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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCIE

The Chartered Banks.	The Charterof Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL. (ISTABLISHED 1817.) Inserported by Act of Parliament. Ipital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.000 Served Fund 8,4-00,000.000 derved Fund 8,4-00,000 derved Fund 8,8-00,000 derved Fund 8,8-00,000 derved Fund 9, 100,000 derved fund 9, 100,000		<section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
IN NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Nid., Bank of Montreal. The Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: adon, Bank of Montreal, 52 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agenta, 50 Wall Street. Cage-Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: don-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The Union Bank of London. "The National Provincial Bank of England erpool-The Bank of Idverpool, Ltd. tland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: "The Bank of New York. N.B.A.	THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1866. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. Capital, all paid-up, 92,800,000 Reserve Fund, 92,800,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Wm. Molson Macpherson, President. S. H. Ewing, President. Wm. Molson Macpherson, President. S. H. Ewing, President. Wm. Molson Macpherson, President. S. H. Ewing, President. Markiand Molson, LL-Col. F. C. Beendaw. JAMES FLIOT, General Manager. A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches: W. H. Draper, Inspector. H. Lockwood W. W. L, ChiDman, Asst. Inspectors	Corporation: New York Chase National Bank; First National Bank; Chicago. Illinois Trust and Sav- ings Bark San Francisco, First National Bank; Nevada National Pank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1886. St. Stephen, N.B. Capital, Reserve, F. H. TODD J. F. GRANT, AGENTS: London-Mesure Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globs National Bank. Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal. WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.
 ⁴⁴ National Bank ef Commerce in N.T. ton-The Merchants' Natienal Bank. ⁴⁵ J. B. Moors & Co. ⁴⁶ I. B. Moors & Co. ⁴⁷ The Marine Bank, Buffalo. Francisco-The First National Bank. ⁴⁶ The Anglo-Californian Bank. ⁴⁷ on the Anglo-Californian Bank. ⁴⁸ Orteo The State State	BRANCHES; Acton. Que. Alvinston Ont. Alvinston Ont. Arthabarka wille. Que. Montreal. Stookville, Ont. St. Calmer. Calgary, Alberta, Chesterville. Chesterville. Chesterville. Chesterville. Charten Gue. St. Branch. St. Branch	DIVIDEND No. 41. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three ord One-half per cent, has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, being at the state of seven per cent, per samue, and that the state ull be due and parable on and after will be closed from the 18th to the Sist of M rch. Michael State of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the Sist of M rch. Notice is also given that the Twanty-first Annual Method of the Sharel olders of the Bank will be hered on WEDNNEDAY, the sth Dav of APRIL way of Method Sister of the Bank. Of the hered on WEDNNEDAY, the sth Dav of APRIL way of the Sharel olders of the Bank will be hered on Of Directors and such other business as up order of the Board. By order of the Board. T. H. MONILLAN,
DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President. WM. H. BEATTY, Esq., - Vice-President. Heary Oawthra, Esq., ert Reford, Esq., Charles Staart, Esq., William George Gooderham, Esq., n Waldie, John J. Long O. S. Hyman, M.P. DUNOAN COULSON, - General Manager. ph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. Millbrook, Ont., St. Catharinea. Millbrook, Ont., Sudbary Ont., ph Hereboro', Wallacebung. BANKERS: adon, EngThe London City and Midland Gago-First National Bank. reful attention given to the collection	London, Liverpool-Par's Bank, Not Collowings, London, Liverpool-Par's Bank, Ltd. Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand -The Union Bank of Australia and New Zealand -The Union Bank of South Africa - The Standard Bank of South Africa, Vimited. France Societe General. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, An'werp-La Banque D'Anvers. ('hina and Japan-Houg Kong and Shangha Banking Cornoration. Cubu-Banco Nacional de Cuba. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank: National City Bank: Hanover National Bank: National City Bank: Goordidelphia-Philadelphia Nationvi Bank: Fourth Street National Bank: Fourth Trust Co. Boston-State National Bank: Fourth State. Casco National Bank. Chicago-First Na- ional Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo- Third National Bank. Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First Sutional Bank. Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First Sutional Bank. Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First Sutional Bank of Commerce. Seattle, Netson-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Seattle, Wash-Boston National Bank: Commerce. Seattle, Wash-Boston National Bank.	Andread Bark of Montroret Mathematical Bark of Montroret Montroret Mathematical Bark of Montr

