



F. COWAN, T. R. Wood,



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New York Bank. Montreal-Mo. London, Engl All banking b

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Antigonish, N.S.,	Ottawa Bank St.
Bathurst, N.B.,	Oxford, N.S.
Bridgewater, N.S.,	Pembroke, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pictou, N.S.
Chilliwack, B.C.,	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Cumberland, B.C.	Rexton, N.B.
Dalhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, N B.	Sackville, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nild.
Guysboro, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
Halifax, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Ladner, B.C.	Toronto,
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Louisburg, C.B.	Vancouver, B.C.,
Lunenburg, N.S.	" East End.
Maitland, N.S.	Victoria, B.C.
Moncton, N.B.,	Westmount, P.Q.
Montreal, Que.,	Westmount
Montreal, West End,	Victoria Ave.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Weymouth, N.S.
Nelson, B.C.	Woodstock, N.B.
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## Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Camaguey, Cuba; New York, N.Y.

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

# D. COULSON, General Manager.

tal of the Bank, has this day been de-

clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and

after Thursday, the First Day of Decem-

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking

House of the Institution on Wednesday,

the Eleventh Day of January next, the

Chair to be taken at noon.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th October, 1904

ber next.

Savings Ban	ce. Montreal. s throughout Ontario and Quebec. k Department at all Branches. given prompt attention. d payable in all parts of the world. kking business transacted. D. M. STEWART. General Manager.
THE (	ONTARIO BANK
APITAL PA EST	ID-UP\$1,500,000 600,000
	DIRECTORS:
nald Macka R. D. Per Hon. R. H	Cockburn, Esq., - President. y, Esq., Vice-President. ry, Esq., R. Grass, Esq., larcourt, T. Walmsley, Esq., John Flett, Esq. FICE
R	B. Caldwell, Inspector.
1	BRANCHES:
ton, ora, manville, kingham, Q, wall,	Fort William, Kingston, Lindsay, Montreal, Mount Forest, Trenton,

# AGENTS:

-Parr's Bank, Limited. rope-Credit Lyonnais. Fourth National Bank and The

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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

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BANK

.... 8,000,000

- President. ice-President. . Cleghorn, F. O. Henshaw.

Manager. or and Supt. of inspector.

inspector. an, Asst. Inspec-

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15. grmany—Deutsche sanque d'Anvers. t Shanghai Bank-acional de Cuba. Bank. Boston-hia—Philadelphia all the principal

of the Dominion it lowest rates of s of Credit and l. available in all

k of Canada - Toronto. Montreal.

- Montreal. ario and Quebec. 11 Branches. tion. ts of the world. sacted.

WART, meral Manager.

BANK \$1,500,000 600,000

President. Vice-President. s, Esq., msley, Esq.,

... TORONTO. al Manager. ector.

Ottawa,

eterboro, ort Arthu udbury, renton, weed,

and The

### The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

#### HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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

III 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 Bank-ing 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. ing

#### Bankers in Great Britain.

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

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. 
 Capital Authorized
 \$\$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 500,000

 Capital Paid-up
 500,000

 Rest Account
 217,500

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq. - - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, - - Cashier. BRANCHES—Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange Bought and sold. Deposits received and interest Newed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Hordshowled. Scotland.

#### THE STANDARD BANK

#### **OF CANADA**

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) .......\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up .......\$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. 

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Allsa Craig, Bay Street, Toronto, Reaverton, Dienheim, Dowmanville, Bradford, Bradford, Brantford,	Brussels, Campbellford, Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harrison, Kingston,	Lucan, Markham, Orono. Parkdale, Parkhill Picton, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Wellington,

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

GEO. P. REID, General Manager.

Union	Bank		ot	(	Ca	ınada
	Establish	d	86	5.		
CAPITAL AUT CAPITAL SUBS						\$4,000,000 2,500,000
CAPITAL PAIL	D-UP					2,500,000
BEST	OFFICE, -					1,000,000
IIIAD ,	Decided V		1.1.1	1.6		0.

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(Sub to Gretna),
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Barrie, Ont.,
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Boissevain, Man. Calgary, N.W.T.
Calgary, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man.
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Cardston, N.W.T.
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Deloratine, Man.
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Erin, Ont.
Glenboro, Man.
Gretna, Man.
Haileybury, Ont.
Hamiota, Man.
Hamiota, Man. Hartney, Man.
Hastings, Ont.
High River, N.W.T.
Hillsburg, Ont.
Hillsburg, Ont. (sub. to Erin),
Holland, Man.
Indian Hd, N.W.T.
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(Sub to Smith's Falls.)
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Killarney, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Lumsden, N.W.T. Macleod, N.W.T. Vanitou, Man
Macleod, N.W.T.
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Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-hattan Co., Bank of America.

Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the world.

## The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK of OTTAWA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

### Traders Bank of Canada

 (Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1885.)

 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
 \$3,000,000,00

 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
 2,448,800,00

 CAPITAL PAID-UP
 2,885,400,00

 RESERVE FUND
 200,000,00

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S. STRATHY, General Manager.
A. M. ALLEY, Inspector.
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Glencoe,	Ripley,	Windsor,
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Guelph,	Rodney,	Woodstock.
Hamilton,	St. Mary's.	

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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Chartered Banks.

#### The Chartered Banks.

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d Office, BRANCHES: BRANCHES: St. Chas., Montreal. Joliette, P.Q.,

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Quebec,	1756 St. Catherine,	66
Quebec, St. Roch's,	2217 Notre Dame.	66
Ste. Martine, P.Q.,	Jochelaga.	66
Sorel, P.Q.,	St. Henry.	64
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,	Three Rivers, P.Q.	
Valleyfield, P.Q.	St. Boniface, Man.	
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	
St. Jerome, P.Q.		

vankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
St. Jerome, P.Q.
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ICHES: Joinette, Que. St.Jean, Que. Rimouski, Que. Murray Bay, Que. Montmagny, Que Fraserville, Que. St.Castinoite, Que. Nicolet, Que. Coaticooke, Que. Plessisville, Que. Levis, Que. Trois-Pistoles, Que. St.-Charles, Bellecha St.-Evarite Station Co. Beauce, Q.

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<ul> <li>M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley," Montreal, Director.</li> <li>M. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.</li> <li>M. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.</li> <li>M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.</li> </ul>	
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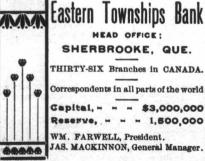
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**BANK OF HAMILTON** 

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ending November 30 (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum), on the paidup capital stock of the bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after December 1 next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from

16th to 30th November, both inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office, Hamilton, on Monday, January 16, 1905. at noon.

The Quebec Bank

 HEAD OFFICE
 QUEBEO

 Founded 1818.
 Incorporated 1822.

 Capital Authorized
 \$3,000,000

 Capital Paid Up
 \$2,500,000

 Rest
 \$1,000,000

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

BRANCHES:

Quebec, St. Peter St. Thorold, Ont. Do. Upper Town, Three Rivers, Que. Do. St. Roch, Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Do. St. Catherine St E Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Homuald, Q. St. Henry, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Pembroke, Ont. AGENTS:

By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

The Chartered Banks.

BRANCHES:

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

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

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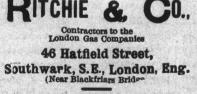
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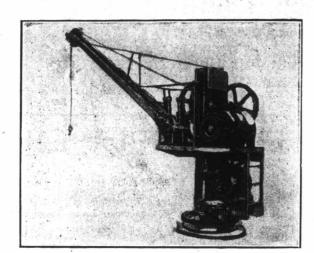
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KEMPTVILLE       T. K. Allan         LEAMINGTON       W. T. Easton         LINDSAY       McLaughlin & McDiarmid         LINDSAY       Wm. Steers         LINDSAY       Bartram         L'ORIGNAL       Waxwell         MITCHELL       Dent & Thomyson         MOUNT FOREST       W. C. Perry         MORRISBURG       Geo. F. Bradfield         NEWMARKET       Thos. J. Robertson	BUCKINGHAM F. A. Baudry RICHMOND Edward J. Bedard STANSTEAD Hon. M. F. Hackett SWEETSBURG F. X. A. Giroux NOVA SCOTIA. AMHERT Townshend & Rogers ANNAPOLIS ROYAL H. D. Ruggles	TORONTO, ONT. JONES BROS & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLY JONES, GEO A. MACKENZIR, C. J. LEONARD. English Agelt : JOHN AP JONES, 99 Car non St., London, Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States.
NIAGARA FALLS Fred. W. Hill NORWOOD T. M. Grover ORANGEVILLE W. J. L. McKay OSHAWA J. F. Grierson	ANTIGONISHA. Macgillivray BRIDGEWATERJas. A. McLean, K.C. KFNTVILLE Roscoe & Dunlop LUNENBURGS. A. Chesley	MACECHEN & MACCABE, Barristers and Attorneys at Law.
OWEN SOUND A. D. Creasor PETERBOROUGH Roger & Bennet PETROLEA H. J. Dawson	FORT HOOD S. Macdonnell SYDNEY Burchell & McIntyre YARMOUTH E. H. Armstrong	[W] Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Notaries Fublic, etc <sup>3</sup> MacDONALD'S BLOCK, Sydney, CAPE BRETON, Nova Scotia. Real Estate and Commercial Law,





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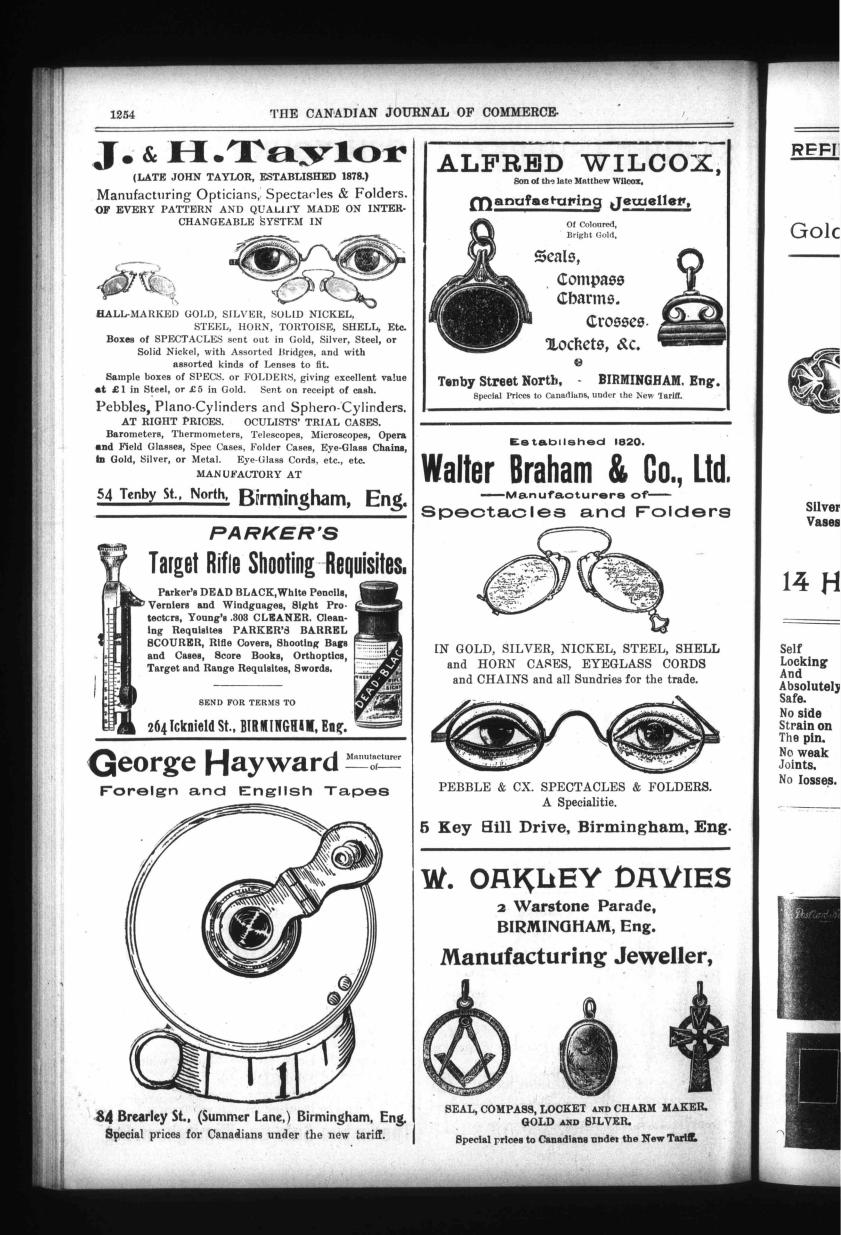
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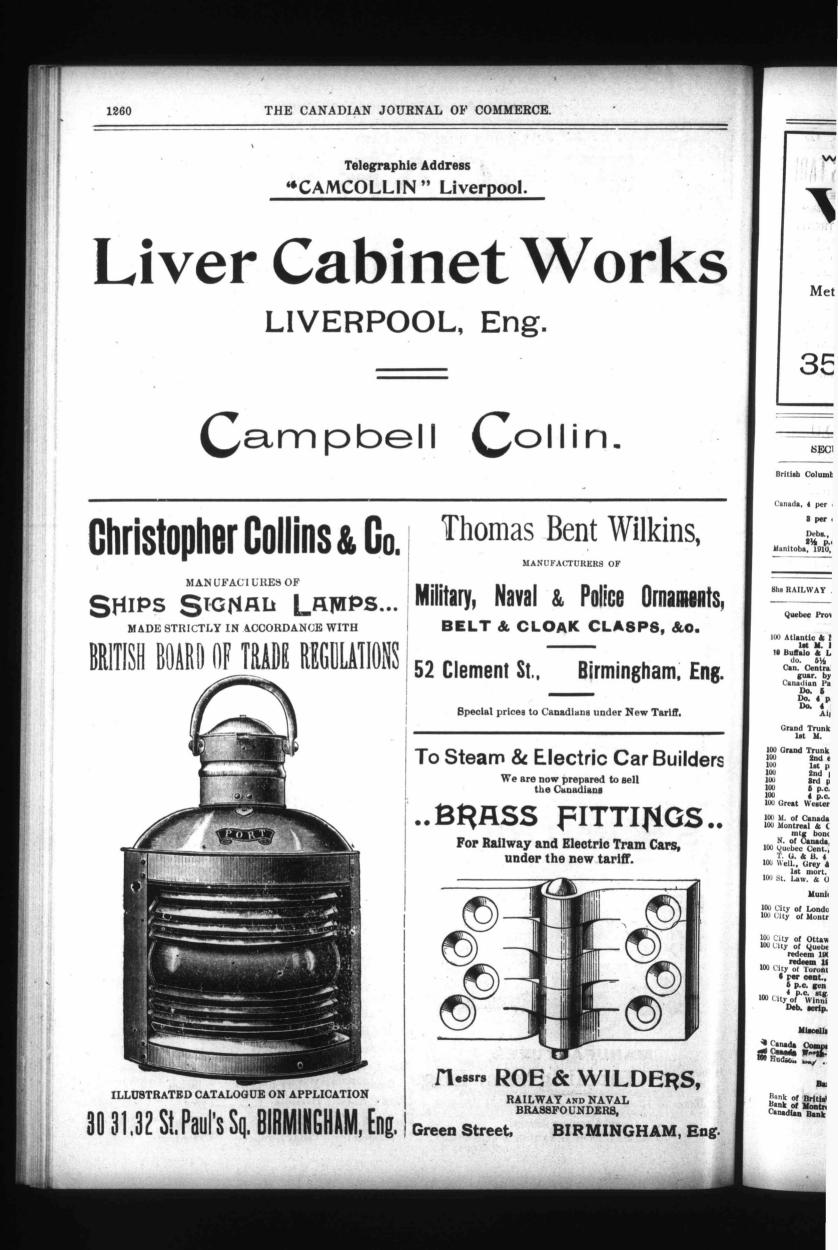


