitation. According to the Paris "Cosmos," the company has created a sensation with their products. Laces are mainly treated. In a few minutes they are made conductors of the electric current and placed in a galvanic bath. Under the influence of a current of about 3 volts they become coated with an exceeding'y delicate metal surface, the colors of which and other properties can be regulated ad libitum. The coating is so fine that not the slightest irregularity can be noticed and the laces remain perfectly soft and flexible. It makes no difference whether go'd, silver, copper, bronze or other metails are employed.

The assertion is made that the metallized points in spite of the thinness of the metal coaing, can be united as if soldered together, so that all sorts of combinations are possible. These metallic goods are used for table ornaments, decorating furniture coverings, wainscoting in parlors and for incrustation of time woods and the metallized laces can even be polished. Fashion will try what effect such gold or silver laces will have when used as trimmings for dresses or shawls or in the hair. The chances for the industry are considered very favorable.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

The Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries has issued his report for 1904. Notwithstanding that the season was late in opening, being from two weeks to one month later than usual, owing to the long and extremely severe winter of \$1903-04, it is gratifying that the fishermen have had a very prosperous year, juding from the returns, which show that the catch was 2,815-765 pounds greater than in 1903. Prices for all kinds of fish have ruled high. The total quantity of fish taken was 24 009, 970 pounds, the estimated value of which was \$1,793.229. Licenses to fish with 3490.036 yards of gill net. 514 poundnets, 473 hoop 120 seines, 75 deep nets and 3 machinens, besides several thousand hooks, have been issued. Fishing has given employment to 3,125 men and 128 tugs, and 1,477 other boats have been in use. The number of prosecutions were somewhat fewer than during the previous year.

Regarding the dep'etion of international waters the blame for excessive fishing is laid on the American fishermen and authorities, as the failure to provide protective measures and to regulate the 'fishing was indefensible and unjustified. From the increasing number of fishermen, and the improved means of handling the nets he says, it is evident that if something is not done the lakes will be exhausted. No same people can expect, he adds, that the Canadians wi'l enforce measures to prevent such a caiamity which are not adopted by the Americans. The Federal commission, whose work will likely be undertaken in 1905, should attend to this matter as well as that of close seasons. The same danger has been noted in inland waters, where Canadian and American sportsmen for some time threatened their depletion. For four seasons, however, the Government aided by the railroad companies, has been re-stocking these waters. Last year was most successful, 12,955 bass having been deposited.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

The action of the Government in offering to become a party to the Japanese commercial treaty of 1894 following on the disa'lowance of the British Columbia anti-Japanese legislation, pleased the Government of Japan to such a degree that Mr. Nosse, Consul-General of Japan in Canada, was authorized to convey to the Canadian authorities the grateful feelings of his country.

With reference to the proposal, Mr. Nosse said that he expected Japan would grant Canada the privileges given other countries who accepted the treaty inside the specified time, which was two years after its preparation. Mr. Nosse has forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture several Japanese papers containing references to Canada of the most cordial nature. The prompt disallowance of the British Columbia laws to exclude Japanese is regarded by the Japanese editors as a most generous act of the Federal Government. The writers recommend that Japan do not take too much advantage of the good-will of Canada. They advocate regulation of Japanese emigration, so that resentment in British Columbia may not be stirred up. As a result of a regulation of this kind by Japan, the Japanese immigration to Canada has been kept within 300 in the last year. Mr. Nosse says that the attitude of Canada is only now being understood in Japan. The harsh legis'ation of British Columbia tended to place this country in a wrong light during many years.

THE GODERICH ELEVATOR FIRE.

The total insurance on the Goderich elevator and grain, necently burned, is divided among twenty-one companies, as fo'lows:---

	Building an	nd
Company.	Machinery.	Grain.
Aetna	\$ 1 500	
Anglo-American	. 2,500	\$ 7,500
British America	. 5,000	
Commercial Union	2,500	
Equity		5,500
Guardian		
Hartford		
Home		21,000
Ins. Co. of N. America		4,000
London and Lancashire	. 2,000	30,000
London Assurance	. 2 500	
Montreal	. 2000	
N.Y. Underwriters		15,000
Northern	. 6,250	12,000
Norwich Union	. 2,500	
Phenix of Brooklyn	. 1 000	
Phoenix of London	. 11,000	
Royal	. 7.500	4,000
Sun	. 5,000	
Union	. 7,500	15,000
Western	. 10 000	13,500
		CONTRACTOR
Total	. \$88,750	\$127,500
and the second second second second second	a destable	

-The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker who was away from home on a visit: ---'1 am sending by mail a parcel containing the go'f coat you wanted. As the brass buttons are heavy I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister. J----. P.S. You will find the buttons in the right-hand pocket of the coat."

CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY.

The creditors of the Canada Biscuit Company, Toronto. have decided, instead of effecting a re-organization to wind up the concern altogether. It was said that the company may be purchased as a going concern. The statement of affairs shows that the creditors will in all probability be paid in full, and there will also be a small dividend for the preferred sharenoticers of perhaps five per cent. The common shaneholders, nowever, who have \$25,000 invested in the company, will get nothing. The assets are valued at \$152.537 in which is included merchandise at Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg valued at \$28,450; real estate and fixtures, \$56,649, and machinery and plant, \$41 377. The liabilities are \$98,089, the debenture tolders rank for \$70,000, while the ordinary creditors are down for \$20,874. Inspectors appointed are: J. Cowan of the Cowan Chocolate Company, A. R. Hassard of the Fairless Milling Company, Toronto, J. H. Macdonell of the J. C. Mc-Keggie and Company, W. Eby of the Eby, Blain Company, R. L. Johnston, representing W. G. Patrick, manufacturers' agents, and W. J. Lambe, grocers' broker. The shareholders also appointed a committee to keep in touch with the inspectors, and if necessary to purchase the assets. This committee will consist of Rev. Thos. Silcox, Toronto; William Rickard, ex-M.P., Oshawa, and the Hon. John Dryden.

LIQUOR.

The annual report of the inspector of liquor licenses for Ontario for the past year was issued recently. It states that for the year 1903-4 the revenue derived by the province from licenses and fines amounted to \$304 677.70. The total amount collected in licenses and fines, including the sums imposed by municipalities was \$649,412.90. The payments to municipalities alone amounted to \$257,836.64. All these figures show a considerable increase over the previous year. From fines alone there was received during the year \$20,465 as compared with \$16,559 in the preceding year. The expenses for the year of commissioners and the salaries of license inspectors amounted to \$69,412.72 and for the previous twelve months they were \$67,539.47. The cost of enforcing the law outside of the expenses of commissioners and salaries of inspectors. including office rent, printing, detective frees etc., was \$14.-959.89, as compared with \$12.658.63 for the previous year. Of this sum \$1,500.47 went to Toronto. The number of prisoners committed for drunkanness during 1904 was 3 590 an increase of 603 over 1903. The average yearly committments for each period for five years, from 1876 to 1900, inclusive, are as follows: From 1876 to 1880, inclusive 3.812; from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, 4,016; from 1886 to 1890; inclusive, 4 311; from 1891 to 1895 inclusive 2,703; from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, 1,920. The report also states that there are 59 municipalities in the province in which prohibition is in force, and one--Sault Ste. Marie-in which prohibition affects shops only.

U.S. SILVER.

Considerable interest has been aroused, says a Washington. U.S., letter, at the Treasury Department by a dispatch reeterm of Finance contained an announcement of the Canadian Minister of Finance contained an announcement that an arrangement is to be made with the Canadian banks to deport America silver because United States banks cannot take Canadian silver at par. One of the higher Treasury officials takes the view that there 's nothing in the announcement, because, says he, if the Canadian banks have decided to do any such thing no arrangement with the Government would be necessary, but the operation wou'd be effected automatically. The Canadian banks, he said, would in that case simply send back their surplus United States silver to their correspondent banks in New York and other centers. Other Treasury officials an increase of 10,512.

rook at the matter, howeven in a more serious light. Rumors or concerted action along the line indicated have been received here in the past, and thes officials think this is simply on minor feature in the campaign of retalliation which is being planned by Canadians along a number of lines. They do not blame the Canadians at all, for they say that this is merely a copy of our own action toward them. They are inclined to look for large receipts of silver and minor coin issues by this country for redemption at the sub-treasuries. Probably none will come to Washington they say, but will be taken care of in financial centers under department circular No. 32, Treasurer's office, 69, of the series of 1900.

A NEW PIE PLATE.

It is but natural that any improvement under this heading should emanate from the Eastern States, long since famous for the pumpkin pie, which many claim has had more to do with the country's progress than the Civil War. While some pulp manufacturers are being criticised and condemned for despoiling forests or polluting streams, one at least is recognized as a public benefactor. He is a Vermonter, and he has patented a wood pulp pie plate that, acording to reports, is turned out at the rate of 300,000 a day for one-fifth of a cent apiece, by a machine of his invention. The true inwardness and importance of this invention is set forth by a Western paper, which says: __. There never was a dyspeptic who did not love pie, and no pie has ever yet been discovered which, in process of indigestion, does not make a dyspeptic feel as if he could with very little additional provocation commit a horrible crime. The one great blight upon Yankee character in New England has been the unhappy influence of the beloved pie. In a country where pie is the principal article of food; where pie is eaten regularly three time a day, and four times on Sundays and hoidays; where pie ingredients constitute the leading and staple products of the soil____

Where girls are wooed for the pies they make, Where women are ioved for the pies they bake, And the husbandman prays when he comes to die He will go to a heaven where all 1s pie.