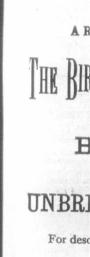
		The Chartered Banks.
		BANK OF NOVA SCOT
	La Banque Nationale.	INCORFORATED 1882.
	EEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	Ospital Paid-up
	Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00 Capital Subscribed, 1,500,000.00	
	Gapital Paid-Up,	CHARLES ABORIBALD Vice-Pres
	Undivided Profits, 60,161.10	GEO, S. CAMPBELL, HEOTOB MCINE
	DEBETORS: R. AUDETTE, President.	Head Office, - HALIFAX. N.S.
	A. B. Dupuis, Vice-President. Mon. Judge A. Chauveau,	General Manager's Office, TORONTO, H. C. McLuon, Gen. Manager.
The Considion Dank of Commore	N. Rioux, Nas. Fortier, V. Chateauvert. J. B. Laliberté.	D. WATERS, Superintendent of Branches.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	P. LAFRANCE, Manager. N. Lavore, Inspector.	H. A. FLEMMING, Secretary to the Bo GEO. SANDERSON, Insp'r. W. CALDWELL, In
	Branches :	BRANCHES.
STORY OF LAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	Quebee, St. Hyacinthe, Que., do (St. Roch), Joliette, Que.,	Dartmouth. Digby, Glace Bay, Granville F Halifax, Kentville Liverpool. New Glasgow, I Sydney, Oxford, Parreboro, Picton. Pugwash,
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian	do (St. Johns St.) St. Johns, P.Q., Montreal, Rimouski, Que.	Sydney, Oxford, Parraboro, Picton, Pugwash,
Bank of Commerce will be held in the Board	Ottaws, Ont., Murray Bay, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., Montmagny, Que., St. Francois, Beauce, Que., Fraserville. Que.	In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, Ot
Room of the Bank, corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day	BL MATIA do St Cantwin One	In Quebec-Montreal and Pasnehiac
of April A.D. 1903. at the hour of twelve o'clock	Chicoutimi, Que., Nicolet, Que	In Manitoha-Winnipeg.
noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass a	Roberval. Que., Coaticook, Que. Baie St. Paul, Que. Plessisville, Que. Lévis, Que.	Fredericton, Moncton, Newcestle Port Plat-
by-law for increasing the Capital Stock of the	Levis, Que.	Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, W stock.
Bank by the sum of \$2,000,000.	Agents-London, EngThe National Bank of Scotiand, Lt'd. Paris, France-Oredit Lyonnais,	In P.E. Island-Obarlottetown and Summer In Newfoundhand-Harbor Grace and St. Jol
By order of the Board of Directors.	New York-First National Bank. Boston, Mass National Bank of Redemption.	In West Indian-Kingston, Jamaica. In United States - Roeton, Mass.: Chicago.
B. E. WALKER,	Prompt attention given to collections.	
General Manager.		THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$2,900,000 Reserve Fund, \$2,90
Dated February 24th, 1908.	Imperial Bank of Canada.	
	Capital authorized \$4,000,000	E. B. OSLER, M.F., President WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
	Capital (paid up) \$2,868,982 Rest 2,438,695	A. W. Austin, James J. Foy K. C. M P.
(***)	T. R. MERRITT, President.	DOMINION RANK-HWAD OF
	D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President. Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray	Corner King and Yonge Sta., TOBON' BRANCHES:
	T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendris, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	Belleville, Ont. Montreal, Que. Boissevain Man. Napanee, Ont.
	D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.	Brampton, Ont. Orillis, Ont.
	W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector	Cobourg, Ont. Seaforth, Ont.
	BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. BESSEX, Niagars Falls. Sault Ste. Marie	Deloraine, Man. Selkirk, Man. Gravenhurst Ont. Stanstead. Que,
	Galt, Ottawa. Toronto.	Grenfell. Man. Uxbridge, Ont. Guelph, Ont. Whithy Ont
Traders Bank of Canada (Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).	Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland, Ingersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock.	Huntsville, Ont. Wingham, Ont. Lindsav, Ont. Winnineg, Man.
(incorporated by Act of Parliament 1886). Capital Paid Up, 1,6 0.000 Reserve Fund, 350,000	Listowel, St. Catharines, BRANCH IN QUEBECMontreal.	I ondon Ont. North End Br., Win'
	BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto.
C. D. Warren, Esq. President. How, J. R. STRATTON, Vice-President.	Calgary, Alta. Revelatoka, B.C.	Dundas Street, Toronto.
John Drynan, Esq. C. KLOEFFER, Esq. M.P. Toronto. Guelph.	Cranbrook, B.C. Rosthern. Sask. Edmonton, Alta. Strathcons, Alta.	Market Branch, Toronto. Queen Street West, Toronto.
C. S. WILCOX, Esq., Hamilton.	Ferguson. B.C. Vancouver. B.C. Golden, B.C. Victoria, B.C.	Sherbourne Street. Toronto. Spadina Avenue, Toronto.
W. J. SHEFFARD, Waubaushene. Head Office, - Toronto.	Nelson, B.C. Wetas kiwin, Alta. Portage La Prairis, Man. Winnipeg, Man.	Drafts on all parts of the United States, G
	Prince Albert, Sask.	Dinain and the Continent of Europe hought and a
BRANCHES :	AGENTSLondon, Eng., Llovds Bank Limited, New York, Bank of Montreal, Bank of the Man-	Letters of Credit issued available in all part Europa. China, Japan and the West Indies.
yimer, Lakefield, Sault Ste, Marie,	hattan Co Bank of America. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of	HALIFAX BANKING C
Beetor, Leamington, Schomberg, Burlington, Newcastle, Stratford,	redit issued available in any part of the world.	Incorporated 1979
rayton, North Bay, Strathroy, Jutton, Orillia, St. Mary's,	UNION BANK OF CANADA	Capital Paid-Up,
Simira, Owen Sound, Sturgeon Falls, Glencos, Port Hope, Sudbury,	ESTABLISHED 1865	HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
rand Valley, Prescott, Ont., Tilsonburg,	Capital Authorized, - \$3,000,000. Capital Subcribed \$2,250,000.	
damilton, Rodney, Woodstock.	Capital, Paid-up, \$2,236,000, HEAD OFFICE UKBEC.	ROBIE UNIAGER, President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. JOEN MACNAR, W. J. G. THOMSON, W. N. WIGEW.
reat Britain-The National Bank of Scotland, lew York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank.	Board of Directors: ANDERW PROMEOR. MEQ., Freedent.	H. N. WALLACE, Cashier. A. ALLAN, Inspector.
Montreal—TheQuebec Bank.	HON. JOEN SHABPLES, Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esc., B. J. Hale, Esq.	BRANCHES-Nova Scotia: Halifar Ambanat
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.	E. Giroux, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq.,	nort Lunenhurg Middleton New Claming, Loc
Capital Subscribed, - \$1,999.700 Capital Paid-up, - 1.967.000	Wm. Shaw. Esq. General Manager.	New Brunswick Sectorille St. Truro, Winds
Capital Paid-up, - 1,967,000 Reserve Fund, - 950,000 DIRBOTORS.	B. E. Webb, G. Billiett, F. W. S. Crispo, H. B. Shaw, Supt. Western Branches.	Bank and Branches New York Bank and Branches
President. MP Vice Pres		Bank, Boston-Suffolk National Bank Londe England-Parr's Bank, Limited.
Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,	Alexandria, Ont. Indian Hd., N.W.T. Qu'Appelle	
L. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Gen'l Manager	Arcola, N.W.T. Kemptville Ont. Quebec, Que. Balur, Man Killarney, Man do St. Louis St	The BANK OF OTTAWA
A. BEBTRAND, Assistant Manager H	lirtle, Man, Lethbridge.w.w.TBapid City, Man	Capital (Authorized) Capital (Fully paid-up) \$8,000, Rest, 1,865,
Hand Office, Wontreal Inspector O	oissevain, Man. Lumsden. N. w TRegina, N. W.T. algary, N.W.T. Macieod, N.W.T. Russell, Man.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
BANCHES - Joliette, P Q.St. Jarome, P.Q.	ardston. N.W.T. Medicine Hat, N.W.T	GEORGE HAY, President DAVID MACLAREN, Vice-President
Sorel, P.Q. 1756 " "	arieton Place, O. N. W. T. Shelburge, Oct	Henry Newell Bate. John Burns Frager How
Sherbrooke, P.Q. 2217 Notre Dame "	arman, Man. Merrickville, Ont Shoal Lake Man rystal City, M. Melita, Man. Sintaluta F. w. T. ypress River, M. Minnedosa, Man. Smith's Falla, O.	Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perlar,
Vankleek Hill, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.	eloraine. Man. Montreal, Que Souris, Man. Idebury, N. W. T Moosomin, N. W.T. Toronto, Ort.	GEO. BURN, Gen. Mgr D. M. FINNTE Ottawa W.
CORRESPONDENTS-Nati'al Park Bank, Nat'l Bank	amonton N w.T Moose Jaw, N. W.T. Virden, Man.	Branches: Man., Ontario and Oneboo Ale
N America, Nat'l City Bank, Importers & Tra- Grs' National Bank, Mchts National Bank, MM, G		leton Place Cobden Damphin Emerson (G.
	miote Man. Norwood, Ont. Wiarton, Ont.	Hawkesbury, Hull Keewatin Kemptella Lash
iterational Trust Co., National Bank of Redemp- H		Ottaws - Bank street Rideen street Some
on, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Philadelphia ational Bank, The Fourth Street National Bank, H	olland Man	Prince Albert, Rat Portage Renfrew Sharing
ust and Savings Bank, Chicago. The Clydesdale	Poreign Agents:	chester. Winning
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ohn Froctor, Geo Roach, Hon Wm, Gibson, ohn S. Hendrie, M.L.A. A. B. Lee, (Toronto.) , TUBNBOLL, General Manager H. S. STEVEN, Asst. General Manager.	Business Founded 1795.	Clving Strength & Vigour. THE JOR OF COMMERCIAL OF COMMERCIAL COMMERCIAL OF THANCE AND WINDRANCENERCY DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Raileea Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises. ISSUED & VERY FRIDAY MORNIN SUBSCRIPTION. SUBSCRIPTION. SUBSCRIPTION. SUBSCRIPTION. SA SUB Mail Subscribers, Mail Subscribers, Mail Subscribers, SI SE Subscribers, SI SE Mail Subscribers, SI SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE SE

Operaspondents in United States:-New York-Fourth National BK. and Ranover National Bk. Boston-International Truet Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank, Detroit-Detroit National Bank, Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First Nat-ional Bank, Kanase Olty - National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank San Francisco-The Crocker-Woolsworth National Bank. St. Louis-National Bank of Commerce. Commerce. International Bank of Commerce. Commerce.