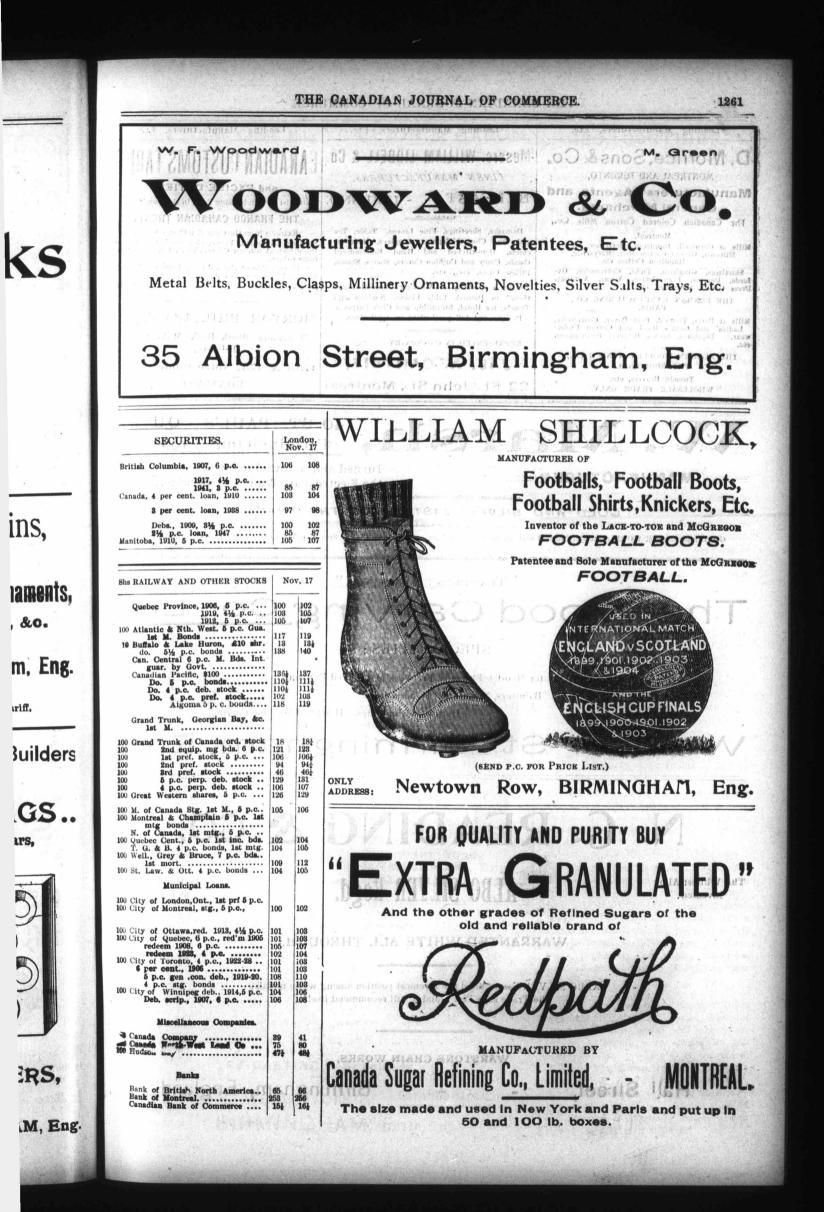


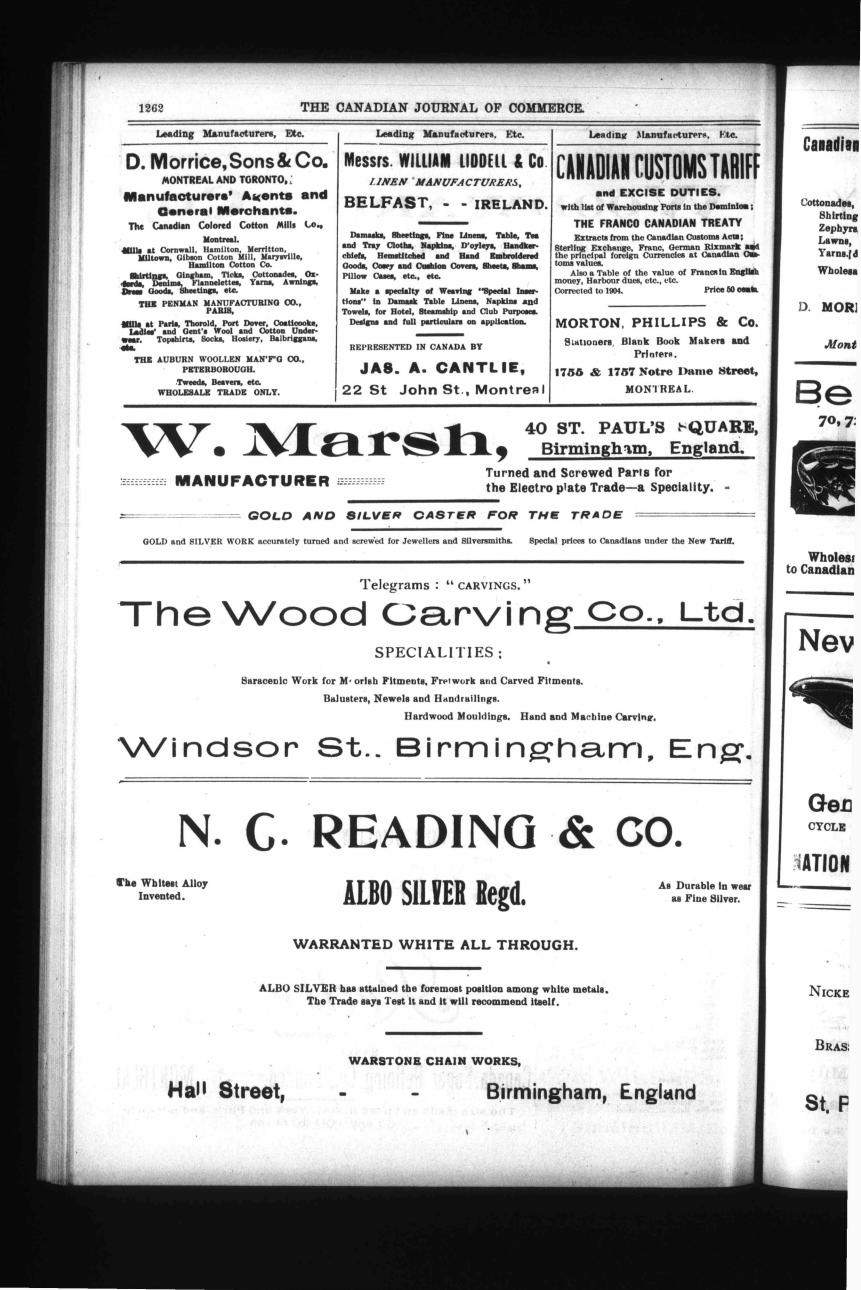
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Canadians supplied $33^{1}_{8}$ per ce	ent, less than other countries.	- Th from ii
<ul> <li>The stock of the Canada Car Company, organized by interests prominent in the proposed Pressed Steel Car Company, this city, has, it is stated, been many times over-subscribed. The total issue will be divided into three groups, one representing New York capitalists, the second representing Montreal and Grand Trunk Pacific interests, and the third representing Toronto capitalists.</li> <li>Toronto's customs receipts for the full month of November will show a very marked increase. the receipts to 25th being greater than for the entire month last year, when the figures were \$531,520. Up to November 25th this year the receipts amount to \$670,371. There is a large increase also in the number of entries, from July 1st to November 25th, they totalling 53,560 this year, and 49,602 last year.</li> <li>The first cargo of wheat from a foreign port to enter Chicago in many years was brought in from Fort William, or the store and the store of th</li></ul>	ral Markets butchers, and \$5,000 for a public convenience.—The assessment of the American Horseshoe Company was fixed at \$5,000 for thirteen years.—The Ontario Pipe Line Company will be given permission to lay gas pipes in the city at once. —It is reported from Quebec that the business of a promi- nent lumber and timber company will be formed into a limit- ed liability concern, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The com- pany's holdings will include 6 000 square miles of spruce,,cedar and some hardwoods in the province, and there will be besides eleven saw mills and about 12,000 acres of freehold lands. The limits include 3,800 miles in one block on the Saguenay River. —Favorable weather throughout Germany has worked a scale of 2 for good and 3 for medium, winter wheat was rated	subway longer tenths weighin the tun cape of - Ott ing awa for the Messrs. at a co- cavation frost is operatio ronto en - The poration taken to
Ont., by steamer a few days ago. The rate of duty on wheat from Canada is 25 cents per bushel, bringing the tariff charges on the cargo up to \$18,750. Should the cargo be man- ufactured into flour and again sent out of the country neadly all of the duty will be returned by the Government. —Newcastle, N.B., advices report that the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company properties have been purchased from the Bank of Montreal by a Massachusetts Company, the Nashua Paper and Pulp Company, formed by George Keyes, a paper manufac- turer of East Pepperell, Mass. Negotiations have been under way for some months. The town of Chatham has granted the	B. Mason & Sons, Manufacturers of Brass and Copper Circles, German Silver, Rollers of Spoon and Fork Blanks, etc., etc. Wharf Street Rolling Mills,	subject has been \$242.730. sole real received mortgage the comp Can of its lan an Ottaw to provide
purchaser exemption from taxation for a number of years. —The Chairman of the Hamilton Markets Committee has asked for sanction of a by-law for the ratepayers to raise \$15,000 to \$20,000 with which to erect a shelter for the Cent-	Aston Manor. Birmingham. Eng. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.	It is plan lantic Pa ed next s cruise to effort is b Atlantic s

#### For Solid System Cable Troughs. Sellers' Cream Blacking Entirely Supersedes all kinds of Paste and Liquid Blacking.



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This new Preparation combines the essential properties of Boot Cream and Blacking, and may be used for every description of Black Leather Boots and Shoes-including Box Calf, Glace Kid, Patent Leather, &c., with great advantage.

It is entircly free from acid, and all other injurious properties-therefore s not perish the leather or destroy the stitches of the Boots like ordinary Blacking.

It dries quickly-produces a brilliant jet black-does not clog or crack in use-renders the leather soft and elastic-is not affected by rain or damp-does not rub off or soil the dress-and is more cleanly, convenient and economical than any other kind of Blacking.

saves an immense amount of time and labour, as Boots and Shoes dressed It th this Cream Blacking retain their polish for several days, and only need pasionally rubbing with a soft dry cloth to restore their original brightness and with freshness.

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In decorated Air Tight Tins specially suitable for Export. GOOD PUSHING AGENTS WANTED. Full Export Price List and Samples if desired on application. Those goods are superior to those made in America and under the New Canadian Tariff are 331/2 p.c. cheaper.

J. SELLERS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Standard Works, 361 Liverpool Road, LONDON, N., Eng.

at the middle of November, 2.2, which has not been excelled since 1893 and was equalled only in 1901. Winter rye at the same time was rated 2.3, which was better than the average since 1893. The development of winter spelt also is most faorable.

The Chief Engineer of the Railway Commission returned from inspecting the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel and New York The former has a length of 7.000 feet, a thousand subwav. longer than the Sarnia tunnel,and a continuous grade of eighttenths of one per cent. Engines operated by electricity, each weighing 160 tons, are used for drawing the traffic through the tunnel, so that there is no risk to human life from the escape of gases.

Ottawa advices state that the Cabinet, at a recent meeting awarded the contract for the supplying of 10-inch tubing for the pneumatic tube systems in Toronto and Montreal, to Messrs. MacLaren, of Glasgow, Forty thousand lineal feet, at a cost of \$1.32 per foot, is being contracted for, and excavation for the work will begin next spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the system is expected to be in operation in both cities by the beginning of winter. A Toronto engineer will be in charge of the construction work.

The directors of the Toronto Land and Investment Corporation have decided to go out of business, and steps will be taken to dispose of the company's assets by sale by tender subject to ratification by the shareholders. The company has been in business in years and has a paid-up capital of \$242.730. According to the last annual report the company sole real estate amounting to \$25,370, on which the company received \$11,380. There was held in loans and mortgages \$59,187.72, while the real estate held by and the company was valued ata \$178,352.

Canada will establish a naval militia system on the lines of its land and militia system. The Minister of Marine, says an Ottawa letter, will introduce a bill at the coming session to provide a permanent force of 800, as an instruction corps. It is planned to have 3,000 volunteers in training on the Atlantic Pacific and lakes. Two training vessels will be secur-ed next summer. The cruiser Canada will make a school cruise to the West Indies this winter with 100 men, and an effort is being made to have her attached to the British North Atlantic squadron for the winter season.

-According to a South African authority considerable development may be looked for in the mining of the baser metals and of coal in Cape Colony. Coal mining is on the increase: New areas are being opened up in the Barberton, Middleburg and Pietersburg districts, and in most cases the seams are exceptionally thick, while the coal is of fair quality. The next few years will also see, in all probability, greater attention paid to iron, tin, copper and other minerals, and the development of the resources of the country in this direction shculd enormously increase the prosperity of the colony.

The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued his report for the year 1904. The total yield of

HALL & RICE, Ltd.,





as \$51,149,917. The area sown, as returned by assessors in March, was 5,816 495 acres, and on all this the average yield per acre was slightly over 11 bushels. While the aggregate yield is less by 30 per cent. than that of 1903 its total value is nearly as great as that of last year's yield, which was the most valuable wheat crop ever produced in the State, the average home selling price for the past twelve months having been higher than for any year since 1890.

-- The most interesting case to be tried at the non-jury sittings, says a Sandwich, Ont., letter, opening on Monday before Mr. Justice Meredith, will be that of the Imperial Bank vs. Hinnegan & Burns, of Dresden. Defendants purchased the stock of flax owned by A. H. Raymond of Essex, and were to accept delivery in six months. They gave two drafts for the goods and Raymond discounted them at the Imperial Bank. When the time arrived to accept the flax the mill and its contents were destroyed by fire. The Imperial Bank held the insurance and Hinnegan & Burns were unable to realize anything on their purchase. They refused to honor the draft, and the bank brought the action to recover the amount.

-Cattle exports from Monteal for the season amount to 112,611 head, against 147,201 last year, and 77,510 in 1902. Sheep exports this year were 48,075 head, against 60,017 head last year, and 45,830 in 1902. Liverpool and London were the chief objective points, with Glasgow third. One shipment of 232 head was sent to South Africa. Losses were made by the shippers of ranch cattle this year due in a measure to the fact that the cattle matured very slowly, and were in poor condition even at the best. The falling off in the shipments is largely attributed to the fact that a year ago the ports of disease.

-For four months ending October, Canada's trade shows a decrease of about one million dollars in the imports and seven millions and a half in the exports. There was an increase of nearly \$200,000 in the duty collected. The total imports were \$87,377,404, as compared with \$88,551,514 for the same period Domestic exports were \$75,672,261, as against last year. \$83.284,191 for the four months in 1903. There was a slight increase in fisheries and about \$200,000 in manufactures, while animals and produce showed a' decrease of about two millions; agricultural produce over one and a half millions; forest, one million and a half, and mineral produce two millions of decreases.

-The Post-Office Department has a notice in its last supplement to the Postal Guide which is of importance to the public. Persons who receive letters that have been mis-sent or delayed are requested to preserve the envelopes and send them specially direct to the Deputy Postmaster-General, with any information in the case that may be of service to the department in making an investigation. Care should be taken to send the envelopes of misdelivered correspondence, as the post marks on the envelopes furnish evidence which enables the department to bring the irregularities home to the offenders. Any information as to posting or delivery which may be in the possession of the person complaining is also desired.

Application having been made for the appointment of a receiver to take over the Great Northern Railway, the company having filed in the Exchequer Court a statement of in-

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ability to meet their obligations, but outlining a scheme of arrangement with creditors by a new bond issue guaranteed by the Canadian Northern.—The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company have also filed a scheme for settlement with creditors. The proposition is to bond the railway to the extent of \$500,000 4 per cent. debentures, \$1,000,000 5 per cent. second debentures, \$500,000 6 per cent. preference shares, and \$1,000,-000 ordinary shares. With these bonds and stocks it is proposed to meet the outstanding liabilities on a basis which has practically been assented to by the creditors.

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-The total arrivals of immigrants in Canada for the four months ending October 31st were 40,880, of which number 10,-926 came from the United States, and 29,954 through ocean ports For the same period of 1903 the total immigrant arrivals were 38,792, of whom 13,627 entered from the United States and 24,965 through ocean ports. Canadians are returning to Canada in increased numbers. In July there were 311, in August 824, in September 534, and October 241. Of the total immigrants in July 5,014 were males, 1,825 females, and 2013 children under twelve. In August there were 4,877 mules, 1,945 females, and 1,562 children under twelve. In September there were 3,677 males, 2,088 females, and 1,745 children under twelve years. In October there were 2,803 males, 1,479 females, and 2,426 children under twelve.

Conditions throughout Europe are favourable to the Britis textile trade. A London cable of some days ago reports: In the woollen trade there is good demand for heavy wooland blankets, helped by orders from Japan, Russia and home government. Huddersfield reports that Canada and tralia are active buyers. The home demand is chiefly for Wool is higher. London sales show adch aper grades. ces of five to fifteen per cent. In the iron and steel trades field and Birmingham report somewhat quieter conditions. er centres are more or less active. Cleveland warrants further advanced and prices are raised on a variety of -hed products. In Glasgow tin plate bars and tin plates higher. London shows copper less active and irregular. and spelter are easier, but there is a decided advance in tir

The Prussian army budget for the coming year is estimataed at \$116,000,000, an increase of \$11,250,000. The Saxony auty budget is placed at \$11,000,000, an increase of \$425 000, and that of Wurtembufg at \$5,500,000, an increase of \$125,000. Oi these additions of about one-tenth to the military experces, \$3,250,000 is for the creation of reserve field artillery, being one-ninth of the \$29,250,000 necessary for this purpose The sum of \$2.250,000 is appropriated as the first instalment of \$20,250,000 for new rifles. Prussia and Saxony add four battalions of infantry, two regiments of artillery and fifteen squadrons of cavalry to the existing establishment. The addition to the peace strength when the plans proposed by these budgets and that of Bavaria are realized will be about 15 000 men, raising the peace establishment to about 621,000 officers and men. The naval budget, besides two battleships, provides for one armored cruiser, two small cruisers, and two gunboats. The appropriation totals \$59,000,000, of which \$17,517,500 is for ship-building.

—Since the passing of the Crooks Act in Ontario in 1876, says a Toronto report, there have been a number of important amendments to the liquor license, act, all along advanced temperance lines, and this, combined with the increase of license fees, has resulted in a great reduction in the number of licenses. Here is a comparison:

												1													L	1874-5. icenses ssued.		Li	ce	1.00	8	
Tavern																			Ì,							4,793			2	2,57	7	
Shop	•				,											•										1,307		81		30	0	
Wholesale.																										52				2	2	
Vessel		•	• •		•	•	•		• •		•	•	•	,	• •		•	•		•	•	•	,			33					•	
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Total	• •			•	•		•	•	•	•				• •											0	6,185			2	2,89		

For 1902-3 the total number of licenses issued was 2,956. Licenses to sell liquor on vessels have not been issued since 1885 In only one license year was the number less than for 1903-4 namely, 1888-89, the year of the Scott Act, when the total was 2,445.

# HENRY GREEN, Close Silver and Electro Plater.

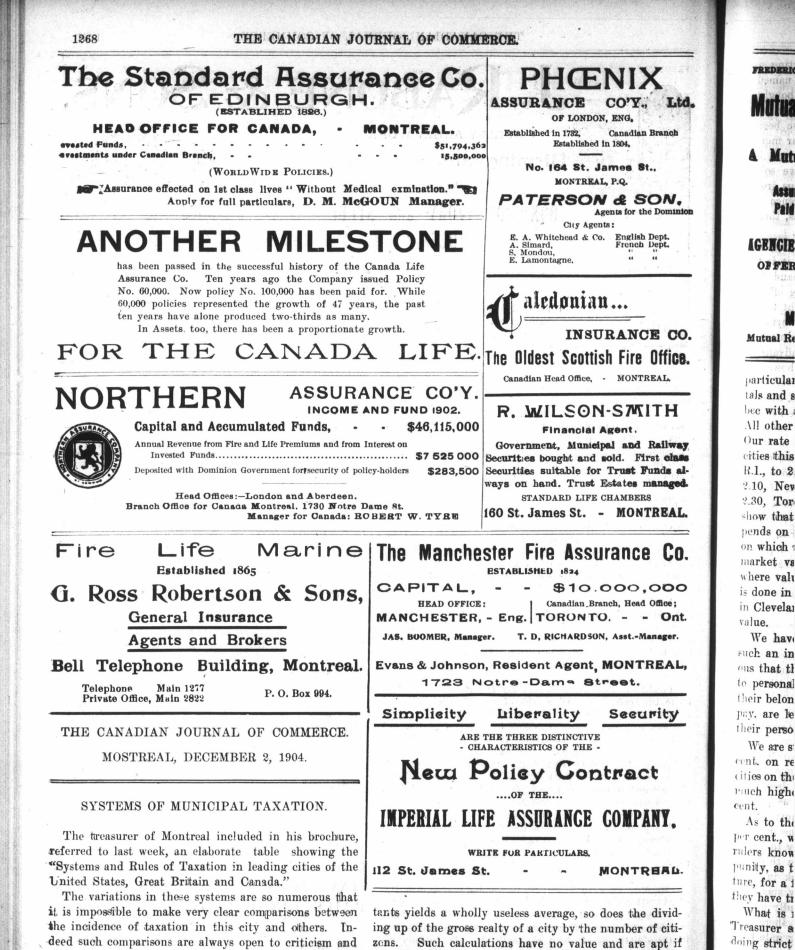
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CARRIAGE FURNITURE, HANDLES, HAVE HOOPS, HEAASE RAILS, REIN RAILS, HINGES, ETC.