__in a country where the pantry shelves continually groan under the previous burden of apples, gooseberries, cranberries. huck'eberries, lemons, minced meat, and other pie filling, anything that promises to remove from the pie the one possible objection to its consumpton in quarters. halves and wholes, is hailed with delight. The Yankee is naturally hopeful, cheerful, buoyant in spirits; indeed, when relieved from the depression consequent to the effort of a delicate stomach to digest the undercrust of a pie, the Yankee disposition is the cheeriest that enters into the composition of our sunny national character. An obvious remedy for the gloom which now and then sett'es upon the Yankee mind would be the elimination of the pie from his daily regimen, but the trouble with this remedy is that it is too obvious. It has been considered seriously at various times down through several generations and always d'scarded, for the reason that the Yankee prefers dyspepsia with pie to a painless life without it. The wood pulp pie plate has solved the problem, however, as only a Yankee invention could solve it, for the pulp in the pulp pie plate will absorb the grease which settles in the undercrust of pie, and which has been the cause of all the trouble.

-The total duty collected at Toronto for the month of June, 1905 was \$745.274.89, as against \$750,322.97 for June, 1904, a decrease of \$5.048,08. The total duty collected for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, was \$9.594 392.06, compared with \$8,185,258.84 for the year 1904, an increase of \$1,409,133.22. The total number of entries taken at Toronto during the fiscal year 1905, was 134,661, as against 124,149 for the year 1904, increase of 10,512.

EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

The Equitable Life's civil war may result in a respectable saving to the Society if there be many further discoveries such as that with which the name of Chauncey M. Depew is assoclated. That a man so esteemed as Senator Depew has been m receipt of about \$20,000 a year from the company as a solicitor, and was interested in a concern which had borrowed \$250,000 from it on security valued by the Insurance Department at Albany at \$150,000 are surprising to those who knew him, to say nothing of the Society's hand in the matters. He admitted that, while he did not recommend the loan he voted for it, as a member of the Executive Committee. The admissions before the State Insurance Commissioner concerning the questionable sale of large blocks of preferred Railway stock (\$2,000,000 worth) under a syndicate agreement among high officers of the Society, wear what must be termed a very grave aspect.

MODERN OCEAN VESSEL.

Steamship men have a surprise in store for them in the equipment of a new giant steamer which will shortly begin her maiden Atlantic trip. There are innovations in accommodations and service such as electric "lifts" for passengers and a restaurant run on the a la carte system, a playroom for children. a gymnasium for adults, a dining room on the promenade deck, trained nurses for seasick passengers, no upper berths in staterooms, running pipe water in every stateroom, a doubledecked first cabin smoking room, silverware that was used by the German Emperor a special band for diners, menus in 20 languages, twenty Italian marble chimney places and oldtashnoned English stone hearths, decorations representing the art of every country and electric and Turkish baths.

The vessel is 687 feet long, 741/2 feet in beam and 53 feet in depth. Her displacement is 42.000 tons, dead weight capacity 22 000 tons and cargo capacity 16,000 tons. She can carry the contents of ten miles of cars. The grand staircase will be in white panelling, broken up by mirrors, pictures and charming glass screens. Screens will be placed at various parts of the dining room to prevent draughts. The dining room will be 100 feet ong and as wide as the ship. It will be finished in Louis XVI. style, with no columns to interfere with service. Boucher's pictures and wood carvings of the Trainon at Versailles will decorate the walls of the dining room. At the front of the dining room will be a bas relief of George Washington, and the electroliers on each table are to be of mercury gilt. Bronze garlands of mercury gold are to hang down the Balusters and on the clock of the dome over the dining room. The writing room, which will adjoin the drawing room, will be treated in boudior type of the Empire style, in fine gilt, with heliotrope silk on the panels. In this room there will be reproductions of the old Empire writing desks and antique Empire plaques.

The furniture in the two first cabin smoking rooms is to be of solid oak. One can imagine himself in a great hall or hunting room of an Elizabethan manor house. All the panelling will be hand made, and show the characteristic rough tool marks. One smoking room is above the other, the two connected by a broad staircase, which will have carving illustrative of hunting and incidents in the life of St. Hubert, the patron saint of huntsmen. Each "smoker" will have a brickwork chimney piece and stone hearth.

-After a service of some forty-one years with the Central Government, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C.E., C.M.G., Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals. Ottawa has retired to make himself useful in other important transportation interests. especially in connection with the new G.T.P. connections. Mr. Schreiber has reached the Psalmist's limit, and has been worthily earning his \$6000 a year.

CHICAGO TO THE OCEAN VIA CANADA.

The following dispatch was sent on from Chicago a few days ago, the reading of which shows which way the big cargoes are like.y to come on their journey to the Atlantic seaboard, if we but keep full pace with the times, cheapening and improving the natural highway which is ours to keep active or otherwise:-The big coin cargo of the Canadian steamer Midland King, which was cheared for Mid.and, was the cause of much talk on the Board of Trade to-day. Owing to the variety and grade of the corn it is believed the cargo is destined to come back into the U.S. and be exported from Portand. The clearance was straight foreign for export. Had it indicated that the grain was to come back to the United States the cargo could not have been carried on a foreign ship, as it is contrary to the coastwise laws. It is believed to be the largest cargo of corn ever carried on Lake Michigan. amounting to 218,200 bushels. "If it is true that this cargo is to be exported from Portland," said a prominent vessel owner, "then there is a clear violation of the coastwise laws of the United States. There seems to be, however, no way under existing laws of preventing American grain being carried to Canadian ports, there losing its identity and later appearing at the U.S. frontier for shipment in transit to an American port for export. On the Board of Trade it is getting to be a common thing for grain to be lost in Canada, where it has been carried in Canadian ships. The plain intent of the coasting laws is certainly violated by this practice, although the letter of the law may not be broken. I do not know for certain that Midland King's cargo is going to follow this course, but I have never known Canadians to use the kind of grain that the Midland King carries. The competition of Canadian vessels in carrying American grain is becoming somewhat serious this season, and we need the full protection of the coastwise 'aws."

SEWING MACHINES.

Among the industries that have made steady progress since first introduced, the manufacture of sewing machines may rightly be given first place. Those who remember the noisy, complicated cumbersome and mysterious machine of forty years ago can readily note the progress which has marked this line of manufacture as they vnew the simple and really perfect sewing machine of to-day taking its proud p'ace among the ornaments of the househo'd its head automatically moving out of sight with the closing down of the lid while the drawers are securely locked by the same simple movement. Nor has progress in the sale of sewing machines been lacking. Where once the persuasive agent was the exclusive seller, furniture dealers, musical instrument dealers, and more particularly general storekeepers in country districts and small towns now rank among the principal distributors deriving a fair, but not exhorbitant profit and finding in them a valuable addition to their varied assortment.

The simplicity of construction of the modern machines has brought this about, aided largely by the progressive measures employed by some leading manufacturers who offer such tenpting inducements to retail merchants for the handling of their machines direct from the factory, or through a local jobber. Where formerly an agent had to live at a customer's nouse for almost a week showing how to run a machine, a country storekeeper's wife or daughter can now explain to an inexperienced purchaser all that is necessary in a few minutes. In fact, a glance at the little direction book which accompanies each machine is all that's now necessary for the ordinary buyer.

Among manufacturers of high grade sewing machines a firm that are becoming recognized all over the civilized world, not only for high grade, simplicity of construction, ease and perfect running, but for getting prices to retailers and jobber down to the finest notch, is The Foley and Williams Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The immense works of the company situated at Kankakee, Ills., cover enough ground space for a respectable farm, while their selling and distributing agencies are found from Dawson City, Yukon, to Porto Rico and from South Africa to Tasmania. On another page of this journal may be seen a display advertisement of this progressive firm.

-In the advertisement of The Sovereign Bank, on another page the number of branches throughout Ontario and Quebec is given as 47. The number snould be 47.

-Canādian cotton mills have advanced prices of cotton yarns 2 cents a pond, or about 10 per cent; cotton duck and cotton blankets 2c lb. advance.

-The case of Max Genser, furniture dealer, Montreal, charged with defrauding creditors, will be heard to-day. Genser recently assigned.

-A gift of fifteeen thousand dollars has been made by the Jewish Colonization Association to the Baron de Hirsch Institute to be expended in the establishment of a Jewish Sheltering Home in Montreal.

-Messrs. John Kay and A. F. Banks, for the past thirty years general agents of the Royal Insurance Company at loronto. has been retired. Mr. Alfred Maguire and Mr. William Connon, and Mr. G. H. Parkes and Mr. John Mc-Vittie, have been appointed general agents of the company in Toronto and v cinity.

-Paris advices state that the Minister of Finance introduced the budget for 1906 in the Chamber of Deputies, showing an increased expenditure of \$15,400,000, compared with 1905. The Minister does not propose increased taxation. estimating that the revenue from the existing taxes will show a small surplus.