246 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Attention Given to Special Reporting

From From 5. Et. John. Halifax. Apr. 4, Apr. 6 Apr. 11, Apl. 13 Apl. 18, Apl. 20 Mar. 14, Mar. 16 Mar. 21, Mar. 28 The the largest, fastest landian route. ms are in the central it. Electricity is used provide the lights being igers at any hour of the smoking room on the ms and taterooms are	EXPORT Men's an Army Blu ball
Cabin: \$65.00 and up- ade on Round Trip ool or Londonderry,	All commun
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 York Service donderry. 21st Street, New York From New York. Sat., 7 Mar. Thurs., 2 April 445 to \$*0 Single, to \$*0 Single, to steerage to donderry \$26.00, ers furnished free. these services are not on for all classes of 	Re
n St., Montreal	
COCOA	Hotels, Restauran Confection Jewellers,
od, with all ties intact, nd maintain nd to resist cold. Sold blied JAMES , Homcopa- ondon, Eng.	Chemists, Architects Surveyors Engineers Railways,
COCOA	







Beitorial and Business Offices -Nos. 171 and 173 St. James Street, Head of St. John Street, M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. EW We do not undertake to return unused manuscripts. The Editor cannet under any circumstances un-dertakes 4 courn unused manuscripts, or enter int spendence concerning it.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 1188 WILKINS & DENTON, Boot Manufacturers & Curriers, Contractors to all departments of H.M. Government. London, Manchester, Rushden & Irchester (Northants) Makers of the celebrated Registered Brands : THE "POSTMAN'S BOOT." THE "W VD RAILWAY BOOT " THE "BRITISH-AMERICAN" AND "LIGHTSTRUNG" PATENT WELTED From Balifax. Mar. 30 Apr. 6 Apl. 13 Apl. 20 Mar. 16 Mar 23 , fastest BOOT EXPORTERS to all Markets; goods carefully dried and packed. English, Colonial, American and Continental shapes and styles. SPECIALITIES: , fastest Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Black or Brown, of all descriptions and prices. central is used Army Bluchers, Veldtschæns, Miners', Firemen's, Cycling, Field, Riding, Sea, Sewer and Footis being ur of the on the oms are ball Boots and Shoes and Leggings. Immediate quotations given for any kind of boots or shoes. Enquiries solicited. and up-d Trip All communications to Chief Office : 42, Basinghall St., London, E.C., Eng. itional. Telegraphic Address: BOOTMAKING, LONDON. Cuts will be inserted as soon as received. ow, Bel-Private Wire to Works. Telephone 320 Holborn. KNIITING HARRISON Established 1780. ISENS GLASS v York. 7 Mar. 8 April WORKS Latest Improvements. All sizes to work by Hand or Power. Single, Cabin, age to 6.00, ree. are not uses of KNITS STOCKINGS, SOCKS, and all kind of OFFICES. ONDON. Knitted Garments in WOOL, SILK & COTTON, 78 Farringdon 78 STREET. Circular Machines for E.C. Plain and Ribbed Un-ENGLAND. der-vests, Power Frames, Presses, Winding GLASS FOR and Linking Mach-Hotels, Ships' ines, &c. Fittings, Restaurants, Confectioners, Hospitals. Specify your requirements. Jewellers, Good Buying Agents Wanted. Iron-Chemists. mongers, Architects, Fancy Surveyors, Engineers, Dealers, Harrison Patent Knitting Machine Co., Limited Railways, Advertisers, Glass and China Dealers. 48 Upper Brook Street, MANCHESTER, Eng. PROPERTY FOR SALE A Reliable and Practically Unbreakable Bicycle Frame. FOR SALE IN CANADA (ABOUT 5 MILES Wert of Niagara Falls) in the Garden of the Dominion, that First-Class THE BIRTWISLE HYDRAULIC JOINTING SYNDICATE, LD., Grain Pasture and Fruit Farm known as "BEECHLANDS," near Thorold and St. Catharines; : bout 1/2 mile from Market, Churches, Schools, etc., about 90 acres Worsley St., fertile loam clay; Fishing Stream, Barns, Stables and other Outhouses, all for £1,500. HULME, Manchester, Eng. Contains large Stone House, Orchard, Grove and Lawn, Gothic Stone Lodge. Are Prepared to arrange with a Factor for the introduction and sale of their Easy Terms. Produces also Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Straw-UNBREAKABLE B.H.J. BICYCLE FRAME. berries, etc. Steam railway to the Falls has been replaced by electric tram through the place. For description see "Canadian Journal of Commerce," March 28th, 1902. Address the owner Full particulars and prices on application. M. S. FOLEY. "Journal of Commerce," Montreal, Canada.

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George Hassell & Sons, Boot & Shoe Manufacturers,