BRITTANIA CARRIAGE FURNITURE WORKS, PRINCIP SIRGET,

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ing up of the gross realty of a city by the number of citizons. Such calculations have no value and are apt if relied upon to be very misleading. So also about a city's debt, comparisons are usually made without due consideration being given to the assets of the city, whether they yield any return, or are sunk irrecoverably in non-interest bearing properties, or such as are rising in value.

Looking over the schedule we find the tax system of Montreal to differ from all other cities in the following What is a Treasurer s doing strict there might sessment of relief to the The Treas

placed on ve There are so where land been held fo

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tive number of those who are exempt from taxation, or

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citizens whose contributions are heavy, is a factor in the

population problem which affects it materially. Dividing

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may be less so than it appears to outsiders.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Free, and Actuary.	without contributing an
Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York.	to the city. The preparation of Mu labour; it is impressively thoughtful consideration
A Mutual Old-Line Life Assurance Corporation Assurance in Force, Paid Policyholders in 23 years, 58,000,000	the ratepayers at large.
Address : AGENCY DEPARTMENT	The establishment in so long known to the in dom as "Warrants" has b Accordingly about the m
Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, Mutual Reserve Building, 805, 80%, 809, Broadway, New York.	trading in pig-iron warr branch of the Produce I hours of meeting are tw
particulars: We pay a water rate of 7½ per cent. on ren- tals and specials, the only other city on this basis is Que- bec with a rate of 121 per cent, on rentals and specials.	manner of the Warran don. As far as ascertai tory of iron speculation

tals and specials, the only other city on this basis is Quebec with a rate of 12½ per cent. on rentals and specials. All other cities have a tax on personalty except Quebec. Our rate of taxation on realty is 1 per cent.; in other cities this tax ranges from 1.05 per cent., at Providence, R.1., to 2.75 per cent. at Jersey City, New York being 2.10, New Orleans 2.20, Ottawa, 1.40, London, Ont., 2.30, Toronto 1.90. These figures, however, do not show that our tax of 1 per cent. is very low for all depends on the system of assessing the value of properties on which the tax is levied, as 1 per cent. charged on full market value may be more than 2 or more per cent. where valuations are made on cost, or on a low scale as is done in some places. Here we pay on full value, while in Cleveland the tax is levied on only 40 per cent. of the value.

We have no tax on personalty, nor do we pine for such an inquisitorial impost. In Toronto it is notorious that the grossest cases of unfairness exist in regard to personalty, some being charged on the full value of their belongings, while others, who are far better able to pay. are let off this tax at less than half the value of their personal estate.

We are subject in Montreal to a business tax of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on rental which is exceptional, as out of the 46 cities on the list, 34 have no such tax and the others seem runch higher, except Quebec, which has to pay  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

As to the limit of borrowing powers our figure is 15 per cent., which is the highest in the list. But our civic rulers know how to borrow beyond the limit with impunity, as they can always go to the Provincial Legislature, for a free pardon and an extension of powers when they have transgressed and desire more liberty.

What is most urgently needed in this city is, as the Treasurer says, a "Curtailment of Exemptions." By doing strict justice to churches, hospitals, asylums, &c., there might be 15 to 20 millions added to the gross assessment of this city the taxes from which would be a relief to the great body of ratepayers.

The Treasurer advocates a special frontage tax being placed on vacant lots to cover cost of sidewalks, &c., &c. There are some very gross cases in the north of the city where land by many scores of thousands of feet has been held for many years and kept out of the market without contributing anything like what would be just, to the city.

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The preparation of Mr. Robb's circular has cost great labour; it is impressively written and demands the most thoughtful consideration, hot of the aldermen only, but the ratepayers at large.

signations anything novel in the notion. But with

# a la selectionately development appears al alla development is appect is appectionately development is appected by warmants negotiable securi-

The establishment in the United States of what are so long known to the iron trade in the United Kingdom as "Warrants" has been contemplated for some time. Accordingly about the middle of the month just expired trading in pig-iron warrants was formally opened at a branch of the Produce Exchange in New York. The hours of meeting are twice a day, after the customary manner of the Warrant markets in Glasgow and London. As far as ascertained, the new chapter in the history of iron speculation has been auspicious.

There are, besides the longitudes, some differences in details. In New York the basis of the warrant contract is "No. 2 Foundry Iron." In Glasgow—where the idea took its rise—the basis is "G.M.B.," or "Good Merchant' able Brands," scheduled of equivalent nature by The Fig Iron Trade Association, just as the Cleveland (Yorks), warrant is No. 3 Iron of understood equality. The warrants are also different amounts, or nearly in the proportion of dollars and pounds, the American warrant being security only for 100 tons, whereas the Glasgow, Cleveland and Cumberland warrants, in the markets of the United Kingdom represent 500 tons of iron.

In the British Warrant Markets the prompts are cash and one month, but there are (as lately) exceptional dealings as long as three months. In New York the plan is to operate in "futures," from month to month, as is done in cotton, wheat, and the like, a rather suggestive prospect for this new avenue of speculation. The quotations of the Ring's opening day in New York, November 14th, as compared with those of the close of the month were as follow:

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Cash	.00 . 10 \$16.50 mi	\$17.00	
November 16	.00	17.40 \$17.85	
	.00 16.75	17.45 17.50	
January 16	.10 16.75	17.40 17.55	
February 16	15 16.70	17.45 17.60	
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April	.20 16.75	17.50 17.60	
May	.20	17.40 .17.75	

The long mooted idea of establishing an Iron Warrants market in the United States received new impulse latterly from the revival in the iron business in that country, as following the decrease in exports to Great Britsin and the consequent discouragement to the project of storing American Pig Iron in Glasgow and Liverpool; and if it be conducted solely for the purpose of steadying the market, it may serve a praiseworthy object. But we all know how "futures" work in other com-

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Connal's in 1843, is well known to have operated other than provailed with the Cuban, and commen stase; besiv

something akin to warrant stores have been in use, and advanced upon by the banks; and some of our Canadian warehousemen and cheesemen would smile at the idea of there being anything novel in the notion. But with them speculation, when it appears at all, develops at a proportionately earlier date. However, the object is New York is to make Iron Warran'ts negotiable securities a further step in advance and create for them as free a market as favours those of the Connal's in Glasgow. The chief promoter of the scheme in New York, as pointed out by the London Economist, has long advocated "the accumulation and constant maintenance of a large stock of iron in public store as a curb upon and regulator of the market, arguing that the short stocks to which America has been accustomed are the causes of the violent fluctuations which do so much harm to legitimate trade. The reserve in the Glasgow warrant stores has not acted in this way. Apart from motives and reasons, the New York Produce Exchange took hold of the matter in March last, and appointed a committee to arrange plans for the introduction of trading in pig-iron warrants on that Exchange. These plans have taken the practical form of the ring which was opened recently." The rules to govern transactions in this ring were finally adjusted and issued last month. Under these rules pig-iron sold for future delivery on warrant will be known as "Contract Pig-Iron," and tenders of certificates of the American Pig-Iron Storage Company "shall constitute a regular delivery as binding buyer and seller." The forms of the warrant and of the delivery order are officially laid down, and the method "of conducting and recording transactions is fully prescribed mit

When the firm of Connal and Co. first took up the builiness of storing pig-iron in Glasgow and of issuing warrants against the stocks, the business had become necessary in consequence of abuses which had arisen in connection with bankers' advances on iron lying undistinguished in makers' yards. The warrants thus created were for 300 tons of No. 1 quality and 200 tons of No. 3 quality, equal to 500 tons of certain recognised merchantable brands. Wery little of these brands is now being made, and the stock of G.M.B. in the Glasgow Warrant Stores is now only about 9,500 tons. How much iron has passed through these stores since they were established it would be interesting to know-the periodic stock returns do not afford a guide, as they represent only the balance, not the inward and outward movements. But whereas in the past the transactions in Scotch warrants represented hundreds of thousands of tone per day, now hardly a single warrant changes hands from month to month. Meanwhile, the Cleveland warrant has become the chief item dealt in by the ring. The Cleveland warrant is of much later creation, and represents all No. 3 Cleveland iron held in Connal and Company's Warrant Stores in Middlesbro'. The shock in these stores recently sank under 100,000 tons. Towards the end of October, and early in November, it increased to 135,000 tons, and the increase is going on at the rate of 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons per day. It is sufficiently interesting that this stock should now be to all intents. and purposes in the hands of American dealers, or spea-

medities, and the scheme, which was originated by the in the connal's in 1843, is well known to have operated other in the Warrant Market of her own. During the above named is the idea is not by any means new in the U.S. where in the Clasgow ring by London brokers, supposed to re-something akin to warrant stores have been in use, and advanced upon by the banks; and some of our Canadian warehousemen and cheesemen would smile at the idea of the whole stock in Middlesbro. That, stock is being steadily, replenished, by makers, who have sold three months, iron, and are now placing, urplus iron, into store to cover themselves. With a difference of 12 cents per ton between spot and three months, there is a comfortable margin for this operation.

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Meanwhile, the object of the American buying of Cleveland warrants is not very obvious, unless it is to influence the American market. British demand for pig-iron is decreasing, and shipments are falling off, so that in the natural order of things pig-iron ought to be declining. As a matter of fact, Cleveland warrants have advanced about 80 cents per ton within a month, and both English and Scotch makers have advanced their quotations in sympathy. They are not, however, obtaining these advances readily, and it is believed that stocks are accumulating at most of the furnaces, so dull is the home trade. It is true that many of the market reports from manufacturing centres lately indicate a more cheerful feeling, but there is not much mention of increased business, nor anything to show how much of the cheerfulness is merely caused by expectations suggested by the animation in the Warrant Market. If that animation is entirely due to American influences-as there is reason to think-then it is not healthy, even if the reported revival in the iron trade in America is actual and not speculative. There have been inquiries from America which lead to the impression that shipments of pig-iron from the U.K. are contemplated. They certainly would not pay on the present ranges of prices on both sides, but they would be impressive on the market. "And what a scope for boundless speculation," says the Economist, "exists in the creation of an iron warrant market in a country which produces, or can produce, 20,000,000 tons of pig-iron per annum! The days of the Glasgow ring are surely numbered, unless as a branch of the New York iron ring."

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is of importance to all dealers in boots and shoes that they become acquainted as soon as possible with the tendencies of fashion for the next season, thereby giving them the longest possible time in which to dispose of such goods in stock as are likely to be farthest in shape from the incoming last. In this manner dealers are enabled to keep their stock in better shape, out-of-date styles forming but a very small proportion, whereas without this knowledge fully as soon as the manufacturers begin to cut samples, there is always a risk on the part of retailers of being induced to. purchase perhaps sufficient old style stock to cause them' trouble later on in disposing of, it, when the interests of their business would be better served by selling new goods in the regular way is visloade but boold-ro.

To keep a bright, clean stock of latest styles is the wish of every shoe retailer; yet many instances could be recalled by those in the trade, of how the season went by leaving heavy supplies of old style goods still to be

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disposed of, and if their finances were tow, such condition only the further embarrassed them in keeping new stock up to the required standard. If a dealer has plenty money to carry him along and a good stand for transient trade, he can very often make extra profits in the purchase of ends of stock that are not of the season's There is a strong point effectively used in the hape. celling of these from the mere fact that it can be clearly shown that the shoes were obtained at a discount and, consequently, are worth much more than is being asked for them. The amount of reduction allowed on their purchase may be anywhere from ten to thirty per cent., but that is not revealed. The point is there and the caller once convinced that he is getting something at much less than its regular price, often waives his prefcrence for style and puts more net profit into the seller's hand than if he had bought the latest shape at full retail price.

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The dealer who looks carefully after his stock, however, and avoids meddling with all kinds of odds and ends, apparent bargains from strange houses, bankrupt stocks, fire sales, etc., makes the most money as time goes by, for he has made and sustained a reputation for his store which stands him as a perpetual advertisement, and those who know they can get nothing in that store but correctly represented goods feel sure of getting what they want, and will, in turn, recommend it to their friends.

A feature of the boot and shoe trade quite distinct from many other lines of business is apparent from the fact that all customers do not want the latest styles. There are certain shapes, principally in men's wear, called for from one decade to another, and to these customers the dealer must cater if he wishes to suit all callers. . The shapes, made entirely with an eye to comfort, have not been as distinct a feature of the regular stock since the razor toes of seven and eight years ago gave way before the gradually incoming foot-shapes which have been holding first place for some years. The extreme in this foot-shape last is forcing its way a little more to the front each year, and is apparent in the numher who wear shoes decidedly curved round the toes from the shank to the tip, whereas the inner shape is almost straight.

In the new shapes for Spring, 1905, the toe will be decidedly narrower. Of course, the fairly wide, round toe now in vogue must be made for such as will not readily "fall in" with whatever fashion dictates, but prefer "sticking to a good thing" when they have it. For this reason manufacturers will run on both lasts, but the narrower toe will be sought by those who wish to wear the latest. Patent leather will be more noticeable, the demand for this ever-presentable shoe seeming. to gain ground rapidly in the last year or two. More patents would be worn but for the care needed in their keeping, and care not being a natural attribute of all, the otherwise well-behaved patent leather shoe is subject to many little "breaks' not calculated to enhance its value; or endear it in the memory of its owner.

Tan shoes will also be more in evidence next season. The shade in these will be rather light than otherwise. The ox-blood and chocolate shades have had their day, it being shown that the medium to light variety is best suited to the summer season and shows up best under the polish. The tips will be cut straight, and mostly plain, the depth being about the same as at present. In these both patent and stock will be used?" The healt in ladies' wear, will be fairly high and somewhat narrower than prevailed with the Cuban, and common sense; but the latter will still be readily found. Buttoned shies will again be noticed as claiming a larger share of space than os in date years to smost the readily did soft of homewhat to subt and the aligner these reamy soft has non-strodenew didne to all a soft of all low block and all low point of and

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Although details of the great Jap Russ war are more meagre than anything the world has been accustomed to since the telegraph became so universal, there is enough known to make civilised people heartily sick of the conflict; and yet the combined losses sink into insignificance beside those of the battles of the Napoleonic gra -when, for example, at the battle of Leipsic alons, the total losses of the allied armies amounted to 51,000, and those of the French, reached about 53,009, Glimpses of the slaughter reach the outside world ... from time to time, notwithstanding the strict censorship, and there is a feeling that some bounds should be set to a its duration. Japan to all appearances and reports has driven her great antagonist before her until both armies are close up to the capital of Manchuria magnificent city of over 200,000 inhabitants looking defiance at each other, while the capture of Port Arthur (reported | taken so often) would seem to be as far away as at any time during the year or since the Island Empire sent forth her declaration of war. The defence of this fort, a miracle of heroism and endurance, will go down to history with that of Dantzic, Sebastopol, Paris, and Lady-, smith. If the retreat of the Russians has been as studied as that to Moscow before Napoleon in 1812 with its terrible scenes of slaughter at Wilna and Borodino which may be said to have their modern counterparts in Liaovan and Sahke, then surely the Empire of the Czar may boast of a great strategic achievement. Japan, on the other hand, has emerged from her position as the country of a despised race to rank with the first military and naval powers of the modern world upgaroo ai yresepont

Nevertheless both nations are no less leager for the fray, or more inclined to turn-their swords and beyonets : into ploughshares and their rifled artillery; into steam . engines or dynamos. It would be indeed useless to propose such a question. How far Japan may be able to maintain the offensive and Russia make the most of the defensive, is a problem which must shortly be solved. Whether Japan may be ever able to propose terms of peace at Moscow-as the Mongols and Tartars had done again and again in the Middle Agesmor Russia dictate them at Tokio, seems at the present rather improbable, and dependent upon the strength of the respective resources of the two nations. be Matters in the East are gradually assuming new forms. China has thrown open several of her ports to international commerce; Uncle Siam is policing the Philippines, and opening a short trans-Pacific route; France is advancing up the fertile valleys of Siam and south-western China! Great Britain has penetrated into Lhassa and other jealous Himalavan regions, while other modern nations are on the alert for new worlds to conquer. Where each has so much on hand it is not likely that the role of peacemaker will be readily adopted. All are casting as eager eyes on anwieldy China as for many years the continental Euro-

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A successful campaign would offer the simplest and most satisfactory solution of the contest, for it would mean not only the end of the war but the beginning doubtless of the long period of peace which must follow such an exhaustive struggle. It was Russia's idea from the start, when her newspapers and periodicals scoffed at the notion that "a little nation of monkeys" should wage war on the Colossus of the North, and many of her military men boasted that they would drive the Japs before them with broomsticks. They forgot it was with men but little bigger that Julius Caesar conquered Western Europe. They find that they have not been able to disperse them with heavy and quick-firing guns served by brave soldiers. Their cry is yet that Japan must be deprived of her navy and forbidden to build ships in future.