-The first meeting of shareholders of the Imperial Guarantre and Accident Insurance Company of Canada was held at Toronto recently. The following were elected as the board of directors:-Hon. F. T. Frost, Frederick Nicholls. Elias Regers, J. J. Kenny, H. C. Cox, G. A. Morrow R. Bickerdike M.P., Hon. Geo. A. Cox, P. G. Goldsmith M.D., and A. L. Davis. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. L. Davis was elected President and General Manager. Hon. Geo. A. Cox Vice-President, and Mr. E. Willans Assistant General Manager and Secretary.

-Mr. John Lorne McDougall C.M.G., M.A., anditor general in the central government at Ottawa. since August 1878. has tendered his resignation. Mr. McDougall was born in 1838: His salary was \$4,000 a year, and he expects 75 cents in the dollar as an annual pension. The sturdy retiring official has not for some time agreed overwell with his superiors in the Cabinet. A man like Mr. McDougall, who after being driven to settle with his creditors as a former country mer chant at 50 cents in the dollar and afterwards paid them the balance—as soon as he was able—is one deserving of no ordinary trust as a public servant. His friends will wish him fong years of respite.

-The Pittsburg Steel Company has entered a contract with the United States Steel Corporation for the purchase of upwards of 1.000,000 tons of steel billets by the former company, to be delivered at the rate of 16 000 to 17,000 tons per month, or 200 000 tons annually, for a long term of years. The steel which will probaly be largely supplied by the C'airton and Duquesne works of the Carnegie Steel Co., will be Bessemer and open-heart. The deal went into effect on July 1. This says a New York report. is the largest steel transaction ever made, eclipsing the other famous billet deal previously made by this company with the Steel Corporation and the Republic Iron and Steel Co. It is understood that the deal has been consummated upon a sliding scale basis, the price of the billets to be fixed monthly, based upon the average price of Bessemer pig each month, the cost of conversion and a manufacturer's profit being added to the pig price. In view of this contract the Pittsburg Company will abandon its plans for the building of blast turnaces and steel works at Monessen, at least during the life of the contract.

-A large amount of railroad building will be carried on throughout Canada this summer. In Ontario the C.P.R. is building 227 miles of road between Toronto and Sudbury, also 80 miles of road in Western Ontario, called the Guelph & Goderich Railway. Near London the G. T. R. is doubletracking 35 miles of main line to Sarnia. The Temiskaming road has 100 mi'es to complete. Rai's are also being laid 116 miles along the Ottawa River Valley. In Quebec the Quebec & Lake St. John Rai'way is building about 70 miles. and the Great Northern is building one or two spur lines. In British Columbia the C.P.R. is extensively 'aying now lines and the Great Northern is running a line from Similkameen district to a point near the coast, while the Crow's Nest also will build to the international boundary. In Manitoba and the Territories the C.P.R. 18 building about 200 miles of L-ranch lines, and the Great Northern expects to build about 400 miles from Battleford to Edmonton. In Nova Scotia the Nova Scotia Eastern is extending from Halifax 200 miles of branches. In New Brunswick about 150 to 200 miles of new road will be laid.

-Canadian clearings for the first half of the present year have beaten all records. Eleven cities report clearings now, and the total for the six months was \$1.550,358 241 against \$1,225, 460 374 for the corresponding period last year a gain of no less than 26 per cent. Montreal has jumped into eighth place, having passed Baltimore and Cincinnati. Montreal clearings amount to \$627,150 249 while Cincinnati showed \$602-126,950. A few years ago Baltimore, Cincinnati and Kansas City were all ahead of Montreal. We now stand next to San Francisco. The Canadian clearings in detail for the six months were as follows:-

	1905.	1904.
Montreal	\$627.150 249	\$473.395 317
Toronto	$502.424,\overline{00}3$	380,074.042
Winnipeg	$146\ 205\ 582$	124 825,147
Ottawa	56.416,073	49,983,949
Halifax	42 024 297	41.538 090
Vancouver	38.445.737	34.416 620
Quebec	40.080.979	33,166,854
Hami'ton	31,540,830	27.648.402
St. John	24 344 064	23 538 701
London	23.901.445	21 222 551
Victoria	17 824 982	$15,650\ 692$

Total\$1,550.358 241 \$1 225 460.374

During the month of June just passed Canadian c'earings increased 17 per cent. The wonderful growth of Canadian clearings in five years is shown by the fact that the s'x months' total of 1905 exceeds that of 1901 by 23 per cent. —The quarrel between a U.S. Government statistician and one or two large manipulators or dealers in raw cotton stocks is likely to result in more enlightenment for manufacturers and less opportunities for speculators. These last have surely had their innings of late years.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal. Thursday, July 13, 1905.

The Japanese loan of \$150,000 000 was so promptly oversubscribed that notice was sent her to close the list before the date for receiving tenders expired. Japan is in especial favour just now in England. A Prince and Princess from Japan are visiting London and have been welcomed with royal honours by both the King and people. There is talk of no indemnity being demanded as a condition of peace. If so, Japan is more magnanimous than worldly-wise, she just as well might have her war costs recouped and if she does not insist on this Russia and the pro-Russia party will be certain to say that she was not strong enough to enforce it.

The Budget debate was over in a few hours. There was really nothing to debate, as the few protection items added to the tariff were approved all round. The forecast that any future surplus will be required for the Grand Trunk Pacific was expected, it was forestalled in this column. The revenue for year ending 30th June 1905, where 4^{-7} 250,000 and expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund \$62,500 000, which leaves a surplus of \$9,000,000. But besides \$71,250,000 there was expended \$12,500,000 on capital account. For year 1905-6 the revenue is expected to be \$72,250,000 expenditure or ordinary revenue account \$71,889,890, and on Capital Account \$16,689,-470, so there will be no surplus in this current year; but an increase of debt owing to heavy outlays on G.T.R. Pacific.

Stocks are giving signs of improvement. Sales to-day were, Pacific. 152, 152 $\frac{1}{4}$; Iron, pfd., 69; common 23 $\frac{3}{8}$; Mont. St., 224 $\frac{1}{4}$, Twin 113, 113 $\frac{5}{8}$; Toronto St., 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Power, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$; N.S., 54 $\frac{4}{2}$; Detroit, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Richelieu, 72. Banks, Montreal, 252 $\frac{1}{2}$; Commerce 165 $\frac{1}{2}$, 166; Merchants, 164; Imperial. 226; Quebec 132; Hamilton, 213; Union, 145; Toronto, 228. Consols, 90 $\frac{1}{8}$. Berlin, exc. on London 20m., 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ pf., Paris. 25f., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sterling Exchange, 60's, 485.05; demand, 486.75. Call money in New York 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, trade paper. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Call loans here, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Ju'y 13, 1905. as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:---

		115 11	et al	Last
Stocks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Year.
Banks:				
Montreal	4	2521/2	2521/2	
Imperial	3	226	226	
Toronto	25	229	228	
Merchants	55	164	164	156
Quebec	6	132	132	125
Commerce	94	166	1651/2	1513/4
Hochelaga	15	1351/2	1351/2	
Union	20	145	145	
·				To and a star
Miscellaneous.				
Canadian Pacifie	325	1521/4	151	125
Montreal Street Railway	1066	2243/4	222	206
Toronto Street Ry	329	106	1043/4	100
Twin City Eectric Ry	27	1135%	113	95
South State of the				F.

Detroit Electric Ry	3129	941/4	931/4	63
Toledo Electric Ry	425	35	341/2	20
Halifax Electric Ry	47	103	1021/2	911/2
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	105	72	71	72
Mont. Light H. and Power	580	921/2	911/2	74
Mackay, common	1250	413/4	40	24
Do. Preferred	512	74	73	67
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	325	551/2	54	65
Dom. Iron and Stee!, common	4633	24	23	81/2
Do. Preferred	104	72	69	23
Dominion Coal, common	165	82	811/2	43
Montreal Telegraph Co	21	1631/2	163	158
Bell Telephone Co	173	153	1521/2	1441/2
Ogilvie Mill Co. Rights	720	71/2	7	
Do. Preferred	25	1291/2	1291/2	1191/2
Montreal Cotton	27	115	115	105
War Eagle	2500	191/2	191/2	
Switch	32	101	100	
Havana	450	16	16	
Do. Preferred	135	66	64	
Textile (Pfd.)	293	87	85	
Can. Gen. Elec	50	1541/4	1541/4	
Sao Paulo	125	1361/8	1361/8	
States and some states and				
Ponda				

Bonds.

Dominion Coal	 	\$90,000	100	100	
Dom. Iron and Steel	 	\$11 000	84	831/2	58
Montreal Street Ry.	 	\$500	$1031/_{2}$	1031/2	104

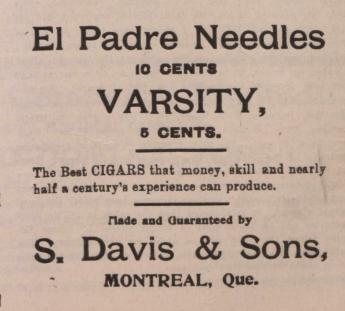
BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending July 10, 1905.—July 5 and 6, 16 15-32d; 7, 16 17-32; 8, 16 5/8; 10 163/4d.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal Thursday, July 13, 1905.