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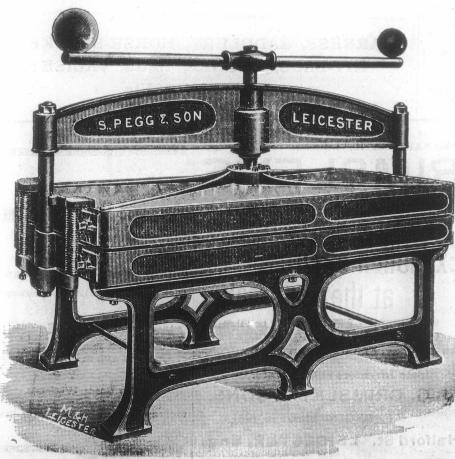
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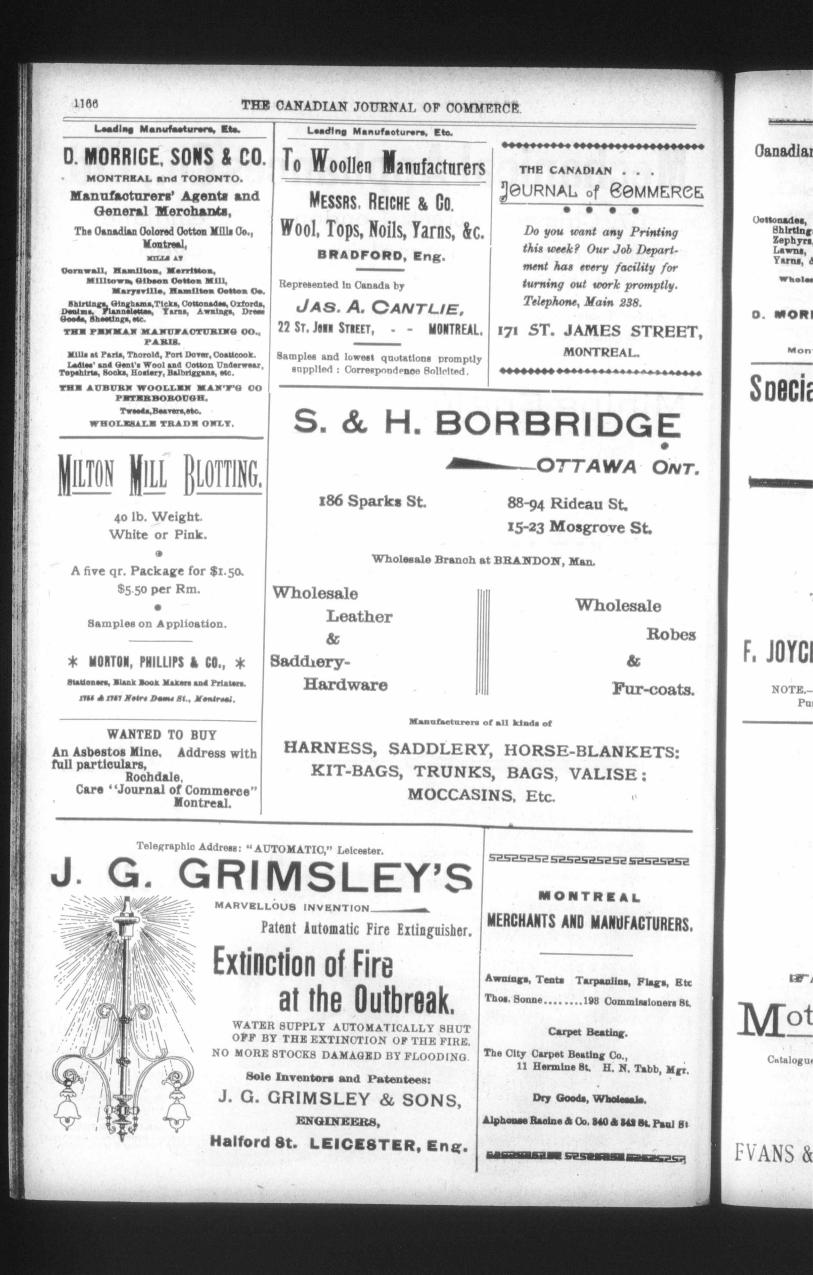
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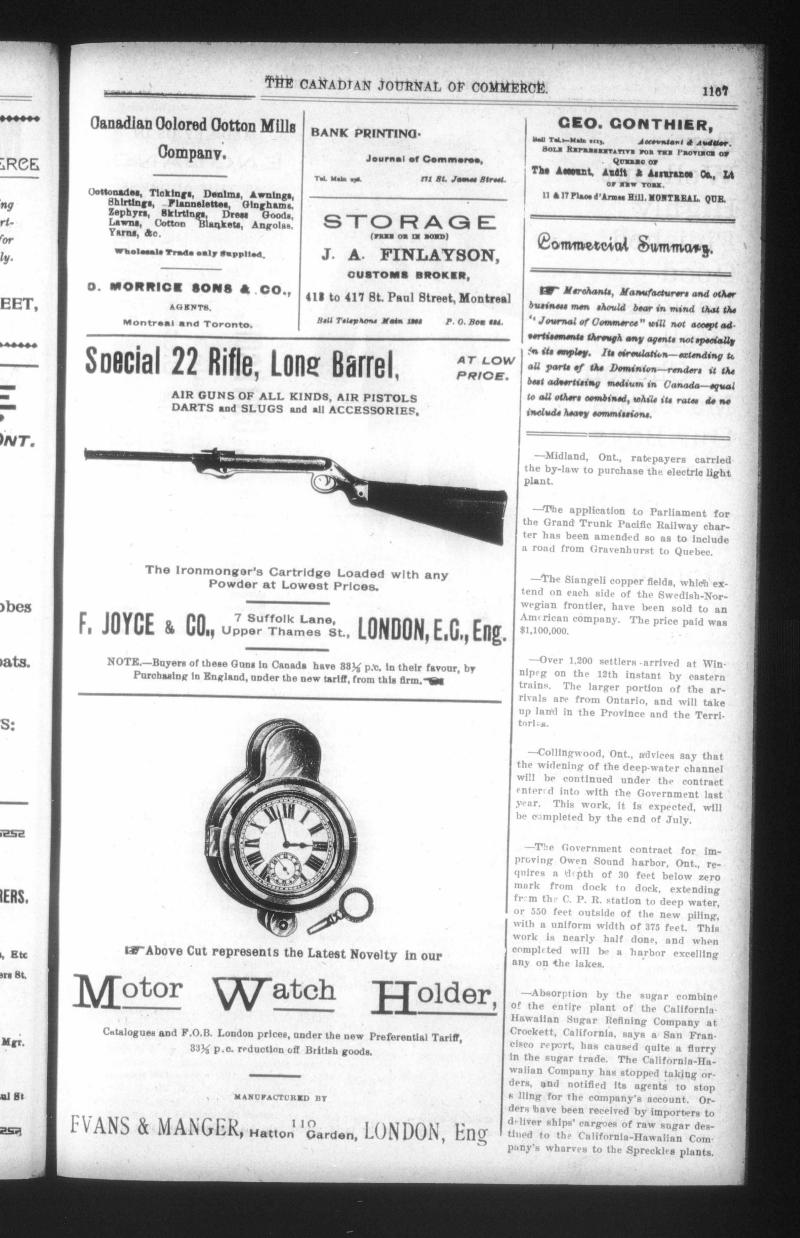
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171 St. James Street.











-The receipts of the Inland Revenue Department for February amounted to \$942,397, an increase of \$29,524 over the same month of 1902.

-The Town of Midland, Ont., submitted a by-law to take over the electric light system to the property-owners, and it was carried by a vote of 186 for to 17 against. The sum voted is \$20,000, of which \$9,600 is for the purchase of the present company's plant, and the balance is for the extensive improvements and additions to the present system.

-A cable from Christiania reports that it has been decided by the Storthing to establish a bank in order to provide cheap loans for workmen desiring to buy land for cultivation or wishing to improve small holdings in their possession. These loans will be given at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent. Even townships and County Councils willing to provide workmen with small holdings may have loans on the same terms.

-The anual meeting of the West Indita Electric Company, Limited, was held at Montreal recently, when the directors submitted their annual report, and the same officers as last year were re-elected. The officers of the company are: Mr. F. E. Wanklyn, president; Mr. J. K. L. Ross, vice-president; Messrs, Porteous, J. R. Wilson, Fayette Brown, W. H. Chapman, and Jas. Hutchison, directors. The operation of the railway for the year shows a net surplus, after providing for interest on bonds and all other charges, of \$29,265, which amount has been added to the surplus of the previous year, and has been expended in additional rolling stock and other permanent improvements to the property.

-Owing to the rapid increase of population in the Northwest Territories and the large areas brought under cultivation, the question of transportation of grain to the markets of the world through Canadian channels is occupying attention at the present session, and a commission will be appointed to report on the whole subject. A short reference is made to the treaty for the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. Attention is drawn to the readjustment of the representation of the several Provinces, in accordance with the B. N. A. act, as a result of the recent decennial census. Bills are promised for the creation of a railway commission, amendment of the patent laws, and the militia act in reference to Chinese immigration, the reorganization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and many others.

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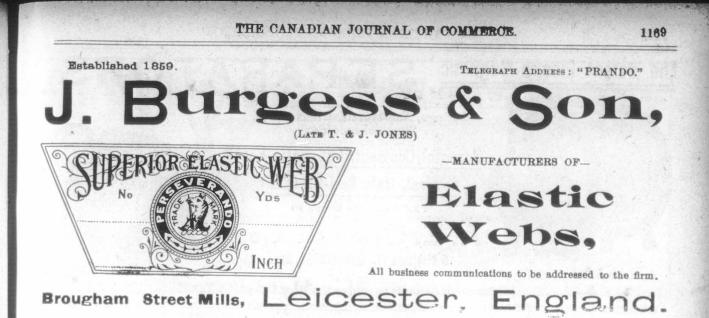
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-We learn from Ottawa that the Imperial authorities have signified their approval of the Dominion Government's recommendation that the British members of the Alaska tribunal consist of Lord Alverston, the Chief Justice of Lord Alverston has England, and two Canadian Judges. expressed his willingness to serve on the tribunal, and his two colleagues from Canada will shortly be chosen. The British Government have also agreed to the nomination of Hon. Clifford Sifton as British agent. Mr. Sifton will devote himself for the next two months, in conjunction with his other duties, to the preparation of Canada's case. Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. Christopher Robinson will be two of the Canadian counsel. They may have a distinguished associate in the person of the Solicitor-General of England.

-We learn from Toronto that at a recent confidential and private meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the time was spent in discussion of individual suggestions for changes in the tariff. About 300 members were present, and although no official official statement was given out it is understood that a resolution was passed favoring a general increase in the tariff. There was but one dissenting voice. A granite dealer, from New Brunswick, opposed the resolution. It is stated that an increase in the tariff would help his business, but that he is a



theoretic free trader. A deputation will shortly proceed to Ottawa to lay the resolutions before the Government. Members are emphatic in their declarations in the approval of preferential tariff, but they wish the general rates advanced in order to secure more protection against the British industries. which profit by it.