A crushing defeat of that kind implies nothing less than a crushing invasion of Japan by Russia and therefore the command of the Eastern seas. To onlookers such a consummation may seem impossible. But, like Napoleon, Russia as yet ignores the word-Perseverance and chance may, she holds, achieve miracles, and she is making ready to take the tide at the flood. The Vladivostock ships together with the Baltic squadron may yet, she thinks, retrieve the disasters associated with the names of Withoeff and Makaroff. In such case a powerful fleet of transports would be needed to land an army on the Japan coast; and the Russians are getting them together. The British steamer Calchas would help answer the purpose. And so would the Allanton. Hence the attempt to confiscate them. The difference in treatment between that meted out to the former and that to the German ship Arabia warrants the theory Both were seized in the same zone, carrying the same kind of cargo. The Russians declared them both contraband, and if this were true of the one, it was equally so of the other. Yet the Arabia was soon released while the former was detained, and a large portion of its cargo confiscated. Official questions as to the discrimination have been met with solemn silence. A key to the mystery is believed by Dr. Dillon (in the Contemporary) to lie in the pressure upon the owners of the steamer to part with her property by means of a deed of sale. "Choose between confiscation on the charge of carrying centraband, or sale at a reasonable price," is what it all means. Intimidation of this "kind amounts to system-" atic evasion of international law. Coming from the originators of the Tribunal of a few years ago at the Hague it is a staggerer to the friends of Russia. If the owners of the Calchas forfeited their rights to retain possession of their property, the Act for which confiscation is a just punishment should be quickly and conclusively proven. And when it has been clearly brought home, it should be visited on the owners in the way in which the same breach of neutrality was visited on the owners of the Arabia. That is at once international law and equity, but to offer to purchase before the right to confiscate has been finally adjudged upon is a procedure calculated to injure Russia's prestige in the eyes of the world, and for that reason, if on no higher grounds, it cught never to have been adopted. But it is impolitic over and above, because it gives the whole case away. To propose to purchase ships at their full market price or more, when you claim the right of taking them without any consideration at all, and are vigorously endeavoring to exercise that right, is implicitly to admit that you have no case. And on the other hand, to seize neutral vessels on the high seas, on a false charge, in the hope that their owenrs, dreading ruinous delay, will agree to part with them for a money consideration, is to inaugurate a system of commandeering in which the naval powers of the world will not readily acquiesce

But whatever the rights and wrongs of the manoeuvre, it is a clear token of the hopes and aims of the Russian Admiralty. Transports may be needed at a future stage of the campaign to carry troops to the enemy's country and enable the Russian Government to dictate terms of peace in the capital of Japan, and provision is being made in time. To the outsider the contingency thus provided for may appear remote, but Russia takes long views and indulges in comforting hopes. If her forecast come true, the campaign may be truly said to have only begun, for a considerable time will surely pass before the brave islanders are driven from the mainland. But once overtaken by that fate, Japan's career as a Great Power will be ended, and it will be superfluous to forbid her to maintain a powerful navy.

Very different is the outlook as it appears to a large section of the Japanese through the mellowing haze of distance. Reports of Russia's impoverishment, of bad harvests and of foreign loans arranged far ahead have seemingly engendered the idea that Russia cannot long hold out under the financial strain caused by the war. Her free reserves, it is believed, will go, her credit break down, the gold standard disappear, and bankruptcy inevitably ensue. And as money is the nerve of war, peace must follow upon insolvency. The conclusion is correct enough, but the premisses are imaginary. Russia is certainly suffering heavily from the war. Money is scarce, trade is dull, industry stagnant, even inter-imperial commerce, say between Siberia and the European provinces, is at a standstill; mills and factories are working short hours, tens of thousands of hands are without employment, the pinch of distress is everywhere severe, in the South the crops have partially failed, crimes against property are on the increase. But the staying powers of the Treasury are on a par with those of the common soldier, and the end is not yet. The population may be poor but the State is wealthy. And, what is more, its reputation as a debtor is good. Russia has never repudiated her debts, like other nations. She has always paid her way, and is now enjoying the fruits of her honesty in the soundness of her credit. She can float loans without difficulty.

#### RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

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The frequency of railroad accidents in recent years, together with the increasing loss of life occasioned thereby, has been taxing the minds of railway managers but so far without any solution in so far as decreasing the death rate. On the other hand, the desire of the country is for improved service, which means swifter transportation of freight, human and otherwise. The swifter trains are run the more serious the consequences in case of accident so that if roadbeds are being made smoother curves straightened and heavier rails installed, the extra security thus afforded may be offset by the

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It is a well known fact that want of sufficient sleep impairs the abilities of men and that the railroad employee who remains on duty from fifteen to thirty hours without resting is more apt to make mistakes than the person who has had regular hours.

The president of a Montreal and New York railroad, in a recent letter on the subject of the "marked increase in the number of railroad accidents of late," seems to express doubt as to the fact of such increase, though he confines explicit statement to the part of the country with which he is familiar and the experience of his own company. The frequency of accidents during several months of the present year may be said to be a matter of notoriety, though it may be partly accounted for by the unusually heavy travel to the St. Louis Exposition on some poorly equipped and badly managed Western lines. The last bulletin of the Interstate Commerce Commission referred to the increase in casualties as "alarming." Without confining himself to any exceptional period the secretary of the commission; in an article in the current number of The Review of Reviews, shows that there has been a noteworthy increase in the last three years, running to June 30. He gives the record as:-

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1903	321	6,973	3,283	39,004
1904	420	8,077	3,367	43,266
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By what he calls preventable train accidents he gives 167 as the number of passengers killed and 3,586 as the number injured in 1902, and 270 killed and 4,945 injured in 1904. The argument from the fulness with which these statistics are collected and the publicity given to them and the lack of knowledge of the accidents upon electric roads and in industrial establishments, which may be even more alarming, is hardly relevant. A railroad train may be the safest place in the world, so far as the chance of death or injury is concerned; but when an accident does occur it is apt to be so shocking in its results as to make a strong impression, and there is sufficient reason for requiring every possible safeguard for reducing the chance. The numher of fatalities may be made to look small by a comparison with miles of railroad, number of cars and the multitude of passengers and tons of freight carried, in a year; but that does not make them less serious for those whom they concern, or lessen the duty of avoiding all that are avoidable. Canadian railways make a very fovourable showing in this regard, accidents and loss of life being much less in comparison with miles of track.

It has been common to compare the number of accidents and their consequences in America, with the experience of Europe, especially Great Britain, to the disadvantage of the former. The railway president undertakes to combat the view upon which this comparison is based, that European railroads are in this respect safer than ours, and cites a recently published pamphlet in which the latest European figures are for the year 1901, though he gives some larger figures for 1903. We do not feel sure of the accuracy of these statistics and are not able to verify them, but the real question is not whether our railroads are less safe than those of other countries, but whether they are less safe than they ought to be and might be As a matter of fact, it is the general impresssion, derived from experience, observation and official reports, that accidents are much less frequent and less liable to happen on European than on American railroads, whatever may be the record of casualties to life and limb when they do hap-As a rule, and on the average, there can be no pen. doubt that railroads in Great Britain, if not on the Continent, are more thoroughly constructed, more free from single tracks and grade crossings, more fully equipped with safety appliances; and subject to more careful management than those of the U.S., and above all the training and discipline of their service are far better. There may be reasons for this in the smaller area covered, the restricted mileage and the density of traffic, and in this U.S. railroad managers may find an excuse for their shortcomings, but it affords no ground for not making every effort to remedy them.

In seeking to make out a favorable case for American roads the railway president and the author of the pamphlet referred to make what seems to us to be a faulty comparison of casualties in proportion to the mileage of the roads. It is stated that on 32,152 miles of road in the United Kingdom in 1903, 156 passengers and 497 employee were killed and 3,413 passengers and 14,356 employes were injured, while in the United States on 202,471 miles of road only 442 passengers and 3,520 employes were killed, and 7,855 passengers and 42,568 employees injured. That is, the fatalities in the U.S. were 2.2 and the injuries 38.8 per thousand miles, while in Great Britain they were 17.4 and 210.2 respectively. This assumes that the liability to accident, or rather to casualties to persons carried or employed, should be proportioned to length of road rather than density of tratfic. The contrary appears to us to be plainly the case. With little more than one-tenth of the mileage, the railroads of Great Britain carried nearly one-half as many passengers as those of the United States. It is in the frequency of trains on relatively short lines in a restricted area that there is danger of accident, rather than in length of line scattered over a wide area, where in a majority of cases trains have miles of clear track shead of them; and the number of casualties in case of accident is multiplied by the density of traffic and not by miles of road spreading over the country. It is this dersity of traffic that has compelled the thorough construction and equipment, the completeness of safeguards and the carefulness of management characteristic of English and most European railroads. It is lack of the same practical compulsion over our widely extended system, and for most of the country our relatively light traffic, that has made our railroads slow to adopt the same means of safety, which necessarily involve expense. Casualties undoubtedly do occur where traffic is dense, in spite of every precaution for safety, and they may outnumber in proportion to mileage those where lines are long and traffic relatively light; but that is not a fair comparison. Without making comparisons at all, we know well enough that there are many preventable accidents on our railroads and it is needless to say that measures of prevention should be, and doubtless are, enforced, so far as they are practicable.

The speed of 72 miles an hour attained by a train drawn by an electric engine, on a trial run on a U.S.

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road recently has solved the question of high speed elect tric traction, and will, no doubt, result in the vastly inblarcased, use of identicity as against steam power in subnumber railway service, make all he contended lieve of solo swells once as your it chird, chird if in the vast of the solo solution of the solution of the boot when delived to the good of the boot doubt noise of the solution of the boot doubt noise of the solution of the boot of the solo will be the solution of the boot of the solution of the solution of the boot of the solution of the solution of the solution of the of the solution of the

The position of the Harbor Board in regard to the new steel theds on the wharves is quite bewildering and at this writing it appears to be growing more and more so. The two-storey sheds, as time passes, seem more objectionable to those interested in their use, and the work on them progresses and the inherent defacts in their conception and construction are more apparent as the work develops. The unsuitability of the plans proposed has been pointed out by a report of the government engineer, appointed to supervise the work, Mr. St. George. In that report he practically supports the main objections to the second storey as proposed by the Harbour Engineer and endorsed by the Harbour Board without knowing or proposing how the second storey is to be reached. That position of itself was so absurd that it is difficult to understand how any sensible body of men would recommend it.

The outcome is that when so practical a man as Mr. St. George was appointed to supervise the work, he naturally, as we may suppose, examined the whole matter from an impartial and independent standpoint. The result was, apparently, his Report, since made public, which has thrown a new light on the subject. His objections to many of the details of the con-Struction are clear, and as they seem to meet the approval of the shipping interests, which has the most to do with the actual work-appear to be convincing. The arguments used by Mr. St. George against the use of the second storey of the sheds for the city traffic are irrefutable. That proposition was and is still, a discrimination against the interests of this city and it is unreasonable to think that the traders of Montreal may ever be brought to consent thereto. Montreal was promised, when the vote was taken for granting the million dollars towards the harbour works, that the old distressing ce oramps should be abolished, and the wharves be reached on the level from Commissioners street. The old ramps had only to overcome a difference of level of about 10 feet and this was felt to be a drawback to traffic. To reach the second storey the 13 Harbour Engineer and Commissioners' sheds will require ramps of some 21 or 22 feet, which will be above the street level, The practical objection to that-labour and cost-can well be 1.3 % appreciated without taking into consideration the unsightliness of overhead construction across the railroad tracks, besides the inconvenience arising from congestion of traffic on the approaches to the sheds.

The present deplorable position in all matters connected with the harbour management is, to put it mildly, most unfortunate. It was expected that on Tuesday last the vexed question—the differences of opinion betweeen the engineers as to the merits of the one- or two-storey sheds—would be settled by the Board. Instead of this, however, the only thing done was to "talk strong" and indicate that the trouble would broaden out into a contest between some of the government appointees and the Department of the Government which appointed them and which latter has the legal control of all their actions. Judging from the portion of the correspondence so far published the Department appears to favour an

entire change of the plans as proposed by Mr. St. George. We gather from the printed reports that at the meeting of Tuesday last, a model was on the table showing the twostorey sheds with the ramps and overhead approaches to the second storey for the city traffic and trade. The ramps are placed, we are told, on the harbour side of the revetment wall. They are quite lengthy and must cramp the width of the shorewharf already too narrow for the traffic. Underneath those Tramps many thousand yards of excellent granite pavement on concrete foundations have been laid within a year or two, which will prove a waste of money, into the thousands, if by any unfortunate chance those ramps should be constructed. The possibility of such an decurrence found have been worked if a complete plan of harbour improvements had been worked when the works were being undertaken, and had been worked upon throughout. Such a well devised plan would have saved large sums of money that have been spent without useful results: Join includingle shift affected on genuind

Euch a plan was called for on several occasions by the Hon. Mr. Tarte when Minister of Public Works, but he could never get it. On many occasions such a plan was also advocated, by this Journal, in the public interest, but little attention was paid to it, although such a step should surely be elementary when dealing with a matter so important as remodelling a harbour such as that of Montreal. Such is the position at this writing, but it is probable that lively developments may appear within the next few days, if not hours.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Reader, Halifax.—The exports to Bermuda for the month of September, 1904, amounted to: Domestic, \$27,308; foreign, \$382; total, \$27,690. For the three months ending September, 1904, the domestic exports amounted to \$60,944; foreign, \$488; total, \$61,432.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

A handsomely illustrated volume of some 170 pages, entitled "The Book of High Explosives," has been received from Nobel's Explosives Company, Ltd. Glasgow. The volume is replete with information of a decidedly interesting character. Among the illustrations is shown the great Adderley Park Rolling Mills, Birmingham, owned by The Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Ltd., a notice of which will be seen on another page of this issue.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FIELD.

The remarkable headway made during the last twelvemonths by a young life assurance solicitor—referred to with extreme reserve in a recent number—is having its effect upon others in the field. A forcible example of the kind cannot fail to have its influence; it is understood that some of the returns due at the close of the year are likely to impress agents of more moderate acquirements and those by whom they are handicapped more or less for want of that wise encouragement and diplomatic freedom of action which managers possessed of tact and enterprise know so well the value of on occasion.

#### IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

When at the last mayoralty contest in Montreal, we took occasion to anticipate much benefit locally through the election of Mayor Laporte, because of his long, practical business experience and knowledge of the city, we felt we but voiced, among others, his peculiar fitness for the responsibility of this high station. The Mayor's attitude on some very important features and incidents of our civic administration which have developed latterly in such a manner as to astound all right-thinking citizens, is proof to all who supported his candidature that he has been wisely chosen. If there is one among us who can help solve also the knotty problem of fire protection, it is Mayor Laporte.

United States

The many friends made by Mr. Matthew Hutchinson during his career at the bar in Montreal extending over many years, and in his capacity as mayor of Westmount, are pleased to learn of his recent advancement to the bench, having been appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis as successor to Mr. Justice White. Possessed of an eminently judicial and impartial mind, Judge Hutchinson cannot fall to fill the duties of his new position with due dignity, and with credit to himself, the good citizens of Sherbrooks and surrounding District or wherever duty calls.

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road recently has solved the question (cr) and electronic former of foundations have been haid within a year or two trie traction, and will, no donic, result in the vastly in-any unfortunate chance those ramps should be constructed bio We continue publicaton of a list of the goods imported dithe United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff, which, it may be seen, allows onethird off the ordinary duty on goods of British manufacture exported to Canada. Any information which, alphabetically, must recur later on in our tables will be furnished meantime on application to the office of the "Canadian Journal of Commerce," Montreal, Newer returns show considerable increases; ad of anaque # ..

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by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June 1903, with the view of affording information to those who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Custom's returns, is buinavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of, the "Journal of Commerce" for the current year; it should prove most valuable to those manufacturers in

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#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

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It could scarcely have been expected that Canada would continue to enjoy the profitable trade in cheese as shown at the end of last season. But hope being ever a factor in trade, the disappointingly low prices throughout the season just closed have been felt much greater than had those of the year previous not been so profitable. Butter, however, proved more satisfactory.

We are indebted to our contemporary, the Gazette, for the following extracts from a lengthy review of the export trade during the present season: One has to go back seven years to 1898 to come across a season that has been less profitable to the Canadian dairy farmers than the one now closing. Taking the quantity of cheese and butter shipped from Montreal since the opening of navigation to its close the aggregate return to the producer shows a shrinkage of over five million and threequarter dollars on the year 1904, or 21.89 per cent. The bulk of this shrinkage was due to the abnormal conditions ruling in the cheese market this season. Our exports of cheese to the close of navigation have fallen off in quantity 11.73 per cent. during the year, being 281,293 boxes less than in 1903. But the shrinkage in returns to the farmer in the case of cheese has been still greater. Our cheese this year have ruled \$2.20 per box or 234c per pound below the prices of 1903, the average price this year being \$6.80 per box. The money received, therefore, this season has in rough figures amounted to about \$14,379,000; against \$21,563,000 last year, a shrinkage of over seven million dollars, or 33.31 per cent. There have been two main reasons responsible for the abnormal conditions prevalent in the cheese market this season, first the heavy losses incurred by the middlemen on the previous season's cheese, and scondly the depresssion in industry in England. It is hardly necessary to dwell at any length upon the enormous losses, which importers in England, and exporters in Montreal had to suffer on the make of 1903. Cheese throughout last winter had to be sold on a steadily declining market, and conservative estimates place the loss on the fall goods of 1903, at over a million dollars. This peculiar situation of affairs was the result largely of the unsettled condition of trade which prevailed throughout the industrial sections of Lancashire, where the great bulk of our Canadian cheese is consumed. The consumptive movement fell to the smallest proportions, and judging by the course of the market since last spring cheese consumption has not yet recovered its normal stage, despite the fact that prices have been so much cheaper than last year.

The market has entered a most interesting phase, practically all of the make now being in the control of the middle men who, by the way, have had a more profitable season than last year, and if the fall deal turns out right will be able to recoup themselves for some of the heavy losses which they incurred This question hinges largely on what the dimenlast year. sions of the stocks in Canada are. That they are larger than those of a year ago seems to be conceded by most men in the trade, but how much larger is what no one appears to be able But if they are larger, the optimists contend that it to say. is offset by the decrease in the output already mentioned in the course of this article. And while English buyers are backward, as a rule, holders have not been entirely without encouragement, for it has been evident from time to time that some English importers believe in better prices during the coming winter, as they have made contracts for fall cheese at pretty full prices. Last year, also, heavy and unexpected ex-Lorts of UnitedStates cheese during the winter and spring had a lot to do with breaking the market. This year, there is no chance of this. For some time past the exports from the United States have shown quite a decrease, as compared with the same period in 1903. In fact, it is the opinion of recogthe same period in 1903. nized authorities that the consumption of cheese in the United States will, in the near future, absorb its entire-production. Exports from New York to date have shown a decrease of nearly 50 per cent., and the shrinkage for the past eight weeks or so is even still more marked. In fact, if, as some believe, consumption in England is returning to its normal condition, it is estimated that 70,000 boxes of foreign cheese will be wanted weekly in England. On this assumption and allowing that the most liberal estimates of the stock on this side is correct, we cannot have much more than a quantity equivalent to twelve weeks English consumption, in Canada. This is not an excessive quantity considering that twenty weeks consumption will have to be met before any of the new make of 1905 will be on the market in any quantity worthy of note.