BUTTER.—A strong active market all through from last report, a good export demand continuing for all arrivals so that there is no opportunity to accumulate. Finest creamery made a further advance, selling as high as 21 to $21\frac{1}{4}$ c; with under grades $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dairy's are commanding considerable attention, selling quickly. Finest Western, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c; grades under. $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{2}{4}$ c. At the close there appears to be a somewhat weaker feeling, everybody believing that the market has seen the top for the present and a small decline in the course of a few days would not be unlooked for. Any change likely will be toward easier prices.



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

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at: Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations July 13 Ask- Bid	
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 6 5 5	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London	·	
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	6 4% 5 5	2,551,009 & 308,200 \$ 7,876,000 \$ 600,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 Mar., 1913 1 Jan., 1916 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 July, 1929 Bank of N. Scotia, Halifar or Montreal	85 :	 Redeemable at 114. Redeemable at 112 Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest. Redeemable at 105
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 5 4 5	1,200,000. 1,000,000. 880.074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal	 105	Alter stangerstal over
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	41/2 41/2 6	1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jun. 1 Dec.	Bank of Montreal, London 1 Aug., 1922 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 1 May, 1922 Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto 1 July, 1931 Bank of Montreal, Monteal 1 Jun, 1932	105 10 11 11	1
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co	5 41/2 5	£ 130,900 \$ 675,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or Oct., 1914 London Oct., 1014 Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. 1 May, 1925 Bank of Scotland, London 1 July, 1914		Redeemable at 116. Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	41/2 41/2 5	840,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London 31 Aug., 1921 Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 	108	

CHEESE.—Commanding considerable attention with an active demand. Large quantities moving and prices of finest Western have reached 10c m one or two cases a shade over. Finest Eastern, or Quebec, make sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{5}{8}$ c. Stocks are not large, this giving speculators confidence that prices are not likely to weaken much for couple of weeks at least. This, however, will largely depend on the export demand. Make is unusually large and still increasing notwithstanding that the hot weather should have an influence in curtailing production through decreased supply of milk.

EGGS.—The market rules steady, prices showing little or no change from last report. Finest selected sell at $18\frac{1}{2}$ to E9c; "straight gathered fresh, 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}$ c, and No. 2, 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c doz.

FISH .- A fair business is seen despite the extreme heat. Values are but little changed. Fresh halibut is now plentiful and much cheaper. Fresh mackerel is dearer. The season for Gaspe sa mon is about over. Quotations are :- Fresh tish: Fresh haddock, 4c; choice steak cod 5c; fresh ex haddock, 5c; pickerel or dore 9c; pike 6c; lake trout, 8c lb.; white fish 8c lb; halibut 12c; black tass 10c lb.; lobsters, 14 to 15c lb.; Gaspe salmon 13c; fresh mackerel ve 10.; brook trout, 18c.—Salt: Lock Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackerel, in 20-1b. kits, \$2; new salt herrings, Labrador, half bbl., \$3; pails of 20 lbs., 80c each; pickled sea trout. \$10 per bbl., \$5.50 per half bbl.; No. 1 pickled lake trout, per keg of 100 lbs., \$4.50.-Smoked: Haddies, choice ex stock, 7c lb.; smoked herrings, bundles of five boxes at 11c box; St. John bloater, 100 in box, \$1 to \$1.50; Yarmouth do. 60 in box, at \$1.10 per box; kippered herring, per box 90c .-- Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c per lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 51/2c; boneless fish, loose in 25-lb boxes, 41/2c; dry codfish, in 100-lb. bundles, \$5.50, skinless cod in 100 lb. cases, \$5.50. Bulk ovsters \$1.50 gall .- The lobster season in most of the fishing districts of the Maritime Provinces is ended. Reports from all not yet available, but along the north shore of Nova Scotia, lobsters were very plentiful, and most of the packers secured the full output of their factories long before the legal period elapsed. It is expected that the catch in all the Gulf factories will be the largest in recent years. In Prince Edward Island the catch will be about an average one. The total catch is about 50,000 cases, valued at \$650,000, the price being about \$1 less than last year.

FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN .- Feed lower by \$1 to \$2 per ton. Demand quiet. Flour unchanged under limited trading. Corn meal and oatmeal show no change from last week, the former being \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag, and the latter \$2.40 to \$2.421/2 per bag of 90 lbs. We quote: Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.70; strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.40; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; straight rollers. \$5 to \$5.15, and in bags, \$2.35 to \$2.45. Manitoba bran, in bags \$15.50 to \$16.00; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts \$19 to \$20; moullie, \$21 to \$24 per ton, as to quality .- Winnipeg closing prices of Manitoba wheat in that market Wednesday were: No. 1 northern \$1.08; No. 2 do. \$1.05; No. 3 do., 871/2c; No. 4 do., 771/2c; No. 5 do., 661/2c; and feed, 621/2c per bushes, ex store, Fort William July delivery. A feature of the Winnipeg wheat market was the weakness in the October option which declined 11/2c per buhel, closing at 861/4c, while Ju'y was unchanged at \$1.08.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- Lemons sold in New York yesterday at \$6.25 per box. 300 size. Montreal jobbers are fortunately well supplied and are selling best stock at \$5. With a continuance of the extreme heat there is no tel'ing where prices may go. All vegetables and fruit in fair demand. Q=otations:-Watermelons 30 to 35c each. Cal. apricots \$1.25 to \$1.40 crate; peaches, \$1.50 to \$1.75 box. Ual. plums, red. blue, and green, \$1.40 to \$1.75 crate; cherries \$2.75 to \$3 box. Oranges, fancy cal. Valen. 96 and 112s \$4.50, 126 to 150 size, \$4.65; 200 to 250 size, \$4.75; Sor's, Valencia Style 300. \$4.00. Lemons: 300 size, \$5.00. Grape Fruit: Finest Jamacia 54 size, \$5.50; do. 64 size. \$5.00. Apples \$5 to \$6.50 brl. Pineapples: 24 size \$4.00 crate; 30 size, \$3.75; 36 size, \$3.50; Bananas: \$1.75 to \$2.00. Onions -New Egyptian. bags, 112 lbs., 11/2c lb.; Bermuda crates, 50 lbs. 90c. Cocoanuts: 100 to bag, \$3.25; 125 to bag \$3.00. Tomatoes 4 bas. crate, \$1.20; cabbage (Mtl.) 50 to 65c the doz.; new potatoes, per bri. \$2.75; cucumbers per dozen, 50c; asparagus Canadian bask., \$1.50; cranberries, per brl., \$9. Strawberries. qt. boxes, 7 to 8c. Dates (Golden) 41/2c lb. New Grenoble walnuts, 13c.; Tarragona almonds. 12c.; Sicily filberts, 11c.; shelled walnuts, 16c.; Brazils, 15c.; Pecans, large, 15c.; shelled almonds, 24c.; peanuts 71/2 to 11c. lb.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are hourly expected to decline, New York refiners lowered prices 10 points and raw beet is lower at 9s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d for July. Opening prices are announced on new canned salmon, vegetables, etc. Peas are much lower at 60c. $62\frac{1}{2}$. $67\frac{1}{2}$, 70, 80, $82\frac{1}{2}$ \$1.20 and \$1.22 1-2. Last year's prices Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Beserve 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 July 13 Ask. Bid
	R. Sap S. Star					\$	p.c.		Service States
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships	. 8,700,000 . 3,000,000 . 2,497,700	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,472,700	1,946,666 3,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	40.00 40.20 100.00 60.66	243 50 50 100	315.90 82.25 130	8 31/3 21/3* 4 5	April Oct. June Dec. Feb. May-Aug. Nov Jan. July. June Dec.	180
Hamilton	. 2,000,000 . 3,000,000	2,235 000 2,000,000 3,000,000	2,235,000 1,200,000 3,000,000	93.94 60.00 100.00	100 100 100	 134.00	914	June Dec. June Dec. May Nov.	240
La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	. \$44,073 . 6,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 344,073\\ 6,000,000 \end{array}$	450,000 266,204 3,200,000	30.00 77.36 53.33	30 32. 100	4 200.00	4 31/2	Jan. July June Dec.	165
Metropolitan	. 3,000,000 . 14,000,000 . 500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	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	200.00 112.5t 252.00 260.00	41/2 5 6	April Oct June Dec. Jan. July Feb. Aug	228 225
Ontario	. 1,500,000 . 2,500,000 . 1,000,000 . 180,000	1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000 823,309	600,000 2,500,00 0 440,000 170,000		100 109 20 150 100		3 4½ 3 4 1½	June Dec June Dec March Sept Jan. July	
Quebee	. 2,500,000 . 3,000,000 . 1,300,000 . 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	1,050,000 3,000,000 350,000 1,000,000 45,000	40.00 100.00 26.92	100 100 100 50 100	130.00 217.00	11%* 5	June Dec Feb. Aug Feb. MayAug.Nov April Oct April Oct	225 217
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union of Halifax Enion Bank	. 3 30 ,000 . 3,000,000 . 1,336,150	329,515 3,300,000 2,9,6,718 1,336,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,600,000 1,.00,000 931,405 1,000,000	110. 28.00 69.70	100 100 50 109	229 00 	3½ 3½	Feb.AugJuneDecJuneDecFeb.AugFeb.Aug	231) 229
Western Yarmouth	. 500,000 . 300,000	500,000 300,000	217, 500 50,000		100 75		3½ 2½	June Dec Feb. Aug	