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-St. John, N.B., advices state that R. A. Lawlor, K.C., of Chatham, was heard by the Government on behalf of the Messrs. Harmsworth, proprietors of the London Daily Mail, and other British publications. He submitted a proposition in reference to the acquiring of Crown timber lands in Gloucester county for the supply of the pulp and paper mills which Messrs. Harmsworth propose to establish there. It is understood that Messrs. Harmsworth, after making a careful test of the water power at Grand Falls, on the Nepisiguit, the proposed location, are of the opinion that it is sufficient for their purposes, and if the Government will accede to their propositions, they will establish the industry there. One of the features of the proposition is that they be granted long term leases of the lumber lands such as exist in Quebec. The Government promised careful consideration, and the members seem to

think that if the propositions of the Harmsworths, in whole or in part, are granted, legislation will be necessary.

-The following from the opening speech at the present session at Ottawa explains itself:-There have been some sneers over the Government's plans for an improved Atlantic steamship service on the part of those who do not comprehend the matter. To provide a weekly 21-knot steamer service between Canada and Great Britain would be a very costly matter, involving an expenditure far in excess of what our people are prepared to sanction. But measures are being taken to secure two vessels of this speed, so that if the scheme goes through we shall have a fortnightly service equal to that given by steamships of the Campania class running out of New York. In addition there will be a fortnightly service by steamships of a minimum speed of sixteen knots. To some people sixteen knots may seem rather slow, but it is superior to any passenger or freight vessels which enter Canadian ports at present. The Tunisian and Bavarian are perhaps two of the fastest vessels of the Allan fleet, but their steaming capacity does not exceed thirteen and a half or fourteen knots, according to people who should know. The adop-





tionof the Government's policy, therefore, means alternately a service with vessels of the Campania class, and a service from two to two and a half knots ahead of anything we have at present.

-The Government, as announced in the speech from the throne, have decided to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the transportation question and the terminal facilities in Canada. It will consist, says an Ottawa report, so far as can be learned, of three members. One will be a railway expert, and the steamship and mercantile interests also will each have a representative. It is understood that Sir William Van Horne is the railway expert referred to, and that he will be Chairman of the commission. The other two members will be gentlemen in whose experience, knowledge and wisdom the public will have every confidence. Inquiry will be made as to the best means of providing speedy transportation to the seaboard, and of promptly handling our products, especially grain, when they each the Canadian terminals. The commission will doubtless report as to the improvements under way at Port Colborne, which is to be a point of transhipment for grain brought down on the giants which 'navigate the upper lakes, and they will probably also give some attention to the question of whether the depth of the canals is sufficient to meet the growing demands of the grain export trade. The subject is one of paramount importance, and no time will be lost in appointing the commission and getting it under way.

-After much waiting, owing to accidents in preparing the elevated terminals, and much comment, favorable and otherwise, wireless telegraph messages were exchangd between Toronto and Hamilton, some days ago, through the medium of the de Forest wireless telegraph system. public demonstration of the system was given from the experimental station at Toronto, and congratulatory messages were exchanged between the mayors of Toronto and Hamilton. In the loft of the boathouse receiving and transmitting machines had been installed, which were to send and receive the electric current, which was caught by the wires from the tall mast. Some interest was taken in the experiment by leading business and scientific men. Among those who witnessed the novelty were Mr. Abraham White, President of the New York Wireless Telegraph Company;

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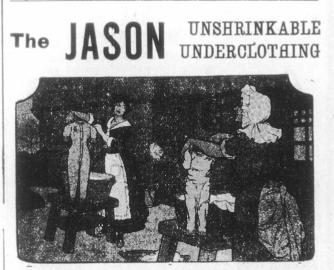
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Francis X. Butler of New York, solicitor for Mr. White; J. F. Ellis, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Frank Morley, secretary of the Board of Trade; Mayor Urquhart, Senator Kerr; K. J. Dunstan, manager of the Bell Telephone Co.; A. W. Barber, manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, with F. C. Robertson, chief operator, and W. C. Marshall, inspector for the company; Professor Ellis of the School of Practical Science; Prof. Rosebrugh, Dr. Galbraith, Dr. A. Garrett, Dr. Orr, D. D. Mann, A. S. Irving, Dr. Chant, and a number of others. The transmission creates a noise anything but inviting. Flashes of fire shot out from the machine, and most of those present at the experiments were glad to hold their hands to their ears in a futile endeavor to shut out the uncomfortable noise. However, the messages were sent and received.

-The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces a new code of regulations for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The regulations revoke those



MEN'S SHIRTS & PANTS LADIES' VESTS & COMBINATIONS.

Made in Natural Cashmere. Summer and Winter Weights.



TO BE PROCURED FROM ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES

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Ladies' Fine 1 Shoes.

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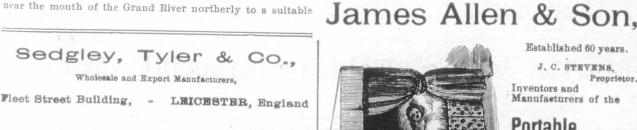
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of April 15, 1887. The new regulations require all persons owning, managing or transporting animals, to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that the animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease, not exposed by contact with other animals so affected or by being in pens or vehicles contaminated by diseased animals before such persons offer them for transportation, or introduce them into public stock yards or on public highways or lines of inter-state traffic. The law deals with the importation of Canadian and British animals, for St. Louis fair purposes. The importation of Canadian animals must be accompanied by a certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that such animals are free from any contagious and infectious disease, and have not been exposed to any for three months pre- ceding the date of shipment. The railroad agent at point of origin must certify that the cars carrying them were properly cleaned and disinfected. The Canadian animals cannot be unloaded until they reach the exposition grounds. Secretary Wilson has issued special orders providing for the importation of animals for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The quarantine period for cattle imported for the exposition, from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Island, is fixed at sixty days, counting from the date of shipment. The quarantine period for sheep, other ruminants, and swine, shipped from these countries will be fifteen days.

-Ontario will not be lacking for electric power, if all the incorporated companies proceed to develop. The latest to seek a Federal charter is the Erie Ontario Power Company. The watercourse and railway will run from at or near the mouth of the Grand River northerly to a suitable

Wholesale and Export Manufacturers,

point on Lake Ontario .- A notice re the Grand Trunk Pa cific Railway Company is signed by Mr. John Bell, and states that the applicants for an act incorporating the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in addition to the powers already asked for, intend to ask for power to construct and operate as a portion of that railway a line of railway from Quebec to Gravenhurst or North Bay .-- The Canadian Northern Railway Company will ask for power to amalgamate with the Western Extension Railway Company, or to purchase its undertakings, lines, etc.-The Royal Trust Company, which was incorporated by the Province of Quebec, is asking for a Federal charter .- The Quebec Bridge Company is applying for an omnibus act. One of the objects sought is to build from the northern terminus of its bridge under construction in Ste. Foye to the City of Quebec, and from the southern terminus to a point of connection with the Grand Trunk or Intercolonial. -The Quebec Terminal & Railway Company will apply for powers of amalgamation with the Quebec Bridge Company .- Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Montreal & Western Oil Lands, with a total capital stock of \$20,000. Alfred T. Gurd of Petrolea is one of the incorporators .- The capital stock of the Western Elevator Company has been increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000.-A mortgage deed, dated July 1, 1903, between the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company and the Central Trust Company of New York, securing an issue of bonds made by the former with respect to its lines of railway and undertaking, has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.



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School Boots :- Boy' and Girls'.

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Special rates to Canadians under the New Prefer-ential Tariff.

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The Universal House for every Adjunct to the Trade. A Boom to All.

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Honest Goods. Rockbottom Prices. Personal Attention.