At the opening of the season the main problem troubling the minds of producers was the question of how low the price of cheese would go. Early in May Quebec cheese sold on the wharf as low as 61/4c per pound, which was the lowest figure paid in Montreal for a number of years, and for a spell it was thought that it might go even lower. The make of fodder goods was so light, however, the great portion of the milk being diverted into other channels, that once full grass make was offered a change for the better set in, and an upward movement started, winch carried prices up to a noticeable extent. Before it ceased Quebec goods sold at the boat at 71/2c to 73/2c, while Western goods at country boards realized 8c to 81/4c, an advance from the low point of 11/2c to 13/4c. This appreciation was legitimate in view of the large reduction in the early spring make as compared with the same period in 1903, though some were inclined to question it in view of the fact that while the advance in new cheese on this side had equalled Ss per cwt., the rise in the same period across the water had only been 2s. Short sales by exporters here were responsible to some extent for this discrepancy, and it is certain that on a lot of these May cheese the shippers did not get their money back. At this period of the season weather conditions were certainly ideal for a large output of cheese. Reports from all sections spoke of the heaviest pastures experienced for many years and rich in quality. There was rather of an excess of moisture; but the low temperature tended to check any rank growth that might have taken place, had high temperature accompanied it. During May and early in June the movement of prices on this side was rather out of line with the course of the British markets. The heavy losses incurred by British shippers were too fresh in their minds for them to respond with any enthusiasm to a bull market. Accordingly they refused to follow the advance on this side. Anoter factor adverse to strength was the heavy domestic make of cheese in England. In addition, an extension of the depression in all kinds of business in Great Britain compelled the English people to economize in every way possible, causing a general shrinkage in the purchasing capacity of the greatest importing country on earth. It was only natural, therefore, that our produce markets should be affected.

The export butter season has been a fairly satisfactory one, far more so than cheese, for while prices have ruled lower than for any year since 1898 there has been a gratifying increase in the volume of our exports. The average price of the year was 18c per pound or \$12.90 per package, which is an average decline of \$1.30 per package, as compared with 1903. But while there has been this decline in price, our aggregate exports have increased in volume 44.94 per cent., being 490,300 packages against 338,277 in 1903, a gain of 152,023 packages. The shrinkage in price, therefore, has been more than offset by the increase in quantity, for the aggregate returns or our butter producers have increased 31.67 per cent., the exports this year being valued in the rough at \$6,324,870, against \$4,-803,533 in 1903, a gain of \$1,521,337. This record surpasses that of any year in the past decade except those of 1902 and 1901. Year after year in these reviews the immense possibilities of our export butter trade have been adverted upon in these columns, and may be inferred from the fact that Great Britain imports about \$90,000,000 worth of butter yearly, of which amount Canada contributes but a small percentage. For instance, the little kingdom of Denmark exports annually about \$40,000,000 worth to Great Britain. These facts simply point to the vast possibilities there are for Canada in bidding for this enormous trade, which is growing every year. It is ten years since prices opened the season as low as they

It is ten years since prices opened the season as low as they did this year, and it has been longer since the market failed to respond to low prices over so prolonged a period. Full grass butter was first received on this market during the last week of May sales being made at 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c to 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c, as compared with 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c to 18c the year previous. It is not surprising that the export movement manifested a steady tendency to expand as the season progressed, consequent upon these low prices, and all the more so, as less inclination was shown this year than usual to hoist values beyond a shipping basis, and so choke off demand. In fact, our butter record, this year, has been gratifying for more than one reason. Butter, like cheese, suffered on account of the industrial depression in England, and during the earlier portion, it had also to meet greater compotition from years. Att in the im it unaoubto sink to

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There was a good demand for our first offerings of June creamery from the English trade, but prices were carried a little too high before the end of that month, buyers on this side an acapating a further rise, put prices beyond an export basis. As the season advanced, however, a steady rising tendency in the Copenhagen quotation for Danish butter, had a visible effect on the price movement on this side. The rise in the Danish price was caused by continental influences, and not through any corresponding strength in the British market. Denmark suffered from a prolonged and severe spell of drouth, and as this extended to Germany, Holland, and France, a demand sprung up on the continent for Danish butter at better prices than was obtainable in England, the result being decreased exports from Denmark to the latter market. led to the conception on this side that Canadian prices being heap a better outlet for the fine fall creamery in England was a reasonable expectation, and the fact was reflected in a decided advance in prices during September. But, as already pointed out, the market for Canadian butter in England from this out will depend largely upon the nature of the Australasian supplies, and the prospects of these being in excess of last season, no doubt, accounts for the moderate character of the Bitish demand, despite the condition of affairs in butter producing sections on the continent of Europe.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

As will be seen by appended table, Canadian roads have made a higher percentage of gain during September than any reporting with the exception of those classified as Southerm The heavy grain yield must result in a better showing all round for the remaining months of the year as we learn that it is impossible at this writing to secure sufficient cars, even from other roads, to handle the crops.

The later statements of railroad earnings show some improvement, but the improvement is not very marked, and if analysis is made of the returns it is doubtful is the volume of traffic on the railroads of the country is relatively any greater than it was two months ago. The fact is the report for November to date is scarcely as good as for the corresponding Total gross earnings of all leading railperiou in October. roads of the United States reporting for the two weeks of November are \$13,156,293, a gain of 6.0 per cent. over last year. Practically the same roads for the first two weeks of October reported an increase of 8.6 per cent. and for Septem-In the following table comparison is made ber 5.7 per cent. of earnings of United States roads reporting for the first two weeks of November, and practically the same roads for the corresponding time of the two preceding months:---

Per

Cent.

November, two weeks	\$13,156,293	Gain	\$746,738	6.0
October, two weeks	14,502,334	Gain	1,144,633	8.6
September, two weeks	12,884,824	Gain	700,297	5.7

1904

The September statement of railroad earnings as classified by Dun's, showing gross earnings of all the leading systems in the United States reporting monthly, is slightly the best of the year to date. Total gross earnings of all United States road included are \$134,146,800, an increase of 2.5 per cent. over September last year. The mileage of the United States roads reporting is 143,016 miles this year, and average earnings per mile are \$937.98, against \$930.71 last year and \$844.85 in September, 1902. The increase over last year is less than 1 per cent. (0.8 per cent.). and over September, 1902, 11 per cent., in part due to the fact that in September, 1902, anthracite coal trade was practically at a standstill on account of the coal miners' strike, and the losses on the anthracite roads was very heavy and on other leading systems a considerable amount. Each month this year, with the exception of February and March, railroad earnings have shown a loss compared with last year, amounting to 5.9 per cent in July, but in Augus<sup>+</sup> the loss was very small, while September shows a slight gain. The classified statement for September of gross earning; on different classes of roads is printed below:

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Trunk Eastern	\$27,711,972	Loss	\$277,842	1.0
Trunk Western	10,083,714	Gain	370,941.	3.8
Anthracite Coal	7,154,161	Loss	242,133	3.3
Other Eastern	4,183,161	Gain	82,922	2.0
Central Western	8,990,632	Gain	440,614	5.2
Granger	16,168,543	Gain	481,478	3.1
Southern	17,739,011	Gain	1,352,800	8.3
South West	19,972,565	Gain	1,172,423	6.2
Pacific	22,142,709	Loss	118,161	.5
U. S. Roads	\$134,146,800	Gain	\$3,264,032	2.5
Canadian	4,177,000	Gain	283,000	7.3
Mexican	2,805,963	Loss	44,955	1.6
Total	\$141,129,763	Gain	\$3,508,077	2.5

#### BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

The steamer Alexandria has gone into her winter berth at Picton.—The steamer Corsican of the Hamilton-Montreal line, has gone into winter quarters at Kingston.

Or Saturday last, the steamer Ella Ross made her last trip for the season. She has had a good business all summer— The water in the Bay of Quinte last summer was the highest in twenty years. At present it is about 15 inches lower than it was in July.—Frank McMaster of Toronto, arrived in Deseronto early this week in order to get ready for the opening for his new drug store in Malley's old stand. Much of this stock has already arrived, and he expects to be doing business about December 5.

Saturday's market in Deseronto was typical of the season. Waggons were lined up all the market street, and overflowing on to the streets at either end. There were fowl in abundance, and fairly good prices were realized, namely, 40c to 60c a pair. Eggs have gone up in price being freely sold at 25c a dozen, but butter quotations are a trifle lower, 20c to 22c a pound. While a few places in Ontario are complaining of a dearth of apples, the supply here is good, there being offered for sale choice Spies, Greenings, Russets, Colberts, Baldwins and Snows as well as a few Ben Davis and Starks, which are sold at 10c a peck.

Kingston ratepayers are to vote on a by-law to raise \$10,000 for lighting purposes at the January election.—The steamer Reindeer went into winter quarters at Picton last week.—It is rumored that the Dominion Government has selected a new artillery camp in the Ottawa Valley. The camp at Deseronto will be given up in the future.

Men claiming to hail from Toronto are selling bundles of shoddy cloth to the farmers in this neighborhood for large sums, which upon examination prove to be absolutely worthless. The old, old story.—Last Wednesday night was so far the coldest of the season. The Napanee River was covered with a thin coat of ice.—That the Bank of Montreal has faith in the future of Deseronto. is apparent, proof positive being given by the magnificent building it is erecting on the corner of Main and Centre streets.

-It is probable that opposition to the proposed settlement with the debenture holders of the Atlas Loan Company will be withdrawn. At the meeting in St. Thomas the debenture holders agreed to accept 37 cents in the dollar. This proposed settlement came before the Master for ratification, when it was opposed by some of the creditors on the ground that part of the proceedings at the meeting were irregular. The Master adjourned the case to take the evidence of the chairman, of the meeting, but since then it is said an arrangement has been made whereby the opposition will be withdrawn and the agreement go through.

#### MOVED AWAY.

Business and social circles in Sydney, N.S., were slightly disturbed within a week or so by the somewhat hasty departure -one at a time-of two young stock brokers, bearing the names of Killikelly and Wilson. Formerly in the employ of W. Richards, broker, they formed a co-partnership a few months ago, in the same line, and were soon full-fledged business men. The extent of the failure is not known but it is understood their liabilities amount to probably two or three thousand dollars, where there are no assets beyond a little office furniture. Both Killikelly and Wilson moved in the best social circles, and were members of two or three of the city We learn also that Armstrong and Sutherland, buildclubs. ing contractors of Sydney and Glace Bay, N.S., have failed with liabilities of about fifteen thousand dollars, while their assets are merely nominal. The Bank of Montreal is said to be the heaviest creditor. Sutherland, one of the members of the firm, has disappeared, and is believed to have gone to the United States.

#### TRYING TO "HIDE" HIS PROFITS.

It was said by a Texas banker on a late occasion that "while figures seldom lie, liars often figure." This is the season of the year when cattle dealers, and butchers find most demand; and when business is good people in these lines are not apt to give as careful attention to all details. It appears there are tricks still to be unearthed and that the butcher is not the only man in the cattle trade that needs watching. Montreal dealers in hides have been somewhat disturbed

of recent weeks by reports from city butchers that they were offered 10c lb. for No. 1 beef hides, as against the regular market price of 9c. Low expenses was given as the reason why this buyer could so far over-reach his competitors. All hides require to be officially weighed by the Government inspector, where a charge of 5c each is made, and an official weight ticket is given. That figures can be made to "lie" down was proven in the case of this buyer, who, it is alleged, was in the habit of erasing a portion of the figures on the official ticket and substituting such as would net him a good profit after selling the hides for the price he paid. On a single transaction last week this high-priced buyer was, it is reported, compelled to return some \$12, being trapped on a duplicate ticket received from the official inspector.

#### CONFUSING ADDRESSES.

With Canada divided into provinces and territories it should not be difficult to give the proper address when sending mail here from Great Britain, yet doubtless, every counmust attain a certain age and be pictured in detailed form try in the school geographies for some time before all are conversant with location, or at least, a distinguishing name.

Our Transatlantic friends do not all appear to be acquainted with the fact that Canada is as large as the whole of Europe, including Russia. It is not infrequent to learn of letters being addressed with the word Ontario alone designating the destination, as though it were the name of a town or city. Ontario, which is but a small portion of the Dominion, comprises an area of 260,862 square miles with a population of some two and a half millions. Quebec province is much larger, while the Northwest Territories, aside from Manitoba or the Yukon, comprise 2,437,904 square miles. The area of Great Britain-taking England, Scotland and Wales-is given as 88,226 square miles, Ireland making 32,000 more. The carbide works referred to in a late communication from England, are situated at St. Catharines, Ont.

#### THE GROCERY AUCTION.

It depends a good deal on how special sales are arranged for, whether they net those interested prices sufficient to show handsome profits all around.

A colored-cover catalogue of considerably over 100 pages

announced in detail the underwriters' auction sale of fire and water damaged groceries, liquors, etc., from the recently burned wholesale premises of Messre, L. Chaput, Sons & Co., The sale was conducted for three days, the latter Montreal, half of last week, at a well known auction warehouse, and the prices realized were certainly satisfactory to the salvage company, whatever may be said of some who bought. It is said there is something about an auction sale that tempts a

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Barbadoes molasses sold at 23c gallon, which, with the usual auction charges and cash outlay would bring the net cost fairly well up toward the 28c mark, from which a certain discount, time allowance, etc., is to be reckoned. Liquors were sold, in some instances, at within 10c per case of the regular price, and we are told that a stipulation was added to the effect that the cases would be charged for separately from the contents. Teas were subject, in some instances, to many new faces in order to make them presentable for sale, but even after the fire and water ordeal 25c goods brought 20c to 22c and 18c teas 13c to 15c. Owing to the large stocks of unknown brands of dried fruit on the markets it was not expected that good prices would be realized, yet we learn that the greater part of these were sold close up to regular ruling values.

-The New York State canals were officially closed for the season on the 26th ult.

-London Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending 24th November, 1904, \$1,068 821.

-Dr. A. S. Townshend, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Parrsboro,, N.S., is dead.

-Grand Trunk Railway System-Earnings from November 15th to 21st, 1904, \$730,635; 1903, \$687.626; increase, \$43,009.

-Ottawa Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending 24th November, 1904, \$2,814,437.68; corresponding week last year, \$2,259,242.37.

-Jacob Berry & Co., brokers. New York, have failed. They had offices in Montreal, Halifax and Quebec. The liabilities are \$230,000, and actual assets \$80,000 to \$90,000, 18. 11

-The creditors of J. Lorne Campbell, Toronto, met some days ago, but adjourned without taking any action, to give the inspectors an opportunity of having some of the assets valued.

-The Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton, have sent out a last call to policyholders for the payment of assessments that were made some time ago on the strength of premium notes held by the company.

-The John Mackay Company's mills at Bowmanville, Ont., were burned. Loss over \$20 000, The company are manufacturers of pearl barley, split peas, and oatmeal, and do a large trade with Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, besides shipping large orders to Europe. Insurance, \$19,000.

# THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December next, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after

TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY of JANUARY Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January Next, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board, T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

Toronto, 26th November, 1904.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

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-A Montreal engraver, named Emile Gorcy, has assigned, on demand of the Standard Photo Engraving Co. Mr. J. W. Rolton, representing the latter company, has been appointed provisional guardian. The liabilities amount to about \$3,000. — Albert R. Wightman, doing business as the Wightman Sporting Goods Company, Montreal, has assigned on demand of R. S. Deacon. The liabilities amount to \$1,200.

#### FINANCIAL.

#### Montreal, Thursday, December 1st, 1904.

The reception of the Japanese loan has been a financial surprise, In London it was subscribed for 13 times over, that is, the loan only asked for \$30,000,000, and subscriptions came in for \$400,000,000! In New York there was not so much offered, but there the loan of a second 30 millions brought out subscriptions for six imes the amount. Of course, the high rate of interest, 6 per cent., and the issue of the loan on terms which will yield over 6.75 per cent., account for much of this over-subscribing by greedy investors who are not well informed on finance, but the subscriptions must have included quite as many shrewd capitalists as were required to provide all the money needed by the Japs. Russia did Japan a good turn when she bombarded a fleet of fishing vessels, for it made the investing class in England desirous of helping Japan by subscribing to her new loan. Fancy, \$400,-000,000 being provided by the Old Country for this loan, when the drain has been so heavy for the South African war and for municipal enterprises.

The banks in the United States are reported as having more money among them than they know what to do with, which is not a healthy condition, as this usually leads to all manner of investing capital in doubtful enterprises.

We note that the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific are finding their way to the market through a New York brokerage firm, which recently floated the Cuban loan. Respecting Cuba's financing the same firm has thrown out a note of warning against Cuban money being sent out of the country. We doubt this being a serious risk. The Spanish-American would mile at being advised to keep his money at home, as he is a great expert in this operation, even to the extent of keeping it when it is wanted by his creditors.

There is an impression among the better class of judges in New York that the activity of the stock market is not caused

0 11	by the return of the public as operators but by professional The capital stock of the Canada Car Company was larged over-subscribed, which is regarded as indicating that car work in this city will soon be commenced. The principal railways is anada are said to be interested in this enterprise. Russia has placed a large order for vessels with a firm is	ly cs in
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The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

w mobiled and Guaranteed by Davis & Sons, AM Lawred MONTREAL, Que.

Philadelphia. John Bull's shipyards will not be patronized by Russia as heretofore, but he will not retire from business because of losing one customer.