were from 821/2 to \$1.30. Asparagus (2 lbs) \$2.50 to \$2.521/2. which are about as last year. Spinach (2 lbs.) \$1.40 and \$1.421/2. about as last year. Strawiberries, \$1.50 and \$1.521/2c, last year, \$1.60. Red cherries are a little cheaper. For unpitted, \$1.55 and \$1.571/2; pitted; \$2 to \$2.021/2. White cherries, unpitted, \$1.80 to $1.82\frac{1}{2}$; pitted, \$2.20 to $2.22\frac{1}{2}$ per doz.—Salmon. Clover Leaf brand 1.b talls, 1.55 to $1.57\frac{1}{2}$; flats do., 121/2c doz. more; Horse Shoe brand, same prices as C. L., except that the Horse Shoe is also in $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. which are from \$1.00 to \$1.021/2c. Other sa'mon prices prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.80 per case of 4 doz.; a little cheaper than last season, when Clover Leaf sold to arrive at \$1.671/2 to \$1.771/2 for talls; flats 50c case more .- Pruens are reported from Cal. as on'y 40 per cent. of a crop and have advanced 1/2c lb. since the opening. Prices in peaches have been withdrawn. All Cal. fruit is advanced .- Japan tea crop is reported 9 million pounds short, and this tea has advanced fully 2c lb here.

OLLS AND PAINTS, —L'nseed oil very firm. Fairly heavy stocks here bought below present basis accounts for prices not being advanced; oil bought at present prices could not be profitably sturned over at our quoted figures. White lead is likely to advance at least 10 per cent. owing to the new duty, as given elsewhere. A meeting of the trade will be held immediately to regulate prices. PROVISIONS.—Extreme heat has affected the market for live hogs, which are lower at \$6 to \$6.25 for ordinary, and \$6.50 for select, weighed off cars. Cured meats steady. Demand for abattoir tresh killed dressed hogs holds steady at \$9.50 per 100 lbs. We quote:—Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in tierces, \$31.50 to \$32.50; heavy Canada short cut mess, \$21.00 to \$22.00; Canada short cut back pork, \$19.00 to \$20.00;

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 71.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Four per cent. for the current half-year being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July. both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. L. PEASE. General Manager.

Halifax. N.S., 26th June, 1905.



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

Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	Par value per share.	of one	ividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par July 13.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid.
Bell Telephone	6,000,000	5,395,370	953,361	25.58	100 100	152.00	2* 1*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	152 ¹ / ₂ 152
Oan. Col. Cotton Co	2,700,000	2,700,000 1,475,000	265,000		100		6	Jan. July.	
Canadian General Electric	101 200 001	98,020,000			100	151.75	1	April Oct.	152章 151梁
Commercial Cable		13,333,300	3,947,232	34.75	100		1%*&t	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	93.25	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	94 933
Dominion Coal, pfd	3,000,000	3,000,000	592,844		100	115.00 40.50		Jan. July.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
do common	15,000,000	15,000,000 3,033,600			100 100	38.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	62 61
Dominion Cotton Co		20,000,000			100	23.25		eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee	$23\frac{6}{8}$ $23\frac{1}{4}$
Dom. Iron & Steel, common do pfd		5,000,000			100	71.50		April Oct.	72 71章,
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic		12,000.000			100				
do pfd	10,000,000	10,000,000			100	100 00	***		
Halifax Tramway Co	1,500,000	1,350,000	107,178	8.00	100 100	102.00	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	105 102.
Hamilton Electric Street, com do pfd		1,500,000 2,250,000	29,000		100	10.121	21/2	Jan. July.	
and the second se		500,000			100		7		
Intercolonial Coal Co		219,700	90,474	12.06	100		4.50	Jan.	
Laurentide Pulp		1,600,000			100	103		Feb. Mar.	
Marconi Wireless Tel					•	•••••	3	••••••	
Merchants Cot. Co		1,500,000			100 100	37.00			
Montmorency Cotton		750,000 2,500,000			100	115.00	214.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	117 115
Montreal Cot. Co Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co		17,000,000			100	92.25	1*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	93 924
Montreal Street Ry	0.000 000	6,000,000	798,927	13.81	50	112.00	21/3*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	2241 224
Montreal Telegraph	2,000,000	2,000,000			40	65.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	163월 162월
North-West Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681			25 50	3.80 39.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
do pfd		5,642,925 3,090,000			100	54.25	3	April Oct.	55 541
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	pfd 1,030,000	1,030,000			100		2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	1,250,000			100			Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	
do pfd	a ann 00a	2,000,000			100	133.00		Mar Jun. Sept. Dec.	
Richelieu & Cnt. Nav. Co	2,505,600	2,505,600	131,550	5.22	100	72.00		May Nov.	73 72
St. John Street Ry	500,000	500,000	39,642	7.93	100 100	34.50	8	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	
Toledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000,000	12,000,000							34 7 8 341
Foronto Street Ry	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,086,287	8.10 14.41	100 100	104.75 113.00	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	105 _1043
Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	15,010,000 3,000,000	2,163,507	19.91	100		1%*	Feb.May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	114 1/4 113
do pfd	3,000,000	600,000			100		8	May Nov.	200
Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry		992,300			100		11/2*	Apl.July,Oct.Jan.	
· Quarterly. t Bonus of		Annual						de la serie de la serie	
and the second of the second second			Contraction of the second	and the second	and and a second				the second s

heavy Canada long cut mess pork, none; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$19.00 to \$20.00; heavy flank pork, \$19.00 to \$20.00; light Canada short cut clear pork, none.—Compound lard—Tierees, 375 lbs., 5% to boxes 50 lbs., parchment lined. 5% to its, 50 lbs., 6c; pails, wood, 20 lbs., 6c to 61/4; pails tin, 20 lbs., 51/2c to 5% to its, 3 to 10 lbs., 61/4c to 61/2c.— Kettle lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 11c to 111/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 111/4c to 111/2c; pails, 20 lbs., 111/2c to 12c; cases. 12c to 121/4c.— Pure lard—Tierces, 375 lbs., 10 c to 101/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 101/4c to 103/4c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 10c to 101/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs., 103/4c to 11c; cases, 11c to 111/4c.—Smoked meats —Hams. 28 lbs., 13c; do., 12 to 18 lbs., 14c; 12 to 17 lbs.. 141/2c; boneless hams, rolled, 14c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 14c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 13c; Windsor bacon, backs 12c to 13c.

WOOL.—Prices continue to advance at the London auctions. which will close Saturday (15th). Offerings on ...e 11th amounted to 15,922 bales. Attendance large and competition good. Choice Tasmania and New South Wales greasy merinos

To the Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Superior Court, practice division. in the Court House. Montreal on Tuesday the 12th day of September, 1905, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to appoint the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company as Trustee for the said Second Mortgage Bond Holders under the provisions of the deed of agreement and hypothec dated the 31st May, 1902 to replace Edmund J. Barbeau, Hector McKenzie, deceased, and Sir Donald Alexander Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, resigned.

By order.

GEORGE HADRILL. Secretary Montreal Board of Trade. were in demand, and American buyers paid $155\frac{1}{2}d$, for suitable parcels. The New South Wates offerings included miscellaneous lots reshipped fromBoston, which sold as high as 1s 5d. Some of the was rebought for America. Crossbreds were in large supply and easier, owing to the slackened support from Americans. The Boston market is very strong.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday. August 8, 1905, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the public buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on applacation at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order

FRED. GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, June 26, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it. d ''a million!a month'' YOU SMOKE