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-Fire Insurance Decisions .- By the terms of a fire insurance policy it was stipulated that the company should not be liable for any loss occurring while any part of the premiums was due and unpaid. The policy was a reneway of a similar policy, upon which the insured had been allowed to run over a few days in his payments, and at the time of the issuance of the new policy the company's agent assured the insured that the company would see that the policy was kept alive if the premium was not paid for a few days after due. The not given for the first installment was help up a few days in pursuance of such agreement. In reliance on the promise, the insured did not leave his sick wife to pay a later premium when due, and two days later the house was burned. Held, that the company was estopped from insisting on the forfeiture. Continental Ins. Co. of New York vs. Browning .- The condition of a policy that the interest of insured be that of an unconditional and sole owner, and that he own the land in fee simple, is waived, the insurer's agent being informed that insured's interest is but that of a vendee in possession, though insured makes a false representation as to who holds the title; this being only a question of misrepresentation of a material fact. Brooks vs. Erie Fire Ins. Co .- Where, in an action on a fire policy, the testimony showed that defendant had carried a policy on the property for several years, and there was no evidence that the insured made any representations to induce the issuance of the policy, the court properly refused to submit to the jury the defense that the policy was issued on the representations of the husband of the insured that he was the owner of the property, and that the policy was taken out in his name, when in fact it was taken out in the wife's name, who was the owner thereof. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co. vs. Strain .--Where a fire policy provided that it should be void if there were other insurance on the property, unless otherwise provided by agreement indosed on the policy, but the insurer knew of other insurance when the policy was issued, in an action on the policy the insurer cannot escape liability because its knowledge was not evidenced by a written endorsement or other written waiver. Stage vs. Home Ins. Co. of City of New York.

-The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a communication from Mr. J. G. Jardine, Canadian Trade Commissioner for South Africa, inclosing a letter from Mr. G. N. Carter, an importer of food products, with several years' standing in Cape Town. Mr. Carter gives details concerning the frozen poultry best suited to the trade in South Africa, and the manner in which it should be put up. The weight should not be less than two and three-fourths pounds nor more than three and a half pounds, as the duty is 2d per pound, and the poultry should be packed in

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Sellers' Cream Blacking Entirely Supersedes all kinds of Paste and Liquid Blacking.



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 entirely free from acid, and all other injurious properties-therefore does 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.

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

By using this Dressing ordinary Calf Leather Boots become nearly as bright and smooth as Patent Leather in a short time.

dies and Travellers, as it is cleanly and easily applied-instantly produces a brilliant shine- and is available for all kinds of Black Leather.

One trial will prove its value and importance.

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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% p.c. cheaper.

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strong wire-bound cases, containing from 20 to 25 birds. If the price was right, Mr. Carter could take a large quantity, probably 4,000 per month, 20 per cent. fowls and the remainder ducks. Mr. Carter is contractor for military hospitals, and receives regular fortnightly shipments from London. This is very superior poultry, excellently put up, and, although from London, it originates in Russia. Mr. Jardine states that in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange River Colony there is a much larger demand for poultry than in Cape Colony. The J. W. Taylor Co., Limited, of Johannesburg and Natal, would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters, with a view to handling turkeys, geese and fowls, to be sent monthly in the Canadian direct line of steamers. Mr. Jardine also forwards a letter stating that he had an interview with Mr. T. S. McEwen, general manager of the Government Railways, Cape Town, with reference to affording Canadian manufacturers an opportunity of tendering for locomotives, passenger coaches, baggage vans, freight trucks, hardwood sleepers, doors, windows, sashes, deals, ceiling and flooring boards, scantling, etc. It appears that the Agent-General for Cape Colony in London transacts all business of this kind for the

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of every description, SIEVES, SCREENS, &c.

831/2 in favour of Canadians, under the New Tariff.

Aviaries, Parrot

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railways, and he is apparently very willing to place orders with Canadian exporters, other things being equal. Mr. Jardine suggests that the Agent-General be asked to furnish Lord Strathcona with forms of tender and other things, which might be useful in future, when tenders are being invited.

-The winding up of the Palmerston, Ont., Pork-packing Company has been asked for by the Campbell-Shearer Company of London, England, the petition having been filed at Osgoode Hall recently. The applicants are creditors to the extent of \$20,000, and the only other large creditor is the Bank of Hamilton, which has a claim for \$33,000. In their application the petitioners state that they are not aware of the facts relating to the subscriptions and payments on the stock, and they desire that these should be in-



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vestigated. They also allege that from the time of its incorporation, in 1898, till within a month ago the company carried on their business, but since that time they have only been disposing of the goods on hand. At the annual meeting, held on January 30, the statement show d a large loss for the previous nineteen months, and it was determined to wind up the company, The company made a chattel mortgage to the Bank of Halimton for \$10,000. The directors, it is stated, aranged for a sale of the real estate of the company, from which it was expected that they would realize \$27,500 cash, and the petitioners allege that the directors propose to pay this to the Bank of Hamilton. The Campbell-Shearer Company therefore ask that the company should be wound up by the courts, and the assets distributed to the creditors generally. They suggest the name of Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson as liquidator. The company was incorporated in 1898, with an authorized capital of \$99,990. Of this \$75,000 was subscribed, \$57,000 paid up in cash and notes given for \$18,000. The directors, with the amounts which they are interested in the company, are as follows:-President, W. J. Falconer, \$2,400; vice-president, John Burns, \$1,000; James Sailer, Scott Cowan, Thomas Walton, W. R. Grose, \$1,000 each; Jacob Ankerman, \$300; Hugh Cunningham, \$50; secretary, John Oliver, \$1,000.

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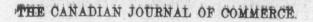
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-Casualty Insurance Decisions-A traveller's accident policy excepted injuries resulting in "entering or trying to enter a moving conveyance." In an action thereon plaintiff's testimony showed that he was injured by the sudden starting of a car just as he had got upon its steps. Held, that the company was not liable. Travellers' Ins. Co. vs. Brookover.—Plaintiff sued on an accident policy which provided that, "in case of injuries intentionally inflicted upon himself by the insured or by any other person, the measure of the company's liability shall be a sum equal to the premium paid." While plaintiff was making an unjustifiable assault, the assaulted person, to protect himself, struck and injured plaintiff so that he was disabled for several weeks. Held, that the injury was intentionally inflicted by another person within the meaning of the policy. Fidelity & Causalty Co. of New York vs. Smith .- Testimony





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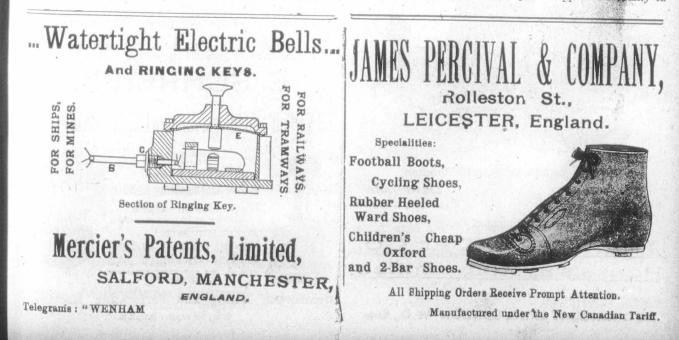
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of a doctor, given eighteen months after he attended H., that he did not remember whether H. told him that he had received an accidental injury, does not, as matter of law, prelue the court and jury from inferring from all the facts in the case that he had received an accidental injury. Travellers' Ins. Co. vs Hunter.—Where an objection is made to an answer in a deposition seeking to show an accident injury to deceased, on the ground that it disclosed that all the testimony of the witness is predicted on declarations made to him by deceased long after the injury, there is no error in admitting that part of the answer where the witness testifies to the physical condition of deceased, based exclsively on witness' personal observations. Traveller' Ins. Co. vs. Hunter.