The cotton industry in Lancashire has revived, mills are running full time, with good prospects for next year. Other industries are improving, especially the woollen, owing to enor-mous orders from Japan, and shipbuilders are expecting a heavy demand next year, so times in the old land are not as

bad as some have described, and probably desired. Consols are up to 88%. Probably some will be sold to place

the proceeds in the Japanese loan. The stock market has rallied again and transactions of a prcfit taking character have been large in number but not very in amount. Pacific is selling at 134 to 1341/2; Mont. Power, 83; Mont. St. Railway, 217 to 218; Toronto St. Ry., 105 to 106; Dom. Iron., 18 to 19, pfd, 48 to 49%; Dom. Coal, 64%; Twin City, 106% to 106%; Mackay, pfd., 75; com., 39%. Banka --Montreal, 250; Molsons, 218%; Quebec, 128; Commerce, 158; Merchants, 157; Dominion, 246; Ontario, 1271/2. Paris, ex-The dechange on London, 25f. 16c.; Berlin, 20m., 381/2pf. mand for money in London for large loans is suggesting dearer money. In New York rates are higher, call money, 3 to 4 per cent., Local foreign exchange, 60's, 8%; demand, 9 7-16. Money here for call loans, 41/2 to 5; trade discounts, 6 to 61/2 per cent. A heavy Christmas trade is expected.

The following comparative table of stocks for week ending December 1, 1904, is furnished by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers:-

	1. 19 M	i gala	Test
Stocks. Sales.	rign.	Low.	rear.
Banks.           Montreal         18           Molsons         20		110	
Montreal 16	250	249	
Molsons	219	219	
Merchants 9	160	160	
Quebec 3	128	128	117
Miscellaneous.	a 5.15	0.00	
	u seniil	2 - 0 - 544	dy .
Canadian Pacific	135	133	1181/4
Montreal Street Railway	2181/2	216	2001/4
Do. New 252			
Toronto Street Ry 355	1061/4	105	97%
Twin City Elec. Ry 488	106%	105%	94%
Detroit Elec. Ry	80	781/4	681/4
Toledo Electric Ry 620	24	221/	23%
Halifax Electric *Ry 195	107	103	
Trinidad Electric Ry 110			
Winnipeg Elec. Ry 449			
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co 375	61	60	801/
Mont. Light, H. & Power	831/	81	77
Mackay, common 1969	401/	35	EGA HERE
Do. prferred	751/	74	1.103
Nova Scotia Steel	678/	66	1072
Do. preferred 10	110	110	egpected
Dom. Iron & Steel, common			
Do. preferred 455	50	48	948/
Dominion Coal, common	67	69	79
Do. preferred 50	117	115	100
San Paulo 20	1038/	1038/	. 100
Montreal Telegraph 91	166	1503/	160
Bell Telephone 104	1601/	150	142
Ogilvie preferred	132	120	110
Laurentide Pulp 100	77	77	110
Canadian Pac., new	120	190	***
Lake of Woods	110	110	
Do. pfd	110	1181/	
Dominion Cotton	20	20	
Montreal Cotton	109	100	10.04
Can Gen Elec	1701/	1701	
Can. Gen. Elec 25 Switch, pfd 29	110%	110%	×. # • •
Can Pac Rights	90	80	1.4
Can. Pac. Rights	0%	10%	(ā. 1 <b>4 • •</b>
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#### Bonds.

Mont. L. H. & Power	102	101%	1.2.44
Lake of Woods	110	110	
Dom. Iron & Steel	79%	76%	57
Montreal St. Ry	104	104	and the second second
Ogilvie Milling 10000	1174	1174	103%
Laur. Pulp			

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sale of fire om the recently aut, Sons & Co., days, the latter rehouse, and the to the salvage bought. It is that tempts a

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neral Manager.

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

BANES.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos,	Dates of Div'd.	Price cent.	es per on par ec. 1
							p.c.		Ask.	Bid
British North Americs Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships Hamilton	. 8,700,000 . 8,000,000 . 2,497,600	4,866,666 8,700,000 8,000,000 2,472,150 2,235,210	1,946,666 8,000,000 8,000,000 1,500,000 2,004,445	40.00 84.48 100.00 60.67 89.67	248 50 50 100 100	303.75 78 50 126	8 3½ 2½* 4 5	April Oct. June Dec. Feb.May-Aug.Nov Jan. July. June Dec.	161 157	157 126
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.L Merchants	. 8,000,000 . 1,500,000 . 843,976	2,000,000 8,000,000 1,500,000 843,976 6,000,000	$1,200,000 \\ 2,850,000 \\ 450,000 \\ 266,136 \\ 8,200,000$	60.00 95.00 30.00 77.37 58.33	100 100 80 82.4 100	134.00  156.50	8½ 5 8 4 8½	June Dec. June Dec. May Nov. Jan. July. June Dec.		134 156
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	. 8,000,000 . 14,000,000 . 500,000	1,000,000 8,000,000 14,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 8,000,000 10,000,000 775,000 8,100,000	100.00 100.00 71.42 155.00 155.00	100 50 100 100 100	200.00 109.00 248.37	41/2 5 6 5	April Oct. June Dec. Jan. July. Feb. Aug.	220 250	218 2488
Ontario	. 2,500,000 . 1,000,000 . 180,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,809$	600,000 2,415,000 440,000 170,000	40.00 96.60 44.00 94.44	100 100 20 150 100	11.00	8	June Dec. June Dec. March Sept. Jan. July.		•••••
Quebec Hoyal Sovereign Standard St. Stephen's	3,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 8,000,000 1,300,000 1,000,000 200,000	$1,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 850,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 45,000$	40.00 100.00 26.92 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	126.00 205.00	4 1%* 5	June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. MayAug.Nov April Oct. April Oct.		126
St. Hyacinthe	2,984,000 2,448,800 1,836,150	329,515 2,984,000 2,385,400 1,333,150 2,500,000	75,000 8,184,000 700,000 931,405 1,000,000	22.75 106.70 29.34 69.70 40.00	100 100 100 50 100	240  135.00	5&1† 3½ 3½	Feb. Aug. June Dec. June Dec. Feb. Aug. Feb. Aug.	162 138	
Western Yarmouth		500,000 800,000	217,500 50,000	43.50 16.66	100 75			June Dec. Feb. Aug.		

#### BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

#### For week ending November 29, 1904.

Nov.	23			•	•			•		•	•	•					•		•		•	•	•			• •	•		•	•		12		7	-]	6d
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	29	•	•	•		•	•	•	,		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•					•	•	•		12	1	7	-3	2d

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### Thursday Evening, December 1, 1904.

The last ocean vessel of the season left the harbour a few days ago. Aside from the quietness such closing always brings about, the near approach of the Holidays is observable all along the streets and trade is active with many houses beyond last year's showing. Values are but little changed from last report.

BUTTER.—The showing of firmness referred to as being apparent at the close last week, has been maintained, although no real advance has been made in values. Finest October make sells up to  $201/_{2}$ c to  $203/_{4}$ c, with November make goods selling at 20c to  $201/_{4}$ c and held summer creamery 19c to 20c. In dairy butter there continues to be a satisfactory business, with finest Townships selling at 18c to 19c; Western,  $151/_{2}$ c to 16c. Fresh rolls, 16c to 17c and under grades, 12c to 14c. The outlook continues favorable.

CHEESE.—The situation does not improve as fast as desired. Very little demand for export and prices, consequently, inclined to keep at the low figures of the past weeks. Finest Septembers, 10% c to 10½ c; November makes are held at 9% c to 9% c. English cables report choicest 48s to 49s and finest at 46s to 48s.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The change to colder weather today has influenced the market and prices are inclined to firmness all round. Turkeys are in light supply and dear. We quote best stock at 15c lb.; less desirable running down to 13½c. Ducks are worth 12c lb. for best, 11c lb, for chickens, fowls, best, 8c lb.; geese, 9c. Rabbits, 25c pr. A Western poultry dealer thus refers to the situation: Although the prices of turkeys are higher than for years, produce merchants expect that they will be sold at reasonable figures before Christmas. The deliveries from the country are now extremely light, and the values have been held so firm as practically to prohibit their export to the Old Country. This will preserve the years' supply for home consumption, and although the production is reported much smaller this season, the offerings on the Canadian market will be larger than usual. Prices at present range from 12c to 14c a pound, the bulk selling around 14c. Dealers state that the farmers are holding their supplies until about Christmas, in the expectation of securing higher prices for them. The supply of geese and chickens has been large, but their prices have so far been maintained at high levels through the scarcity of the turkeys. The supply of ducks has been moderately large. Bell Can Can Can Can Com

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Floridas,

size, \$2.75;

Grape Fruit

80 size, \$4. boxes, \$4. C

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\$7.50; 25 qt.

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EGGS.—The market shows considerable firmness, nearly all limed stock having been cleaned up, leaving cold storage eggs alone to supply the demand for large lots. These are quoted at .18c to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. Selected stock brings 24c to 25c and local limed, 20c to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.—Wellington county, Ont., is coming to the front in the handling of strictly new-laid stock. Some person in the town of Elora has been following the advice given from time to time in our columns.—The very best new-laid eggs are being delivered to a few special customers in Montreal at 60c a dozen. These eggs are furnished direct to one or two select family grocers here by keepers of fowl out in the country, but we learn to-day of there being an actual shortage even at this tempting price.

FLOUR AND FEED.—A good local trade continues assisted by the fact that dealers in interior points like to avail themselves of supplies against the possibility of bad traffic. While wheat is showing some reduction in price flour holds firmly with the recent advance.—Winnipeg closing prices for Manitoba wheat in that market Wednesday were as follows: No. 1 northern, 95c; No. 2 do., 92c, ex store, Fort William, for December delivery.—A fair business is passing in baled hay. The market remains steady. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$9.25; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.25; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.25; and pure clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75 per ton, in car lots.

FISH.—The trade for Advent has exceeded expectations, the cool weather greatly assisting shipments of frozen varieties. In these there are declines as will be noted in subjoined list. New frozen herring are again arriving and move out quickly.— Labrador herrings show a slight decline and arrivals are liberal. Green cod remains firm, however, and shows a tendency to advance. In smoked fish, haddies, are plentiful, and

### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

### 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		of one		Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Dec. 1
$(2^{-1}e^{-1}b^{-1}e^{-1}b^{$	the start	1	C mote off			f. State	p.c.	Sare & room	Ask. Bid.
Bell Telephone Can. Col. Cotton Co Canadian General Electric Canadian Pacific Commercial Cable	6,000,000 2,700,000 1,475,000 84,500,000 15,000,000	5,395,370 2,700,000 1,475,000 84,500,000 13,333,300	958,861 265,000 8,947,232	25.58  84.75	100 100 100 100 100	159.12 30.00 134.25	2* 1* 5 8 1%*&t	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	1614 1594 30 135 1844
Detroit Electric St	8,000,000 15,000,000 8,083,600 20,000,000	12,500,000 8,000,000 15,000,000 8,083,600 20,000,000 5,000,000	592,844		100 100 100 100 100 100	78.50 116.00 67.00 81.00 19.124 49.75	1*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Jan, July. Jan.Apl.July,Oct. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. April Oct.	78#         78#           117#         116           67#         67           33         81           19#         19#           50         49#
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic do pfd Halifax Tramway Co Hamilton Electric Street, common do pfd	. 10,000,000 1,500,000 . 1,500,000	12,000,000 10,000,000 1,350,000 1,500,000 2,250,000	107,178	8.00	100 100 100 100	106.75 10,121	 1%* 2%	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July.	107 106‡
Intercolonial Coal Co	250,000	500,000 219,700 1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100 100 100 5	75.00 <b>100.00</b> 75 00		Jan. Feb. Mar.	100 75
Merchants Cot. Co Montmorency Cotton Montreal Cot. Co Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co Montreal Street Ry	. 750,000 . 2,500,000 . 17,000,000	$1,500,000 \\750,000 \\2,500,000 \\17,000,000 \\6,000,000$	798,927		100 100 100 100 50	37 00 108.00 81.75 103 75	2%* 1*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Feb.MayAug.Nov. Feb.MayAug.Nov.	87 1094 108 814 814 218 2174
Montreal Telegraph North-West Land, common do pfd N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com do pfd. pfd.	5,642,925 8,090,000	2,000,000 1,467,681 5,642,925 8,090,000 1,030,000		····· ····· ·····	40 25 50 100	63.85 39.00 50.00 66.25 109.00	8	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	160 159# 67 66 <del>1</del> 115 109
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	2,000,000 2,505,600 500,000	1,250,000 2,000,000 2,505,600 500,000 12,000,000	131,550 89,642	5.22 7.98	100	$\begin{array}{r} 200.00 \\ 132.87 \\ 60.50 \\ 111.00 \\ 23.50 \end{array}$	31/2 1 8 1 8 1	Mar Jun. Sep. Dec. Mar Jun. Sept. Dec. May Nov. Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Toronto Street Ry	8,000,000 600,000	6,000,000 15,010,000 3,000,000 600,000 992,800	1,086,287 2,168,507	8.10 14.41	100 100 100	106.00 106.57 	1%* H 1%* H 8 H	lan. Apl. July; Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. May Nov. Apl. July, Oct. Jan.	1061 106 107 1062 200 195
* Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per of	ent. \$	Annual			i s				

prices are easier. Smoked herrings are arriving freely, but armouth bloaters are scarce. Demand for bulk oysters is increasing, as is usual during Advent. Receipts are liberal, and dealers have no difficulty in filling orders. Prices con-Unue firm. Skinless cod is scarce, and price idvancing .--Other quotations: Fr. frozen B.C. salmon, 81/2c to 9c; halibut, Side to 9c lb.; express haddock, 41% to 5c lb.; fresh steak cod. 51/2c lb.; fresh market cod, 4c; do. pike. 61/2c; frezen Gaspe salmon, 15c per lb.; dressed bull heads, 9c per lb.; do. perch, 9. lb.; white fish, 8c per lb.; fresh pickerel or dore, 61/2c to 7c-Salt-Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackere! in 20 lb. kits, \$2; salt herrings, Labrador, bbls. \$5.25; do. half bris., \$3; pails. of 20 lbs., 80c each; green cod, 1, \$6,75; No. 2, \$5.75; large, \$7.25; sea trout, \$9.00. Smoked-Haddies, 7c lb.; kippered herrings, \$1 case; smoked herrings, in bundles, of 5 boxes, 13c per box .- Prepared. boneless fish, loose in 25 lb. boxes, 41/2c; skinless cod, in cases, new pack, \$5 per case.—Oysters—Standards are quoted at \$1.40; selects, \$1.60.-Lobsters-Am., 22c lb.-Shell oysters, now arriving and have reauy sale at \$4 to \$5, ordinary grades, and \$8 to \$9 for choice Malpecques

Ask. Bid 161 157 157

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able figures beuntry are now so firm as prac-Country. This imption, and alller this season, rger than usual. d, the bulk sell-

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GREEN FRUIT ETC.—Activity is noticed in all seasonable lines. Mexican oranges are on the market and sell very low.
California celery is likewise expected to-day. We quote: Fancy winter Nellis pears, \$3.50 per box.—Lemons—Extra fancy. 300 size, \$3; fancy 300s, do., \$2.75; choice do., \$2,50; do. 360s, \$2.35. Bananas—Jamaicas, \$2.00. Apples—Handpicked Fameuse, \$3.50; Finest Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Ben Davis, etc., \$3.50; XX. same variety, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, double heads, \$4.50; baskets, \$1.75. Oranges Floridas, 150 size, \$4.50; do., 176 size, \$4.25; Jamaicas, 150
Size, \$2.75; do., 176, 200 size, \$3.00; do. barrels, \$4.50; Grape Fruit—Fancy stock, 54 size, \$5; do. 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size, \$4.25. Pineapples—Floridas, 24's, \$4. Tangerines. ½
bexes, \$4. Cocoanuts—New stock, per bag, \$3.75. Onions, cases 150 lbs., Spanish, \$3.25; red, 75 lb. bags, \$1.50; yellow do., 80 lbs., \$1.60. Cranberries—Fancy dark. brl., \$8; dark, \$7.50; 25 qt. box, \$2.25; 32 qt., do., \$2.75. Dates—Fancy golden, 4c. Cal. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; do. prunes, 40[50, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; do.

71/2c; do. prunes, 50|60, 25 lb. boxes, 63/4c. Nuts-Grenoble wal-13c; Tarragona almonds. 13c; Sicily filberts, 10c; shellnuts ed walnuts, 19c; new Brazils, 14c; Jumbo pecans, 14c; large pecans, 12c; shelled almonds, 26c. Peanuts-Roasted, 7% to 111/2c; Spanish shelled, 12c; Virginian brand, shelled, 11c. New chestnuts, 10c per lb. New Figs-Six Crown, extra fancy, 40 lbs. boxes, 13c; Five Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 10c; Four Crown, fancy, 10 lbs. boxes, 9c; Glove boxes, fine quality, per box, 11c; Fancy Washed Figs, in baskets, per basket, 20c; Fancy Pulled Figs, in boxes, per box, 22c; Fancy Stuffed Figs, in boxes,, per box, 28c. New Italian chestnuts, 9c lb. Evergreens, \$3 per bundle, Almeria grapes, very firm at \$5 for good col'd stock,, and \$7 for finest heavy weight, long keepers. Choice, \$6.25. Mexican oranges, 126 to 250 size, \$2.40.-Cable advices from the principal apple markets in Great Britain come again this week as very active and strong. All markets are standing up well under their receipts, with prices showing a strong tendency to advance, especially as they are approaching the Christmas holidays and they expect arrivals for the next two or three weeks to command good attention of buyers and at as high, if not nigher, prices than now current. London and Glasgow markets are stronger than Liverpool, while interior markets are better than ever. Total shipments of Canadian apples to Great Britain for the season just closed amounted to 1,207,762, as against 2,315,631 for 1903.

GREEN HIDES.—Lambskins have been advanced to \$1 each. There is no change to note in beef hides which hold steady on basis of 9e lb. for No. 1. New York reports: The market for city slaughter hides remained quiet and values were nominally unchanged in the absence of business. Quotations are on the basis of 13% to 14c for native steers and 11% c for brands, but these figures might be shaded on a firm offer. The market for calfskins is unaltered and steady.— There is an active inquiry for common dry hides, and the market is very firm, with continued upward tendency. Further sales were made Tuesday at advancing prices.