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-		Tuckett's
id Carbolic Cryst. medi	\$ c. \$ c, 0 30 0 35	Marguerite
oes, Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
rax, xtls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cigars
um rax, xtls om. Potass mphor, Ref. Rings mphor, Ref. oz. ck	0 95 1 10 1 00 1 10 0 37 0 40	Sales exceed "a million!a mo
trate Magnegia lh	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
caine Hyd. oz	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IF YOU SMOKE
pperas, per 100 105. eam Tartar soom Salts ycerine	1 25 1 75	Tuckett's
	0 50 1 00	Idonocco
sect Powder ID	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Marguerit
enthol, ID	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	margacit
Peppermint ID.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cigars
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Talle Acid	0 10 0 12 4 25 4 75	You will recommend them to
btash Iodide inine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	friends.
artaric Acid	0 28 0 30	
Licorice	Carl Tames	
tick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$	
cme Licorice Pellets, cans	2 00 1 50	Established 1875.
HEAVY CHEMICALS-		E. SADLI
leaching Powder	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	2 00 2 50	& SONS
austic Soda oda Ash	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a cont
	0 80 0 90 1 50 2 00	LENS CAP
al. Soda Concentrated DYESTUFFS-	and the second second	MANUFACTUR
rahil con	0 27 0 31	nde identitie interiorie victor
	0 08	
utch	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
adigo Madras	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	45 00 50 00 0 25 0 30	
in Crystals	0 20 0 30	
FISH	1.60	
lloatars, per box abrador Herrings abrador Herrings, half bris fackerel, No. 2, bris fackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Freen Cod, No. 1 Freen Cod, large	0 00 5 50 3 00 0 00	
fackerel, No. 2, bris.		
Freen Cod, No. 1		
Freen Cod, No. 1 Freen Cod, large arge dry Gaspe per qntl. almon, bris. Lab. No. 1 almon, alf bris. almon, British Columbia, bris. almon, British Columbia, half bris. almon, British Columbia, half bris.	0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0	Common Comm
almon, bris. Lab. No. 1	00 00 0 00	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
almon, Briitsh Columbia, brls almon, British Columbia, half brls	$\begin{array}{c} 14 & 00 \\ 8 & 00 \end{array}$	
tonaless Cod	6 00 6 00	the second second second second
kinless Cod, case och Fyne Herrings, keg	0.00	Enlarging Screens, Iso Scree
FLOUR-		Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.
gilvie's Royal Household	5 70	341/2 Great Hampton St
RIAIG & CIGHOLY LEGURE	D 40	BIRMINGHAM, ENGL
Vinter Wheat Patents	520 530 530	Special prices to Canadians u
traight bags	$2\ 35\ 2\ 50$	New Tariff.
fanitoba Patents trong Bakers traight Roller traight bags uperfine tolled Oats Jornmeal, bag fran, in bags ton bags	4 00 4 10 4 90 5 10	
fornmeal, Dag	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and the second second second in the
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Special Announcem
horts, in bags		OUGGIAI MINUUNGGIN
Norts, in bags		
douillie		An invitation is extended to any
fouillie FARM PRODUCTS- Butter-	0 20 0 20	An invitation is extended to any t chant outside of New York city, or t
fouillie FARM PRODUCTS- Butter-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	An invitation is extended to any t chant outside of New York city, or t sentative, whose name appears in B or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book
fouillie FARM PRODUCTS- Butter-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	An invitation is extended to any t chant outside of New York city, or t sentative, whose name appears in B or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book the hospitality of our Hotel for three out charge. Usual rates, apartment
fouillie FARM PRODUCTS— Buttes— Indicest Creamery Under Grades, Creamery Fownships Dairy Soed to Choice Fresh Rolls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	An invitation is extended to any t chant outside of New York city, or t sentative, whose name appears in R or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book the hospitality of our Hotel for three out charge. Usual rates, apartment
fouillie		An invitation is extended to any t chant outside of New York city, or t sentative, whose name appears in B or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book the hospitality of our Hotel for three out charge. Usual rates, apartment

Cigars commend them to your friends. stablished 1875. SADLER SONS CAP - - - - -UFACTURER

Screens, Iso Screens, Lens Cases, &c., &c.

eat Hampton Street, GHAM, ENGLAND.

ices to Canadians under the

Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and subscribers to this advertisement.



-		
	WHOLESALE PRICES CUI	RENT.
	THURSDAY, JULY 13, 19)05.
	Name of Article. ' V	Vholesale
	FARM PRODUCTSCON	Se. Sc.
	Sundries-	THE R.
	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 60 0 80 0 13 0 13 0 06 0 07 1
	Beans-	
	Prime Best hand-picked	0 00 0 00 1 65 1 70
	GROCERIES-	
	Sugars-	
	Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex Ground, in boxes Powdered, in barrels Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumna in barrels	5 00 4 95 5 40 5 60 5 20 5 40 5 55
	Paris Lumps, in half barrels	5 65 4 50 4 95
	Molasses (Barbadoes) new	0 00 0 37
	Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumps, in half barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadocs) new Molasses (Barbadocs) old Molasses in half barrels Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples	0 0 391 0 00 0 401 0 07
	Raisins-	0 07 0 10
	Sultanas Loose Musc., Layers, Loudon Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Buckingham	0 051 0 071 1 75 2 00 2 50 3 00 2 50 2 25
		0 04 0 07
	Valencia, Selected Valencia, Layers Currants, Provincials	0 07 0 041 0 041
	Vostigras	0 064
	Prunes, French Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 00 0 00 0 04 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 09 0 12
	Rice-	
	0.0	2 85 2 95
	Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs. Burmah, per 100 lbs. Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs.	2 95 3 05 3 80 4 50 3 50 3 75
	Pot Barley, has 98 the	5 75 2 00 2 25
	Tapioca. Pearl per lb.	0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 0 03 1 20 0 85
	Tapioca, Flake, per lb. Corn, 2 lb. tins. Peas, 2 lb. tins. Salmon, 4 dozen case	1 20 0 85 1 00 1 82
	Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans	1 27 ¹ / ₂ 1 30 0 85
	HARDWARE-	
	Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb	0 08 0 10 0 32
	Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb. Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. Tin, Strip, per lb. Copper: Ingot, per lb.	0 33
3	Cut Nail Schedule -	and the second
	Base price, per keg,	2 20
	Extras-Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails	
	Coil Chain-No. 6 No. 5	0 00 0 09
e	No. 4 No. 3	0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06
	No. 4 No. 3 ¼ inch 5-16 inch % inch 7,16 inch	0 00 0 05 3 80 3 65
-	7-16 inch Coil Chain—No. ½	3 65 0 00 3 45 0 00 3 25
	0.16	0 00 2 20

Galvanized Staples-

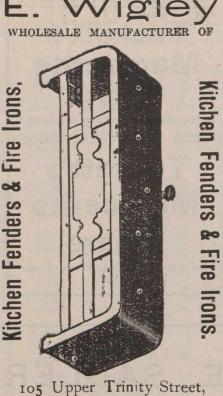
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ te 1%	2 85 2 65
Galvanized Iron-	
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 4 00 Comet, do., 28 gauge 8 75	
Iron Horse Shoes-	
No. 2 and larger	3 65 3 90 1 80 1 75 2 55 2 55 2 60

Eggs--Best Sclected Straight Gathered Limed Cold Storage Ne. 2 ESTABLISHED 1858.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

THURSDA	IY, JUI	LY 13, 19	905.
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THURSDAY, JULY 13,	1905.
Name of Article.	Wholesale
HARDWARECON	
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 25 Boiler plates, iron, ½ inch Boiler plates, iron, ½ inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras.	\$ c \$ e 2 75 2 90 2 10 2 10 2 40
Canada Plates-	2 50
Full Polish Ordinary, 52 sheets Ordinary 60 sheets Black Iron Pipe, 1/4 inch 1/4 inch 1 inch 1 inch	2 90 4 15 5 63
11/2 inch 11/2 inch Per 100 feet nett. 2 inch	6 76 9 00
2 inch Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond . Steel, Spring, 100 lbs. Steel, Tire, 100 lbs. Steel, Joe Calk Steel, Machinery Steel, Marrow Tooth	0 07 4 2 50
Tin Plates-	
IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20 Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28 Russian Sheet Iron Lion & Crown, tinned sheets 22 and 24 gauge case lets 66 gauge	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 75 \\ 4 & 00 \\ 4 & 75 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$
22 and 24 gauge case lets	7 00 7 50 3 50
	0 04 6 50 7 00 less 30 p.c.
Zime- Spelter, per 100 lbs	7 00.
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs	0 07 0 071
B to 16 gauge	2 20
Wire-	2 55
Plain galvanized, No. 5 5 do do No. 6 do do No. 9 de do No. 10 de do No. 10 de do No. 10 de do No. 11 de do No. 12 de do No. 13 de do No. 14 de do No. 16 Barbed Wire Wire No. 16 Barbed Wire, per 100, 1.25 Net extra. Ison and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9. No	3 55 3 00 2 35 3 05 3 10 2 50 2 60 3 60 4 25 4 50 2 62 ¹ f.o.b. Montreal.
Net extra. Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9.	2 15 base.
ROPE-	
Bisal, base do 7-16 and up do % do % do 8-16 do 8-16 do % Lath yarn	
State of the state	2 25 1 00 1 00 0 65
Bd extra	0 40 0 30 0 15 0 10 0 05 Base
BUILDING PAPER-	
Dry Sheeting, roll Tarred Sheeting, roll HIDES-	
Montreal Green Hides- Montreal, No. 1 Montreal, No. 3 Montreal, No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected.	0 00 0 10 0 00 0 09 0 00 0 08
cured and inspected. Sheepskins Clips	1 10 1 20 0 00
cured and inspected. Sheepskins Clips Boring Lambakins, each Galfskins, No. 1 Cadtekins, No. 2 Herse hides	0 00 0 40 13 0 15 0 11 0 13 1 50 2 00



BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

INVENTORS' WORK.

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. MARION and MARION, Patent Attorneys, Montreal. Canada and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Joseph Charles Roy, Point St. Charles, Que. Spoke extractor.-Emile Guillaume, Paris, France. Process and apparatus for distilling and rectifying alcoholic liquids .- Louis Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Proportional Divider. - Patrick J'. O'Brien, Mobile, Nfld. Non-refillable bottle.—Theophile Tail'efer, Montreal. Que. Butter cutting and measuring device .- Louis N. Beauchemin, Montreal, Que. Nailless horse-shoe .- J'ames P. McEwing, Drayton, Ont. Traction Wheel. -Joseph S. N. Guindon, Montreal. Que. Fire alarm apparatus.

BABBIT METAL.