-Vancouver advices report an immense area of coal lands having been discovered on the Flat Head River, in the south-east portion of East Kootenay, in the same coal belt as the Crow's Nest Pass coal. It is said to be identical with Crow's Nest coal, having the same coking qualities, and there are abundant evidences of the presence of petroleum, the crude oil in some places oozing out of the ground. It is a mountainous country, and the coal areas were thus hidden from view until discovered by a Spokane prospector just before snow fell. This prospector kept the matter very quiet, but got his friends and his friends' friends. power of attorney, and staked out the entire coal area, including 220 square miles. There appears in the British Columbia Gazette to-day 440 names of locators and their agents and the advertisements of 220 applicants for coal prospectors' licenses. The first indication the Provincial Government or general public had of the big discovery was when the Government was paid \$11,000 in a lump sum for these 220 coal prospectors' licenses. This week the 220 square mile claims were staked in the deep snow, all along the length of the Flat Head River. The claims are sixteen miles from the Crow's Nest Railway, and thirty miles from Morrissey, B.C. As the names of the locators are unknown on the Canadian Pacific coast, it is believed that they are chiefly Americans from Spokane, Wash., who have thus acquired by their shrewdness and enterprise what is reported to be as extensive a coal area as the Crow's Nest Pass coalfield. The Flat Head country is well timbered, and there is an abundance of water available.

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-Life Pointers from the Press.-If you have no life insurance kindly read these little hints.-"If you are going on a journey be at the station when the train comes along." You are on life's journey, and the life insurance train is "coming along" all the time. Be at the station, and get on the train.-A New Jersey judge says: "A man ought to be able to live on his salary, to support his family in





the style and manner in which they should be supported, to carry a reasonable life insurance and to save something." We concur.-Your last day lies hidden. Have your insurance policies-and have them where they can be found when your last day comes to light .-- "The thought of a possible helpless old age gives all of us moments of anxiey." An endowm at policy will provide against it and its ills.-Among your "New Rear resolutions" should have been one to insure your life at your earliest opportunity. Did you thus resolve? And have you kept your resolution? It is not yet too late .- "Old age has its sunrise" to those who have a maturing endowment policy paid up to date .--Do you not consider life insurance a duty? You should.

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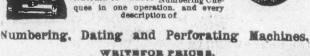


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"A duty is no sooner divided than from that very moment it becomes binding upon us."-The New York News-Letter says: "You are president of the greatest human organization-the family-and a life policy should be vice-president."-The difference between coal and life insurance: One is scarce, due to conspiring greed; the other is plentiful, due to conspiring goodness. The price is always the same, and there are no strikes.—Let nothing prevent you from insuring your life at once.

-The projected organization of a great transportation union in connection with the trade of Cuba, says a Havana letter, will shortly be taking form. The idea of consolidating and apply ing electric motive power to all railway and tram lines in conformity with the idea adopted by Sir William Van Horne in constructing his new railway which opens up the castern districts of the island. A combination will be effected by and between the Southern Railway of the United States and the new Cuban Transportation Syndicate for a quick connection by fast steamers, between the Floridan port of Miami and Havana or Matanzas, making the trips from bar to bar in four hours. Canadian, New York and Washington mails for the West Indies, Venezuela, Jamaica and the Central and South American States, especially those pordering on the Caribbean Sea, will come south through Florida, be whirled through Cuba over the Van Horne railways, and despatched by fast liners sailing from Cienfuegas, Santiago or Guantalanamo to

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their destination. It is also said to be the purpose to have the New York and Panama traffic take in the Island of Cuba, either way, as an intermediate point-in event of the construction of the canal projected to pierce the isthmus; and in this connection, an old scheme to cut a canal through Cuba, from Havana to some point on the South coast, has been revived.

-The Ontario Government was waited upon recently by a deputation who came to urge the claims of the Trans-Canada Railway. It was introduced by T. G. Blackstock, and consisted of J. G. Scott, acting secretary of the Trans-Canada Railway Company; C. E. Talbot, M.P. for Bellechasse; Hon. Charles Langelier, Sheriff of Quebec; Lorenzo Evans, of the lumber firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co.; Lieut -Col. B. A. Scott, of Roberval, Lake St. John; Lieut.-Col. Ray, of Price Bros. & Co., lumbermen, Quebec. It was explained that what was wanted was a grant of 20,000 acres per mile in alternate blocks on both sides of the railway,

which was about 300 miles long, so that the total grant would amount to 6,000,000 acres. The Premier said the Government could not say what they would do for them at the present. He supposed they would be ready to take the land on condition of settlement, as he did not think they could dispose of any land except on that condition. Mr. Scott said they would agree to this, and would also be willing to carry settlers free of charge.

-The fruit-growers and shippers in the Annapolis valley are endeavoring to get the C. P. R. to have a boat call at Dibgy for their fruit next autumn. Apple shipments have hitherto gone via Halifax.

-Representatives of the Tuckett Company of Hamilton, which proposes to establish a cigar factory at London, are reported to be in the latter city arranging for the purchase of a factory.

-Grand Trunk Railway System, earnings 1st to 7th March, 1903, \$654,582; 1902, \$507,014; increase, \$147,568.

-The by-law to spend \$10,000 for a Town Hall at Cobourg, Ont., was defeated.

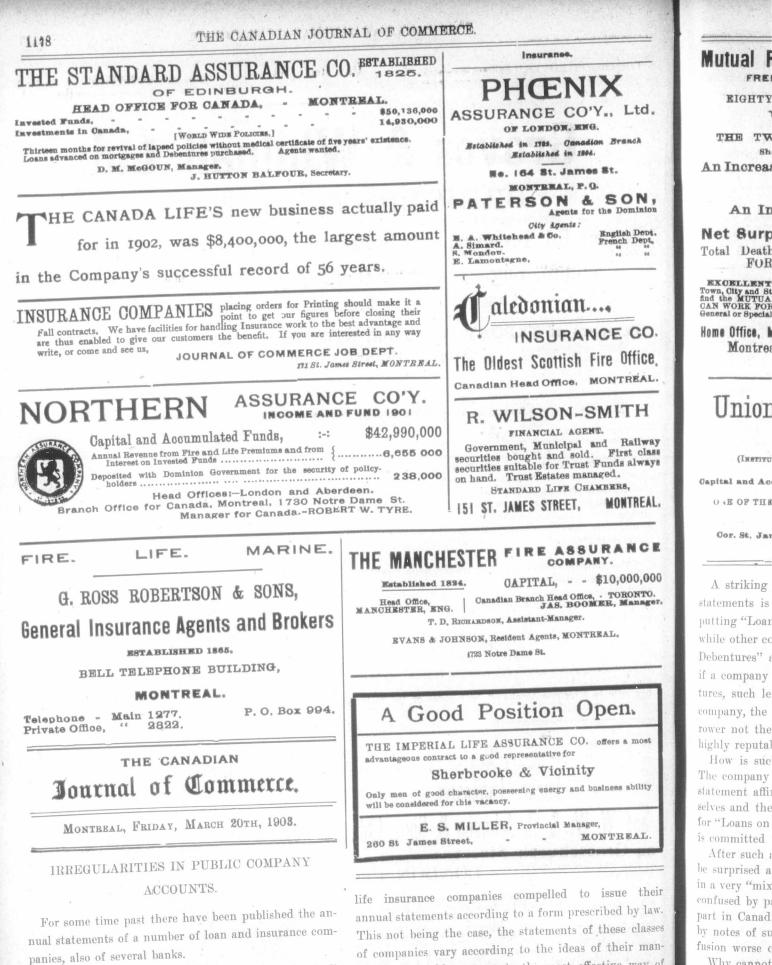
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The accounts of the latter institutions are almost all identical in form being transcripts with slight variations of the schedule of the monthly returns which is imposed upon them as obligatory by the bank Act.