GROCERIES.—Sugars, in barrels only, declined 5 cents to-day. Some grades of raisins are lower, Valencia fine off stalk are worth to-day 4c to 5½ c lb. as to grade, this being equal to ½ c reduction on some lines. California raisins are

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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WHOLESALE PRICES OUT

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

And an and a second sec	Interest		Var en angel	a'u	Quotations,	REMARKS
BONDS.	annum. outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Dec. 1 Ask- Bid	DRUGS AND CHEM
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 \$18,000,00 6 2,000,000 5 200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can., Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 2397 2 Apl., 1902 I May, 1917	90, 70	Doni Sorris stinduss kino Sido Soni Multi Sido Societa Sido Societa Soci Societa Societa Societa Soci Societa
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	41/2 £ 808,200 5 \$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax Montreal	•• 1 Jan., 1916 •• 1 July, 1929 or	112 110 38 32 794 794	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 117 Redeemable at 117 Redeemable at 110 & accrued interest. Redeemable at 105
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 1,200,000 5 1,000,000 4 880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100 107 101	tuterie tute u or, t
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Oglivie Flour Mill Co	4½ 1,500,000 6 2,500,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London. Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal, Monteal	•• 1 May, 1922 of •• 1 July, 1931	103 107 117 115	Redeemable at 110.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5 471,580 41/2 £ 130,900 5 \$ 675,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.J Bank of Scotland, London .	•• 1 Mar., 1915 or •• Oct., 1914 B. 1 May, 1925	•	after June, 1912. Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Wianipeg Elec. Street Ry	41/2 840.000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland. London . Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1912		

firmer, at 6c for 2 cr.; 61/2c for 3 cr. There are no 4 cr. to California 12 oz. pkgs seeded raisins he had in this market. are worth 7c and the full lb. (16 oz.), 8c to 9c, as to quality. In currants there is no change in the local market. In brls. they are worth  $4\frac{1}{4}c$  to  $4\frac{3}{8}c$  lb.; half cases,  $4\frac{3}{8}c$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}c$  and 1 lb. pkgs. cleaned sell at 51/2c. cleaned loose 43/4c. Los Angeles advices say that California walnuts show a slight advance all along the line, as the season's output is diminishing and the demand for the holiday trade is shaping up. Hold of walnuts are well satisfied with the demand and are ers holding where possible, expecting a further advance as Christmas approaches. The entire crop, with the exception of some few cars, has been contracted for, and the market remains very firm, with much inquiry for stock remaining unsold .-- The market in Greece for currants advanced rather sharply during last week. No special causes, however, have been given for the change in the primary market, and it is possible that the advance has been caused by a sharp decline in exchange. The buying by consuming countries in Greece, has been rather better during the last few days, and it is possible that holders in that quarter have taken some encouragement from a revival of demand. The position in Greece, while not quite so favorable as a year ago, is still a strong one, taking the principal markets of the world into consideration. The shipments to England, while considerably less than last season, are very largely accounted for by the much smaller stocks carried by the English holders. Reports from that quarter, just to hand, indicate an increased demand. Supplies on the spot are very much less than usual, customs returns of November 1 showing stocks on hand on that date to be the equivalent of 8,000 barrels as against 11,500 barrels a year ago. Since that time, however, consumption has reduced spot holdings to very small proportions. It is probable, therefore, that supplies carried in consuming markets in addition to the supplies in Greece will foot up a total considerably less than last year at the same period.

OILS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—With the winter freights on and travellers returning from their season's trips little trade is looked for. Linseed oils and turpentine hold steady, though the former might be shaded.

PROVISIONS.—Cured meats are quoted lower, while lard has advanced. The prices of live and dressed hogs have shown but little change during the week. At writing an casier feeling prevails and prices are inclined to be shaded on anything under choicest. Abattoir dressed hogs sell at \$6.75 to \$7.00 per J00 lbs and country killed at \$5.75 to \$6.50. Other quotations are: Heavy Canada short cut mess, tierces \$26.50 to \$27; do. barrels, \$16.50 to \$17.50;; Canada short cut back, \$16.50 to \$17; heavy Canada long cut mess, \$16 to \$16.50;

heavy flank pork, none.-Compound lard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 6c to 61/2c; tubs, 50 lbs., 61/4c to 61/2c; boxes, 50 lbs., parchment lined, 61/4c to 61/2c; wood pails, parchment lined, 20 lbs., 61/2c Pure lard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 8c to 81/4c; tubs, 50 lbs. to 63/4 c. 81/4c to 81/2c; boxes, 50 lbs, parchment lined, 81/4c to 81/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs., 81/2c to 83/4c; cases, 81/2c to 9c.-Kettle lard-Tierces, 375 lbs., 9c; tubs, 50 lbs., 91/4c; pails, 20 lbs., 91/2c to 9%c; cases, 9%c to 10c.-Smoked meats-Hams, 6 to 35 lbs., 91/2c to 12c; boneless rolled, 12c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 121/2c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 121/2c; Windsor bacon, backs, 121/2c.-Chicago, Nov. 30.-Provisions are unchanged to 12c higher. Future quotations closed: Pork, November, \$11.30; December, \$11.30; January, \$12.90; May, \$13.-10. Lard, November, \$7.00; December, \$6.921/2; January, \$7; May, \$7 171/2 to \$7.30. Ribs, January, \$6.571/2; May, \$6.75 to \$6.771/2. Cash quotations closed: Mess pork, \$11.30 to \$11.35; lard, \$7; short ribs, sides, \$6.621/2 to \$6.75; short clear sides, \$6.75 to \$6.871/2 .- Liverpool, 30 .- Pork, prime mess, western, easy, 70s. Hams, short cut, steady, 44s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, easy, 41s 6d; clear bellies firm; 50s.

WOOL.-All indications not only point to higher prices in the near future in the Canadian market, but is forcibly shown to exist already when it comes to buying the country's needs. Of course, there is not much wool needed here just now, but what is required will cost more money. The sixth series of the 1904 wool auction sales closed at London on Tuesday. The offerings amounted to 11,670 bales, including a large supply of scoureds. Prices were maintained. New clip greasy hoggets were in demand and sold at the highest prices of the series. Crossbreds sold readily, and a few lots were taken for America. The sales closed firm. Merinos were in steady demand throughout the series Fine greasy merinos advanced 71/2 and scoureds and medium greasy 7 per cent., while faulty and inferior grades were unchanged. Fine lamb's wool was unchanged, but short stapled lost fully 10 per cent. Fine crossbreds advanced 5 per cent., and medium and coarse 10 to 15 per cent. Fine scoured slipes gained 10 per cent., medium and coarse 15 per cent., and short inferior 20 per cent. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool opened unchanged, later hardened and closed 5 per cent. dearer. During the series 38 638 bales were taken by home buyers, 40,000 for the continent, and 2,000 for America. About 1,000 bales were held over for the 1905 sales. The Boston wool market has been more quiet than in recent weeks, with a firm tone prevalent. The quiet tone results from a genuine scarcity of wool in the grades chiefly in demand. The surplus has disappeared, and buyers are now seeking for enough wool to supply the trade for the rest of the year. Territory wools have sold freely in the generally quiet market. Pulled grades are strong at advance prices.

WHOLES

DRUGS AN

Mo

oda Bicarb al. Soda Conc DYESTUFFS

Archil. con ... Cutch ... Ex. Logwood ... Chip Logwood ... Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambier .... Sumac ..... Tin Crystals ...

FISH-

Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrin Mackerel, No. 2, Mackerel, No. 2, Green Cod, No. Green Cod, No. Green Cod, Iary No. 2 Large dry Gasp Salmon, brits. Lai Salmon, British ( Salmon, British ( Boneless Fish Soneless Cod, cas Skinless Cod, cas Loch Fyne Herrin

## FLOUR-

Ogilvic's Royal 1 Ogilvic's Glenora Manitoba Patentu Strong Bakers ... Winter Wheat P. Straight Baller Straight bags ... Superfine Rolled Oats ... Commeal, bag ... Bran, in bags ... Shorts, in bags ...

FARM PROD

hoicest Creamer Inder Grades, C ownships Dairy Vestern Dairy food to Choice Tesh Rolls

Butter-

Cheese-Finest Western, Finest Western, Finest Eastern

Straight Gathered Limed Cold Storage No. 2

		CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM		1283
OH77	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Montreal, Dec. 1, 1904.	TELEGRAMS: UNITE, BIRMINGHAM."	WHOLESALE PRICES C Montreal, Dec. 1, 19	
St.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	TRADE MARK:-G,U.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
1949. CI BANK	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS \$ c. \$ c, Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	Geo. Unite & Sons	FARM PRODUCTSCON	\$ c. \$ c.
ssnis snuis sauts sautoit sautoit	Alces, Cape	SILVERSMITHS, ETC.	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 55 0 70 0 091 0 098 0 07 0 08
odgeneri bd-generi Gistin mografi Notien	Brom. Potass         0 60 0 70           Camphor. Ref. Bings         0 80 0 90           Camphor. Ref. cs. Cs.         0 85 0 95           Citric Ardd         0 85 0 95           Citric Marnetts Ib.         0 25 0 45           Cocalne Hyd. os.         4 50 5 00           Coperat. per 300 Ibs.         0 75 0 80           Cream Tartar         0 22 0 26           Freem Seits         1 255 1 75		Beans- Prime Best hand-picked	1 25 1 30
1 - 10 - 1 2 - 1 - 2 2 - 1 - 2	Epote caste constants and a to		GROCERIES-	Satisfield Carabian F
	Glycerine         0 17 0 20           Gum Arabic per Ib.         0 15 0 40           Gum Trag.         0 50 1 00           Insect Powder Ib.         0 25 0 40           Insect Powder per keg. Ib.         0 25 0 40		Sugars- Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs.	5 20 5 10
	Menthol, Ib		Bags, 100 los. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex. Ground, in barrels Powdered, in bores Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadoen) new	5 60 5 75 5 40
	01         Peppermint 1b.         0         5         00           01         Lencon         0         75         1         00           0pium         8         75         4         25           Phosement         0         8         0         8         1		Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Branded Yellows	5 60 5 75 5 85 14 60 5 00
	Potash Bichromate 010 012 Potash Bichromate 350 8 90		Molasses (Barbadoes) old	28 0 00
	Strychnine		Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples	
	Licorice	65 Caroline St.	Raising-	n i nandi nan nanif nan si uwak
	Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans 1 50 HEAVY CHEMICALS-	BIRMINGHAM,	Sultanas Loose Musc., Malaga Layers, Loudon Con. Clustery	1 70 2 00
, 6c nent	Bleaching         Powder         1         50         2         50           Blue         Vitriol         0         051         0         07           Brimstone         2         00         2         50           Outstand         9         00         2         50	ENGLAND. LONDON WAREHOUSE :	Royal Buckingham	2 50 2 25
6½c lbs. 700d		11 Thavies Inn, Holborn Viaduct.	Valencia, Layers Currants, Provincials	
rd⊢ e to	Sal. Soda Concentrated 1 50 2 00 DYESTUFFS-	ne ha anti-materia su	Patras Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French	
lbs., eak-	Archil. con	A. E. FINLEY,	Figs, new layers	0 04 0 074 0 00 0 00 0 09 0 12
ind- un-	Chip         Logwood         1         75         2         50           Indigo         (Bengal)         1         50         1         75           Indigo         Madras         0         70         1         00           Gambier         0         60         0         07	그럼 옷 흙 흘 운 빼를 운 안의 집	Rice- C. C Standard B	2 75 2 85 2 85 2 95
No- 13	Madder         0 09 0 12           Sumac         45 00 50 00           Tin         Crystals	Cat Glass ····	Burmah. per 100 lbs.	8 75 4 50 4 85 4 40
\$7; 5 to .35;	FISH	Manufacturer	Crovina. Java Carolina. Java Pot Barley, bag 98 Iba. Pearl Barley, per Ib. Tapicca. Pearl per Ib. Tapicca. Flake, per Ib. Corn, 2 Ib. tins. Peas, 2 Ib. tins.	5 75 2 25 0 08 0 03 0 08
des, ern,	Labrador Herrings, half bris. 525 550 Mackerel, No. 2, bris. 000 300 Mackerel, No. 2, bris.	(ES)	Corn, 2 lb. tins. Salmon, 4 dozen case	0 03 0 03 1 20 0 85 1 00 1 40
and	Green Cod, large		String Beans	1 25 0 86
in	Large dry Gaspe per qntl.       5 25 5 50         Salmon, bris. Lab. No. 1       17 50         Salmon, British Columbia, bris.       9 00         Salmon, British Columbia, half bris.       800		HARDWARE— Antimony Tin: Block, L & F. per lb.	and the second of
own eds.	Boneless Cod		Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. Tin, Strip, per lb. Copper: Ingot, per lb.	0 82
but of	Skinlens Cod, case 475 Loch Fyne Herrings, keg 100 FLOUR-	<u>U</u>	Cut Nail Schedule -	an objection
The 7 of	Ogilvie's Royal Household	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	Extras-Over and above 80d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails	2 25 2 80
gets ies.	Strong Bakers 5 80 Winter Wheat Patents 540 5 50 Straight Boller	BIRMINGHAM,	Coil Chain-No. 6 No. 5 No. 4	0 00 0 10 0 00 0 091 0 00 0 08
eri- and and	Superfine         2 45 2 60           Bule Oats         4 20 4 30           Rolled Oats         4 90 5 10	England.	4 inch	0 00 0 07
in- un-	Bran, in bags	Special Prices to Canadians under New	74 inch 7-16 inch Coil Chain-No. 1/2 9-16	0 00 3 70 0 00 8 55 0 00 8 40
0ss- 15		Tariff.	% and 1 inch.	•0 00 8 10 •0 00 8 05
of	Choicest Creamery	T NICETIN	Galvanized Staples- 100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	bi tore dell' tote b 2 850
ned les	Good to Choice	L. NICKLIN; NAIL and PAINT KEGS.	Galvanized Iron-	નાહ્યાં તેવી
and the	Cheese- Finest Western white	MAIL and PAINT KEUS. 	Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet , do., 28 gauge	8 65 8 90
niet niet les	Finest Eastern	SHEET IRON & IRON PLATE WORK, DESPATCH WORKS, SMETHWICK,	No. 2 and larger	8 90
ers the	Eggs         0         28         0         24           Best Selected         0         21         0         21         21           Limed         0         21         21         21         21         21         21         21         21         21         21	Birmingham, - England.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Lar lots} & \text{ron, per 100 lot.} \\ \text{Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18} \\ \text{Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20} \\ \text{Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22} \\ \text{Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24} \end{array}$	1 70 2 25 2 25 2 40
en-d ac <b>e</b>	No. 2	Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff, 331-3 per cent. in favour of England.	Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24	

WHOLESALE PRICES CU	RRENT.	ESTABLISHED 1858.	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT	<b>r</b> . '
Montreal, Dec. 1, 190	4.	E. Wigley	Montreal, Dec. 1, 1904.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF	Name of Article. Wholesale	-
HARDWARECON	\$ C \$ C	0.00 10 0000 000	LEATHER	e.
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28 Boiler plates, iron, ½ inch Boolier plates, iron, 3-16 inch Boop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras. Canada Plates—	2 55 2 75 2 10 2 10 2 40	Kitchen	No.         2.         B. A. Spanish Sole         0         25         0           No.         3.         B. A. Spanish Sole         0         24         0         24         0         28         0         1 </td <td>26 25 29 27 29 27 28 28 38 37 35</td>	26 25 29 27 29 27 28 28 38 37 35
Full Polish Ordinary, 62 sheets Ordinary 75 sheets Black Iron Pipe, 14 inch 14 inch 1 inch 1 inch	8 50 2 80 2 8t 2 40 2 07 2 07 2 84 2 90 4 15 5 63	alia & Fire	Kip Skins, French         0 60 0           English         0 45 0           Canada Kip         0 50 0           Hemlock Calf         0 70 0           Hemlock Light         0 50 0           French Calf         0 85 1           Splits, light and medium         0 22 0           Snitz, heavy         0 17 0	56 60 70 60 10 25 20 20
1½ inch         1½ inch         Per 100 feet nett.         2 inch         Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond         Steel, Spring, 100 lbs.         Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.         Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs.	6 76 9 00 0 07 2 50 1 90 1 80 2 60	en Fenders	Deather Dott, Carbo, per ft.         0         16         0           Pebble Grain         0         12         0           Clove Grain         0         12         0           B. Calf         0         15         0           Brush (Cow)         Kid         0         11         0           Buff         0         38         0         38         0           Russetts, light         0         35         0         25         0	10 18 14 12 20 12 12 16 40 80 40
Steel, Machinery         Steel, Harrow Tooth         Tin Plates—         IO Ooke, 14 x 20         ID Charcoal         IX Charcoal         Terne. Plate IC, 20 x 28         Russian Sheet Iron         Lion & Crown, tinned sheets	2 75 2 50 3 50 3 75 4 50 6 50 0 10	Ritchen Kitchen	Russetts, Saddlers', dozen         7 50 8           Imt. French Call.         0 65 0           Dengoia, extra         0 88 0           Dongoia, extra         0 20 0           Dongoia, No. 1         0 14 0           Colored Pebbles         0 13 0           Colored Calf         0 16 0	00 \$5 \$5 42 22 16
Lion & Crown, tinned sheets 22 and 24 gauge case lots 86 gauge Sheet Shet, 100 lbs., less 17% per cent Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs Zinc- Spelter, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 75 \\ 7 & 75 \\ 3 & 15 \\ 0 & 044 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 7 & 00 \\ 1ess & 30 \\ p.c. \\ 6 & 25 \end{array}$	105 Upper Trinity Street, BIRMINGHAM, Eng. OUR NEW GARDEN	Castor Oil, barrels 007 0	60 50 00. 50 09 09
Black         Sheet iron, per 100 lbs           8 to 16 gauge	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hose Menders Are far and away THE BEST.	Lard Uii         0 60 0           Linseed, raw, nett         0 43 0           Linseed, boiled, nett         0 46 0           Uive, pure         1 05 1           Olive, extra, qt, per case.         8	75 65 46 48 15 70 78
Wire         Plain galvanized, No. 5         Second secon	3 50 3 00 2 30 8 00 3 05	Anyone can use them. Leaks and Bursts mended in a few moments at trifling cost.	Benzine 0 21 0 Gasoline 0 21 0 GLASS-	
do         do         No. 12	2 45 2 55 8 55 8 70 3 95 2 50 f.o.b.	Send 1s. 6d. for Sample Box and Lists.	Second Break, 50 feet	70 80 25 45 00 25
Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25 Net extra. Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	2 15 base.	TOLEDO WORKS.	PAINTS, &c.	20
ROPE- Sisal, base	2 15 Dase,	ASTON BROOK - STREET. Birmingham, Eng.	Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs 5 00 5 Do. No. 1	874 60
do       7-16 and up         do       % and up         do       5-16 and up         do       34 and up         do       8-16 and up         Manilla, 7-16 and larger       36 and larger         do       8-16 and larger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 11_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 11_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 14 \\ 0 \ 14_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 15 \end{array}$	Popular Route to World's Fair. The Grand Trunk Railway System are	DO. NO. 4         374 9           White lead, dry         50 5           Red Lead         400 5           Venetian Red, English         1.75 2           Yellow Ochre, French         0450 0           Whiting, ordinary         0450 0           Whiting, Childers'         060 0	50 50 00 25 50 70
do ½ and larger do 8-16 and larger Lath yarn WIRE NAILS— Base Price carload Less than carload Sd extra	0 15 0 15 0 10 2 25 2 30	in receipt of a letter from Mr. E. C. Bowler, of Bethel, Me., who has just re- turned from the World's Fair, St. Louis, with his second personally conducted party of one hundred and five people	English Cement, cask         2 00 2           Belgian Cement         1 65 1           German Cement         2 00 2           United States Cement         1 90 2           Fire Bricks, per 1,000         15 00 22           Fire Clay, 2'0 lb. pkgs.         0 75 1           Rosin         4 50 7	90 30 30 00 25
3d f extra         3d extra         4d and 5d extra         6d and 7d extra         8d and 9d extra         10d and 12d extra         10d and 20d extra	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 05 \\ \end{array} $	from Maine and New Hampshire. Mr. Bowler says: "My party were the hap- piest group of people I ever saw. Every- thing from start to finish proved beyond	Glue         0 08 0           Domestic Broken Sheet         0 08 0           French Casks         0 08 0           American White, barrels         0 16 0           Coopers' Glue         0 20 0           Brunswick Green         0 14 0           French Imperial Green         0 12 0	09 14 20 25 10
BOd to 60d extra BUILDING PAPER— Dry Sheeting, roll Tarred Sheeting, roll HIDES—	Base 0 40 0 50	their anticipations, and they were delight- ed with the service of the Grand Trunk Railway System. I wish to express to you on behalf of the party our apprecia- tion of all the courtesy and kindness ex-	No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon.       0 65         a Furniture Varnish, per gallon.       0 75         Brown Japan       0 60         Orange Shellac, No. 1       2 40         Orange Shellac, pure       2 65         White Shellac       2 90         Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel       1	70 00 75 75 50 751 00
Montreal Green Hides— Montreal, No. 1 Montreal, No. 8 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted oured and inspected.	0 08 0 09 0 07 0 08 0 06 0 07	tended to us en route. The train ar- rangements were ideal throughout the trip and carried out with precision and with a view to the comfort of the party.	Putty, in bladders	85 191 Boren Field the tr the w
Sheepakins Olips	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 90 0 11 0 13 0 09 0 11 1 50 2 00	My next and final party will start on October 17th over precisely the same route as before, giving the same attrac- tions, including a day at Montreal and a day at Niagara Falls."	Canadian Washed         0         24         0           North-West         0.174         0         36         0           Buenos Ayres         0.36         0         36         0         0         0           Natal, greasy         0.00         0	184 42 00 22 51,