Every engineer uses babbit. Every engineer and mechanical man uses the name "babbitt" with perfect familiarity, but we believe that few really know where the name originated or anything further about it. Although Isaac Babbitt was the inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes, his patent specification makes no claim on the alloy itself. out simply on the method of holding the soft metal in place. He was born in Taunton, Mass., on July 26, 1779, and after learning the trade of goldsmith, in 1824 made the first britannia ware pro-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
LEATHEB-	E appres
	\$ c. \$ c.
No. 1, B. A. Sole	0 27 0 23
NO. Z. D. A. DUIC	
No. 3. B. A. Spanish Sole	0 24 0 25
Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy	0 28 0 29
light medium and heavy	0 28 0 29
" No. 2	0 26 0 27
Harness	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Upper, heavy	
Upper, light	
Grained Upper	
Scotch Grain	
Kip Skins, French English	
Canada Kip	
Hemlock Calf	
Hemlock Light	0 50 0 60
French Calf	0 85 1 10
Splits, light and medium	0 22 0 25
Splits, heavy	0 17 0 20
Splits, small	0 18 0 20
Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	0 06 0 10
Enameled Cow, per ft	0 16 0 18
Pebble Grain	0 12 0 14
Glove Grain	$0\ 12\ 0\ 12$
B. Calf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Brush (Cow) Kid	
Buff	0 10 0 10
Russetts, light	
Russetts, heavy	
Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddlers', dozen	7 50 8 00
Imt. French Calf.	0 65 0 15
English Oak, lb.	0 00 0 07
Dongola, extra	0 38 0 42
Dongola, No. 1	0 20 0 22
Dongola ordinary	0 14 0 16
Dongola, ordinary Colored Pebbles	0 13 0 16
Colored Calf	0 16 0 18
Control Carl Control Control	
OTT 9	

OILS

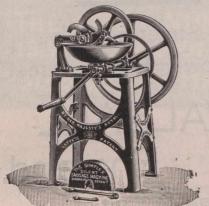
UILS-		
Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfdd, Norway Process Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian Castor Oil Castor Oil, barrels Lard Oil Linseed, raw, nett Linseed, boiled, nett Olive, pure Olive, extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett Petroleum:	0 50 0 45 1 75 2 00 0 08 0 07 0 70	0 42 0 60 2 50 2 50 2 50 0 09 0 09 0 80 0 70 0 52 0 55 1 15 3 70 0 9 0
Benzine Gasoline	0 21 0 21 ¹ / ₂	0 28 0 26
GLASS-		
First break, 50 feet Second Break, 50 feet First Break, 100 feet Second Break, 100 feet Third Break Fourth Break		2 00 2 10 3 75 3 95 4 50 4 75
PAINTS, &c.		
Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs Do, No. 1 Do, No. 2 Do, No. 3 Do, No. 4 White lead, dry Red Lead Venetian Red, English Yellow Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary Whiting, Gilders' Whiting, Gilders' English Cement, cask Belgian Cement German Cement United States Cement Fire Bricks, per 1,000 Fire Clay, 200 lb, pkgs. Rosin	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 00 \\ 4 & 62\frac{1}{6} \\ 4 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 1 & 75 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 65 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 50 \end{array}$	5 25 4 874 4 75 4 624 75 4 624 5 50 2 00 2 25 0 0 70 1 00 2 10 1 90 0 0 2 30 22 00 1 25 7 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Glue- Domestic Broken Sheet French, barrels Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green French Imperial Green Prench Imperial Green a Furniture Varnish, per gallon. Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, No. 1 Orange Shellac, No. 1 Orange Shellac, pure White Shellac Putty, bulk, 100 lb, barrel Putty, bulk 100 lb, barrel Putty, in bladders Kalsomine, 5 lb, pkgs	0 08 0 08 0 16 0 20 0 04 0 12 0 65 0 75 0 60 ² 200 2 25 2 75 1 75 0 18	0 20 0 09 0 14 0 25 0 16 0 16 0 76 0 75 2 25 2 75 2 75 0 19 1 50 1 85 0 19 0 11
WOOL-		

WOOL-

Canadian Washed North-West	 0	24 0 17: 0	181
atal, greasy	 0	36 0 00 0	00
ustralian, greasy	 	181 0 90 0	00



Established Half a Century. JOHN GARDNER & SONS, Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the 'Si 1plex' Silent Sausage Machine -And-



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. - FNG

duced in the United States, but this enterprise proved unsuccessful. He then removed to Boston and entered the employ of the South Boston Iron Works, and in 1839, while an employe of this establishment he produced the invention which has perpetuated his name. For this invention he was given a gold medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. and afterward Congress granted him the sum of \$20,000 as a reward. In 1844 the invention was patented in England and in 1847 in Russia. After devoting some time to the production of metals, he engaged in the manufacture of soap, so that his name has become a household word. He died insane at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., on May 26, 1862.

FIRE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

The language of an insurance policy, being chosen by the insurance company, should be construed most favorably to the insured. London & L. Fre Ins. Co. of Lirevpool, v. Davis.

Where an insurer retained the proofs of loss under a fire policy, and never returned them or tendered them to the insured, and made no objection to them, when served, on the ground that they did not contain matters required to be contained therein. the insurer waived any defect in the proofs. Vesey et al. v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Where plaintiff's Ausband, who lived in another house on the same lot placed a bed in the insured house after the tenant vacated, and slept there five nights each week, carrying on his business on the premises during the day, the house was not "vacant and unoccupied for ten days" within the forfeiture clause of the insurance policy. Thieme v. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.

The existence of mortgages on insured property at the time a fire policy was issued thereon was no ground for avoiding the policy on the ground that insurer did not know of such fact, where all the facts in regard to the mortgages were fully disclosed to the agent of the insurer who wrote and de'ivered the policy the knowledge of the agent being the knowledge of the agent being the knowledge of the company Vesey et al. v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.. Limited of London, England.

Where insured had no knowledge at

the time of the loss, of the filing of the petition in a suit to foreclose a mortgage on the insured premises, by which the suit was begun, under Rev. St. 1895, art. 1177, there was no forfeiture of the policy under a clause providing that it should be void "if with the knowledge of the insured foreclosure proceedings be commenced," etc., though insured had been previously served with citation in such suit. London and L. Fire Insurance Co. v. Davis.

Civ. Code Sec. 1276, providing that every condition in a contract which limits the time within which a party may enforce his rights is void, is not repealed, in so far as it affects fire policies, by a provision in a policy limiting the time for an action on the policy to twelve after the fire, though the form of policy was prepared by the State Auditor under the authority conferred by Laws 1893 c. 105, p. 174, no authority having been given him to insert provisions in conflict with the statutes. Vesey et all. v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Detendant insurance company notified its agents to cancel plaintiff's policy. The agent did so, and issued plaintiff a policy of another company, but did not notify him of the cancellation anl substitution until after loss by fire. After the fire the agent delivered the new policy, and plaintiff gave the agen defendant's policy. Held, that such giving up of the policy did not relieve defendant of liability thereon on the repudiation by the new company of its liability, because its policy was not delivered until after the loss. Yoshimi et al. v. Fide'ity Fire Ins. Co.

In an action on the bond of an insurance agent defendant's sureties sought to show that plaintiff had appied some of the agent's remittances on an indebtedness of the agent to plaintiff existing prior to the giving of the bond in suit, but the evidence offered was coupled with a statement that counsel did not contend that the evidence would show any specific sum peid on any specific policy. Here that the evidence was properly excluded, as neither court nor jury could have found from it the amount



HAMES a Speciality.

Made in "CROWN-ALL" SILVER, "FROSTINE." "KRONAND" NICKEL SILVER, BRASS, SUPER STEEL, POLISHED, NICKEL PLATED, TINNED, Etc., FOR ALL MARKETS.

34, 35 and 36 Fieldgate, - WALSALL, England.

Special Terms to Canadians under the New Tariff.

the intention of the parties that the c'aim of the mortgagee on the insurance momey should be released. Vesey et al. v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.

In on action on a fire policy. the original complaint a'leged that the policy was issued to Mangaret A. V. and on the trial plaintiffs were permitted to amend so as to allege that prior to me issuance and delivery of the po'icy, Margaret A. V. was the owner of the pro-



These pipes have been tested by Messrs. KIRKALDY to a bursting pressure of over 140 lbs per square inch and our PATENT JOINT has been tested to stand as much pressure as the pipe without shewing the least signs of weeping or leekage.

HAMBLET'S BLUE BRICKS, Pavings, for Stables, Yards, Footpaths, etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES ON APPLICATION TO HAMBLET'S Ltd. (JOSEPH HAMBLET, ManagingLirector) WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND.

CABLE ADDRESS :- HAMBLET, WEST-BLOMWICH, ENGLAND.

CODES :- A B. C., 5th EDITION and PRIVATE.

perty, but that before the policy was obtained she had sold it to Rena A. V.; that by mistake the policy was issued to Margaret A. ∇ ., and that thereafter defendant caused the policy to be assigned to plaintiff Rena A. V., in order to correct the mistake. In the complaint the policy was set out in full, and the assignment and consent of defendant thereto were also pleaded. Held, that there was no error in allowing the amendment. Vesey et al. v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.

GLASS.