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logue, which describes in detail many of the principal goods they manufacture.

This company are thoroughly equipped for the prompt handling of export business and shall be pleased to attend to such, or to enquiries relating thereto with the utmost despatch. Special quotations given for stampings and press work, Extra attention given to polishing, plating and correct finish. Special quotations for quantities.

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Fair. On the very handsome cover are illustrations of two beautiful statues displayed at the Fair, emblematic of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, embossed with steel die in high relief. The book contains 48 pages with descrip-tive matter of the main features of the Exposition profusely illustrated and embodies the latest and best maps of the doubt the most artistic and beautifully City of St. Louis, showing street car gotten up publication that has been is-sued in connection with the World's nap of the World's Fair grounds, and

## The Pior Cabinet

Bir

a large m way Syste from the ] and attra real to th "How to 1 all informa to the Fai cation is n everybody be a handy the Exposi four cents G. T. Bell. Agent, Mon The Gran daily doubl from Monta don, etc.

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there is off most gene e fact that esent in t d nger that ken in t quent inspe in stock. Prominent these goods tirm of S. A. a special stu n ny years,

On the

and hanging general tin p trated sheet, fifty differen and hanging ble burners, n but all denot tion and durs

Hundreds coal oil lante trated are sol THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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a large map of the Grand Trunk Railway System showing the route to and from the Fair, as well as variable routes and attractive side trips that will apreal to their patrons. A chapter on "How to Reach St. Louis" is given, and all information that prospective visitors to the Fair are looking for. The publication is not only one that will interest everybody who secures a copy, but will be a handy guide to those who take in the Exposition. Copy can be had for four cents in stamps, on application to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Scent. Montreal.

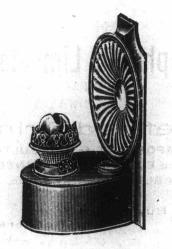
The Grand Trunk are operating daily double service direct to St. Louis from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc.

#### LAMPS, LANTERNS, ETC.

On the manufacture of these goods there is often reason for comment, by a most general necessity there is ever the fact that as articles of common and esent in their use an element of such d nger that too much care cannot be t ken in their manufacture and subsequent inspection prior to being placed is stock.

manufacturers of Prominent among these goods is the Birmingham Eng., tion of S. A. West. Mr. West has made -pecial study of this class of goods for many years, as maker of petroleum, wall and hanging lamps, lanterns, etc., and general tin plate working. In an illustrated sheet, before us, is shown some filly different styles of lanterns, wall and hanging lamps, both single and double burners, none of which are high priced but all denoting simplicity in construction and durability for use.

Hundreds of thousands of ordinary coal oil lanterns such as are here illustrated are sold throughout Canada every year, and with the rapid growth of country population, double the number must shortly be required. We would suggest to interested readers that they write this prominent manufacturing firm, who being in a position to make these goods as low as man can make them, can, in turn, quote prices for export here as low as man can quote them.



Canadian The tariff admits such goods when of English make, to pass customs at a discount of one-third from the duty charges exacted on such goods when coming from any other country.

There are many improved designs shown in this firm's illustrations, which should at once commend themselves to the Canadian hardware trade as quick The best way to become acsellers. quainted with them is by writing. Address for price list and particulars, Mr. S. A. West, Fisher Street Works, Birmingham, England.

#### -Mr. G. Hutchinson, general merchant, Alliston, Ont., has compromised with his creditors ta 50c in the dollar. The liabilities were heavy.

#### MANUFACTURE OF CARTRIDGE CASES ETC.

1287

Among the largest and best known firms in Great Britain, engaged in the production of cartridge cases for military and sporting rifles, as well as of the heavier cases intended for naval and military ordnance, is that of The Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Limited, whose works are known as Adderley Park Rolling Mills, Birmingham,

In seeking out a manufacturing company with which to do business the extent and reputation of such plants and companies often go a long way in satisfying those interested. There are, of course, many lines of industry in which extent of plant, etc., are not a matter of interest, for the reason that merest superficial inspection is all that's necessary in order to know that the goods are all right. But in the matter of such goods as this article has reference to, it is of the highest importance that the manufactory where they are made should be so large in extent as to be of itself an assurance that perfection in work, with careful inspection of all output exists. And back of all that good reputation is enjoyed, the result of care,. accuracy, and self-interest in every detail, together with modern machinery and a plant of "sufficient dimensions to ensure all work being done at a minimum of cost. The simple fact that some 1,300 hands are steadily employed at Adderley Park Mills, by The Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Limited, is sufficient to convince any and all the interested that this company must have a representative plant covering a large expanse of territory.

These mills are advantageously situated in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham, are engaged in metal rolling and in the production of cartridge cases of all kinds. The machinery used in the production of these is of the very latest design, and is sufficiently varied

some cover are utiful statues blematic of the Pacific Ocean, in high relief. es with descripfeatures of the trated and emst maps of the ing street car eatures, also a r grounds, and

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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

and complete to produce every requisite for the fuiliment of orders entrust ed to the company by British, Colonial and foreign governments. In the industrial section of the works, metal rolling in brass, cupro-nickel, and other alloys is carried on; and, by means - of novel and specially designed plant, brass wire, tubes, coilings, etc., are produced on an extensive scale.

The differential tariff makes a reduction of 33 1-3 on such goods entering Canada, if made in England.

Our interested readers should write for prices. etc., to The Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Ltd., Adderley Park Mills, Birmingham, Eng.

THE COUNTY CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

As manufacturing chemists and oil refiners the County Chemical Co., Ltd.,Birmingham, Eng., hold a high place in the public estimation for purity and excellence of all goods handled and manufactured by them. This company was established some twelve years ago, in a chemist's shop in the vicinity of Birmingham. Mr. Wilfrid Hill the managing director, was at that time practising as a chemist at Coleshill and seeing opportunities in the cycle boom, launched out in the manufacture of various goods required by cyclists, such as cycle oils, enamels, repairs outfits, rubber solution, and sundries m constant demand in the cycle world. The result was the development of a very large and lucrative trade, employing eight representatives in the United Kingdom, and other representatives on the Continent, and throughout the English Colonies, excepting Canada. The advent of the motor has given a further impetus to the business, and has been responsible for a further extension of manufacturing premises. The secret of success is, without doubt, the practical and scientific knowledge of the director of the company, who, having had many years' experience in practical chemistry and pharmacy, was able to bring this knowledge into operation. and produce articles of the highest value to the cycle and motor world.

In these days of manipulation and combounding of articles which are surrounded by a certain cloak of mystery. articles which cannot be detected in their imperfections except by analyzing, arties which are occasionally known by the mixer to contain more foreign ingredients than otherwise, it is pleasing to note the guarantee of protection offered by the County Chemical Company in all their dealings. Their lines are worth your consideration. Their price list should be in your hands. A post card will secure a copy by return mail. The County Chemical Company Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists and Oil Refiners, Moor street, Birmingham, Eng.

To any in the trade not already acquainted with the differential tariff, and hesitating about sending orders across the Atlantic we would say that there is a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. in the duty on such goods as the above-named **Gommercial Street**,



when entering Canada, if of English make, as against those coming from any other country, the United States, Germany, etc., this making quite a reduction in cost laid down. Address this company for price list, etc., and obtain full particulars of what they are pre-pared to furnish. If they can save a percentage and furnish superior goods in better selling shape those in the trade should know of it; and their testimonials giving evidence of this on the part of many unsolicited customers, an investigation by way of a trial order, or the obtaining of details, would seem to be in order.

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This is a well-known firm in Birmingham, Eng., engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic machinery for forging and flanging, bridge flooring, conveyor troughs, scrap bundling, cotton pressing, seed crushing, oil extracting, tea presses, and baling of all kinds; also plate bending and straightening rolls. There is no railway or engineering works complete without this firm's bending press, absolutely the best for making metal sleep-In a country progressing rapidly ers. as Canada is and must during the next

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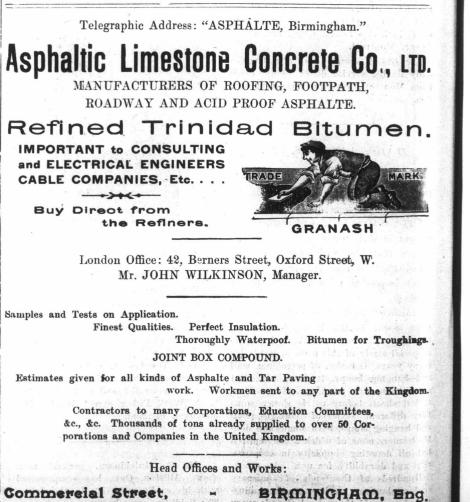
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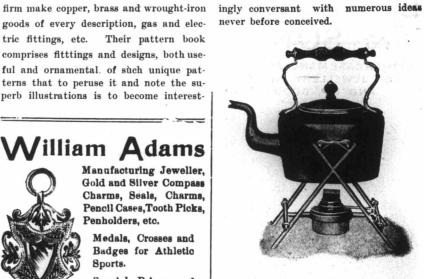
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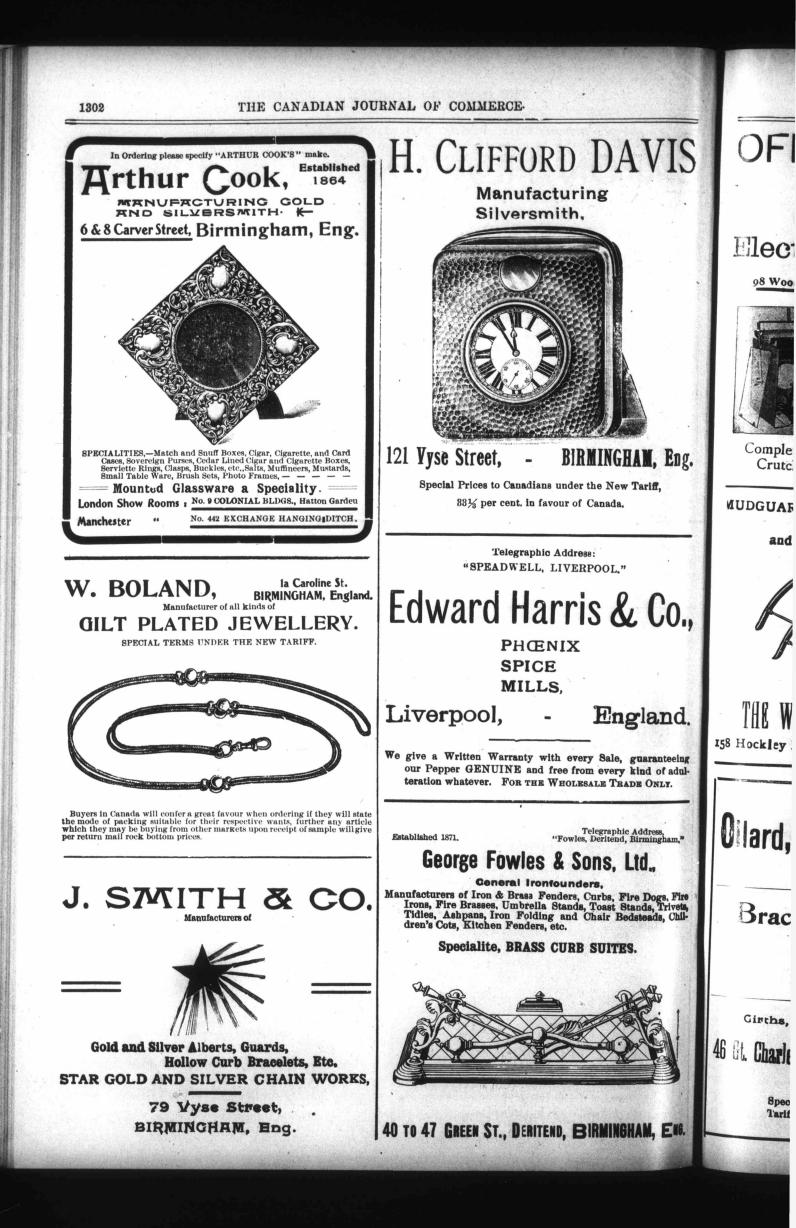


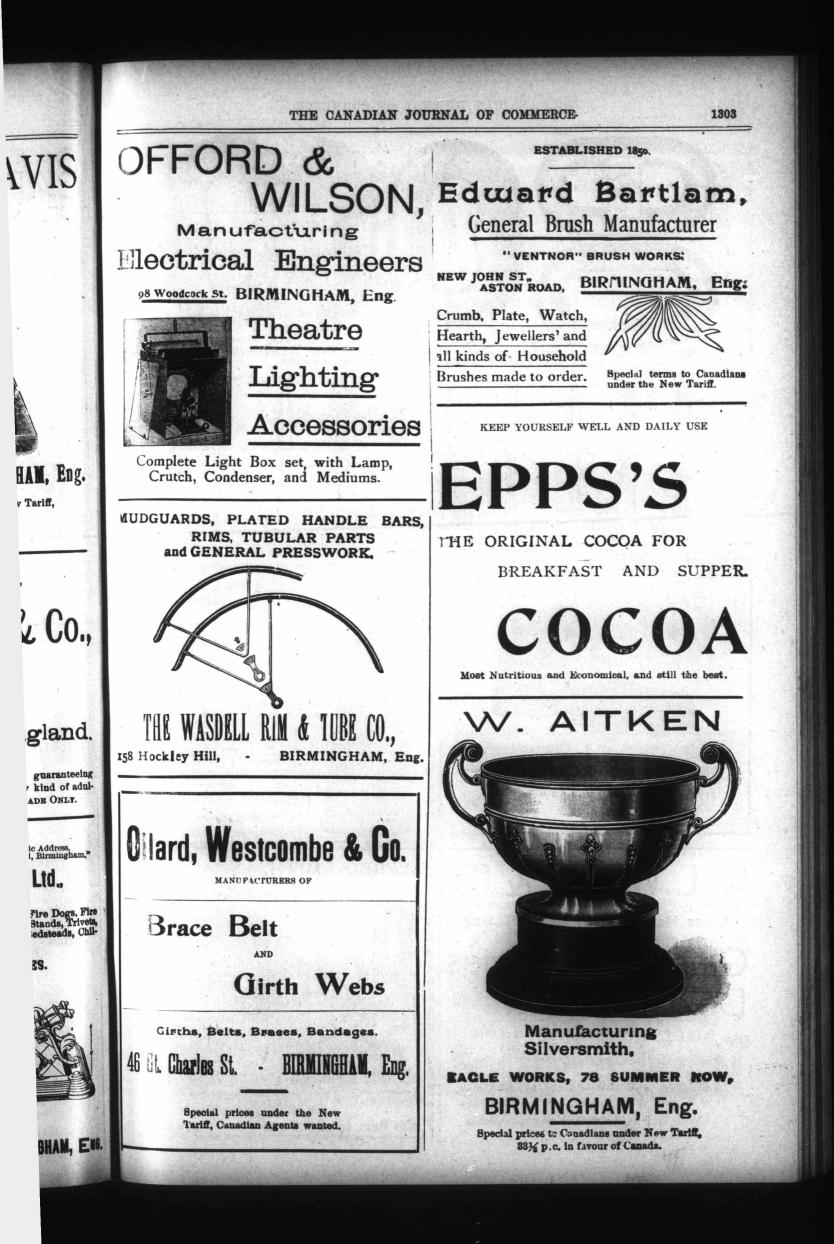








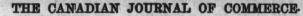












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