The varieties of glass have been described as: Soluble glass, bottle glass, common window glass, crown glass, plate g ass, flint glass, crystal glass, strass and enamel. All other glasses are simply varieties of these. Soluble glass consists of an excess of alkali with silica. This may be either soda, potash or both. Its uses are for stiffening fibrous substances, as a substitute for gum or starch, as a varnish for wood or cloth to render these fire-proof; or as a coating for ancient monuments or buildings of stone, which may be thus preserved from decay or the action of the elements. It is stated that the great obelisk in Central Park, New York City, was thus treated.

Bottle or green glass is composed of silica, soda, lime and alumina and receives its green colour from the iron present as an impurity in the sand. The methods of making are by the blow pipe. Its uses are evident from its name and it is the substance from which the cheap-



TRADE MARK SOLID DRAWN DRIVING BANDS LARGE OR SMALL STEEL PROJECTILES OV VO GUPRO-NICKEL OR NICKEL STEEL IN THE FORM OF STRIP, BLANKS.CUPS. OR FINISHED BULLETS & OTHER SPECIALITIES CONNECTED WITH QUICK FIRING & OTHER AMMUNITION ALUMINIUM STRIP. SHEET & FOIL 2 6-TIN & LEAD FOILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION GERMAN SILVER & c.&c. IN STRIP. SHEELOR WIRE . 01 NJ7

110



Common window er bottles are made. glass consists of silica soda and lime sometimes also of potash. This is a blow pipe glass, usually formed by the blowpipe in a cylinder and then cut and flattened while in a plastic state. Its uses are evident from which the cheaper windows are made. Crown g'ass is a more aristocratic variety of common window glass produced by a different manipulation of the blow pipe. This is a glass of great luster and beauty, but its use for wndows has been superseded by other products for the reason that only small panes can be cut from any piece of Crown glass. Plate glass, the purest silicate of scda or potash and lime, is made by casting the glass after fuion upon a table in sheets of any required size. This is an expensive mass. Its uses are chiefly for windows and mirrors.

posed of a fine variety of pulverized flint with potash and lead. It is to this latter substance that its brillancy is due, which distinguishes this from all other varieties. The use of fead is supposed to be a recent discovery in the manufacture of glass but as the analysis of certain ancient glass shows lead in its composition. it must be conceded as known to the ancient glass makers. Its uses include the great bulk of decorative glass, either blown or pressed. Its qualities are various, depending upon the grade of material in its composition. French crystal glass is a variety of flint glass. This is the choicest material from which glass is made and is used for Fable service and for scientific instruments, as optical glasses, etc. Bohemian glass is a lime variety of flint g'ass. When more lead is added to flint glass the product is strass. This is a glass of brilliant luster,

Flint glass is so named as it is com-

SLO

Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North America	$\begin{array}{r} 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 10,000\\ 25\ 000\\ 13,372 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{2} - 6 \text{ mos.} \\ 4 - 6 \text{ mos.} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} - 6 \text{ mos.} \\ 5 - 6 \text{ mos.} \\ 6 \text{ mos.} \end{array}$	$350 \\ 400 \\ 100 \\ 40 \\ 50$	350 400 10 20 50	90 160 277 90

British & Foreign-Quotations on the London Market. July 1, 1905 Market value p. p'd up a

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 Lir. & Lond. & Globe Fire & Life Northern Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life Norwich Union Fire Phoenix Fire Coyal Insurance Fire and Life Sun Fire

3	London Ma	TRet. July	1, 1000	Marace value	p. p.u	up m
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from which gems are produced by the addition before fusion of the oxides of various metals for desired colors. Thus go'd for the ruby and so forth. Enamel is a term given to glass which is rendered milk white opaque by the addition of the binoxide of tin to the silica soda and lead of which it is composed. It is a variety of pure crystal glass and is a very ancient production. Colored ename's are produced by the addition of the meta'lic oxides which produce the required colors.

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INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Accident Insurance — Takes Effect When?—An accident insurance policy takes effect from its date unless it its stated that it shall only take on certain conditions, in which case it takes as of the day of its date upon compliance with the conditions and delivery of the policy. Rayburn vs. Pennsylvania Casualty Co. Accident Insurance—Delivery of Policy

-In the absence of fraud the delivery of an insurance policy is conclusive proof that the contract is completed, and an acknowledgment that the premium was properly paid during good healh. Rayburn vs. Pennsylvania Casualty Co.

Accident Insurance—Status of Insured. —Where insurance is appied for, and afterwards a policy is issued and delivered, it is based on the status of insured at the time of the application, and the insurer assumes the risk after the date of the policy. Rayburn vs. Pennsylvania Casualty Co.

Accident Insurance - Construction of

Contract.—Where a contract of insurance is reasonably susceptible of two constructions, that construction most favorable to the insured should be adopted. Rayburn vs. Pennsylvania Casualty Co.

Fure Insurance—Parol Waiver.—A provision in a fire policy that it shall be void if the insurer procures other insurance without consent indorsed on the policy may be waived by parol, though the policy also provides that none of its conditions can be waived except by writing indorsed on the policy, since the latter provision is also subject to parol waiver. Phoenix Ins. Co. vs. Grove.

Fire Insurance—Waiver of Restriction. —A provision of a fire policy that it should be void if the insured procured other insurance without the consent of the insurer was waived by failure to object or cancel the policy after knowledge that other insurance had been procured. Phenix Ins. Co., vs. Grove.

Fire Insurance—Warranties.—In application for fire insurance, statements as to the age and value of the buildings are expressions of opinion, not warranties. Home Ins. o. vs. Overturf.

The fact that an applicant for fire insurance does not state that he has insurance on property other than that to be covered by the insurance applied for does not invalidate the policy; but where a fire policy provides that it shall be void if the insured has other insurance, unless consent thereto is indersed on the policy, the fact that insured had, at the time of application, other insurance which he did not disclose, renders the policy unenforceable. Frome Ins. Co. vs. Overturf.

Fire Insurance—Promise of Agent.— Where a standard fire insurance policy contains stipulations prohibiting additional insurance unless an express permit therefor be indorsed on the policy, and denying the power of the agent to waive any provision of the policy except such as might be added thereto in writing, and it is within the power of the insured to produce the policy for the indorsement of an additional insurance permit, and he fails to do so, an oral promise by the agent that he will attend to the matter is his individual promise,





and does not bind the insurer.—Perry vs. Caledonian Ins. Co.

Fire Insurance—Warranties.—Where a promise in a porcy of insurance is declared to be a warranty the only concern of the courts in the absence of a contrary statutory enactment. is to ascerain whether or not it has been compiled with.—St. Landry Wholesale Mer. Co vs. New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.

Fire Insurance—Iron Safe Clause.—A warranty, to the effect that the assured will keep a set of books, and with in a certain time make an inventory of the stock, and that he will preserve the books and inventory in an iron safe, or in a safe place, and produce both books and inventory in the event of a loss by five, is not complied with where the inventory's not taken within the time specified and is not preserved or produced though it be al eged, after the loss has occurred, that an inventory approximate y correst may be made from the books.—St. Landry Wholesale M. Co. vs. New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.

Fire Insurance-Divisibility.-Where a policy is issued for a gross amount in consideration of a single prem um, paid or to be paid, for the who'e though part of the amount is placed on the building and a part on a stock of merchandise therein contained, and by its terms becomes void, whether by reason of a breach of promise to make, preserve and produce an inventory of the merchandise or, by reason of a breach of the condition as to the ownership of the ground upon which the insured building stands the contract is indivisible, and though there be but one such breach, there can be no recovery .- St. Landry Wholesale M. Co. vs. New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.

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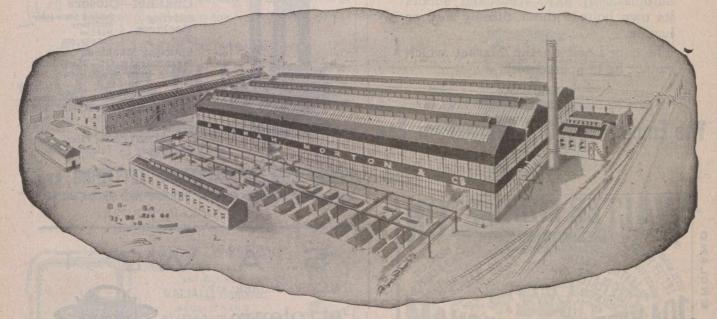




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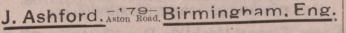


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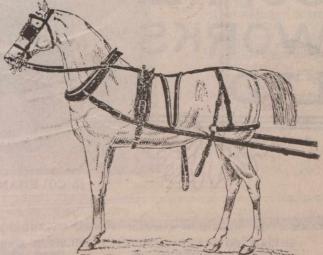
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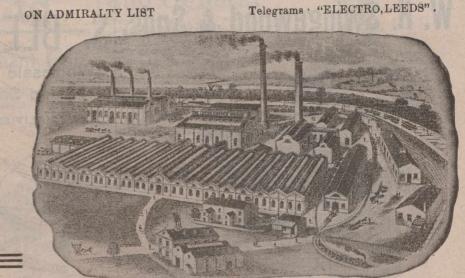
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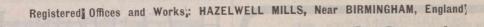
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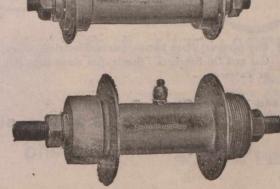


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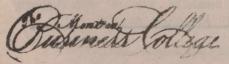




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