It would be a great improvement on the present loose system, or rather want of system, were the loan and savings companies, and the fire and annual statements according to a form prescribed by law. This not being the case, the statements of these classes of companies vary according to the ideas of their managers and bookkeepers as to the most effective way of presenting the figures for the purpose of making a good impression upon their readers, who, in the vast majority of instances, is quite unable to detect any irregularity, or cooking in or of such statements, and, if they have been so presented as to be obscure, very few indeed are able to detect by what means the obscurity has been caused.

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A striking illustration of the variation in presenting statements is shown by the Trust and Loan Company putting "Loans on Debentures" amongst its "Liabilities," while other companies of the same class, have "Loans on Debentures" amongst their "Assets." Now, manifestly if a company has lent money on the security of debentures, such lent money cannot be a "liability" of that company, the liability in such a case is borne by the borrower not the lender, as the statement of that old and highly reputable company shows.

How is such a glaring irregularity to be explained? The company has not lent money on debentures, as its statement affirms, but has issued the debentures themselves and the liability set forth in its statement is not for "Loans on Debentures," but for what engagements it is committed to by those debentures.

After such a glaring irregurlarity as above, we cannot be surprised at finding the other parts of its statement in a very "mixed" condition, which is made all the more confused by part of the statement being in English and part in Canadian currency, and is still further muddled by notes of supposed explanation which make the "con fusion worse confounded."

Why cannot a company operating in Canada state its Canadian accounts in Canadian currency? Very few of its customers can read, or understand, figures in pounds, shillings and pence, especially when they are so "mixed" as to be a puzzle even to an expert accountant.

A fire insurance company issued its statement for 1902 without any reference whatever to that vitally important item a reserve for re-insurance of unexpired risks. It quietly showed all the premiums for risks months ahead of their maturity, without making any provision for the contingencies they involve. Yet business resulting in an actual deficit, in an impairment of capital, is reported to have been "satisfactory," and profits were distributed that had never been earned.

Another company admits the receipt of money for calls on its stock, but overlooked the fact that its stock is a liability, indeed there is no mention of its stock capital in its annual statement.

Several companies deduct the amount paid for re-insurances from their gross premiums so as to show very properly what the net premiums were. Others report the gross premiums in such a way as to appear as though the amount were net increase, and put the payments for re-insurances in such a manner as for them to appear as having no bearing upon the income.

It may be urged that these irregularities will be eliminated from statements when they are published in the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, and that those in any of the loan companies will disappear, or be made intelligible in the Report of the Registrar of Ontario, but very few persons ever see those official reports, whereas the public at large sees the statements that are so irregular and so varied in form, and so misleading.

It is only fair to say that the statements of the leading mórtgage and loan companies are free from the ambiguities and confusion above referred to, and those of the substantial, long-established insurance companies are not open to any adverse criticism in respect to the form in which they are presented.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

A prosperous Western Ontario man once conversing with a new-found acquaintance on the train between Hamilton and Toronto—the latter, though a Yorkshireman, as inquisitive as any New Englander—drifted into bits of biography concerning local men who had risen to affluence.—"And what, Mr. G., was your own start in life?— What did you have to begin with?"—"Poverty, sir, poverty," was the reply. The Canadian's early education reached very little beyond the "Three R.'s," but, like many youths in a new world, his chief incentive was, as he described it—"I had to."

At a time when methods of education and the ways and means for attaining the kind that is most useful to the individual as well as to the country at large, are attracting more attention than ever before, it is well to consider the results of the present time-honoured system for which we so generously tax ourselves year after year. Its practical character-or rather its want of practicability-was illustrated not many years ago in a Western Canadian town, where a youth who had swept the prizes in the local grammar-school was seeking for some employment where his studies should come into use. After weeks of fruitless endeavour there and in a manufacturing centre not far off, he had to confess that much of his learning had been acquired in vain. He had to begin his education anew, and being driven at length to a very humble position with a master mechanic, worked his way

upward until he became one of the most prosperous manufacturers in the Province. There are scores of similar examples.

It is not popular to decry the education derived at our public schools; our ill-paid professors and teachers do their best, yet few men will claim that much of what they learned at school or college, and prided themselves on in monthly reports, and at examinations, fitted them for little else than school-teaching in their turn. We take no heed of our professional men here. It is also not palatable to suggest that by a judicious pruning of the course of studies taught in our schools, the senseless division of our school-funds should eventually be relegated to the dead past when our grandfathers had to get Johnson's Dictionary by rote from A to Z. Fortunately, very few of them accomplished it-as few probably as acquire a thorough knowledge of History from the text books of the day. Many books which boys and girls are obliged to get by rote even yet, had better be left to hours of entertainment or recreation in adult age. Indeed, the severe labour of committing such works as Macaulay's "Lays," the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," or other such works by rote is apt to engender a lasting dislike to them in after years. The result, when the memorizing tasks are at all mastered, say, by a poor ten per cent. in a public school, is to cultivate rather a taste for literature in the minds of the young man or woman who must set to work to earn a living to make his or her way in the world—as soon as their schooldays are over. Surely it were to be desired that the subjects taught in our schools-the home-work at least-should be chosen from incidents in the lives of selfmade men of the past, many of which would afford as useful and entertaining lessons as that earliest of our best and purest works of fiction, the "Vicar of Wakefield." Some of our practical public men who have seen the deficiencies pointed out have been stirring up the minds of our own people on the subject of late. All honour and success to them. It is perhaps to be regretted that those on whom devolve the duties of compiling our school books should not have invited the co-operation of some of our prosperous manufacturers, men who know from experience what makes for success in life in a new country such as ours, men of whom it is not, perhaps, too much to say that the education they gave themselves has been in importance away and beyond that which they received from others. Let any of our readers look around upon those who are the leading manufacturers, merchants, bank-directors and pillars of churches among us to-day, and in almost every instance it may be discovered that their early start in life had very little advantage over that of the Yorkshireman's interlocutor at the beginning of this article.

Extracts from Smiles' "Self Help," Whipple's "Secret of Success," Matthews' "Getting on in the World," the lives of George and Robert Stephenson, James Watt, and others, might with advantage be sandwiched among the lighter pabulum which now forms too large a proportion of our school literature. And we need not go far from home for examples; they may be found among our railway presidents and managers, our steamship men, our bankers, our merchants and manufacturing princes. our great contractors and engineers. The lives of our influential public men at home and abroad; of our railway magnates and multi-millionaires, one of whom began as a conductor (guard) and taught himself Latin;—the paper

manufacturer (with his \$50,000 a year) who began as a train newsboy; the business man who directs banks and other great institutions and began as a telegraph operator; the manager of the great insurance company who began literally at the foot of the ladder, and so on, these all afford more useful matter for the compilers of our school-books than do "Bingen on the Rhine," "Maud Muller," or "Henry of Navarre," however impressive these may be when recited dramatically by a school-boy or -girl on examination days.

In these days when writers are ready to prepare a man's biography before the good old customary time of life, there need be no scarcity of material, no dearth of examples to stir the youthful mind to go and do likewise, to feel that in a country whose latter-day progress may fairly challenge comparison among the nations, there is room for all our native industrious ability, and to spare. Canada needs scientific and industrial training for her sons, and this, in theory at least, may well begin in the school-room. The Sloyd instruction which we owe to the Swedes, was a move in the right direction, and should receive every encouragement. Competition among the nations is becoming keener every year, and we must not be laggards among them.-It may be deemed still more heterodox to claim that a knowledge of Chinese would prove more valuable than Greek ere long; a hint which some of our young readers may profitably take to mind.

THE ELECTRIC DEAL.

The long-talked-of deal by which the Light, Heat and Power Company would acquire the Lachine Hydraulic Company and its subsidies, appears to be now an accomplished fact. This is a most important matter for the citizens to contemplate. It places in the hands of the former company, so far as can be seen at the present time, a complete monopoly of the vital interests of the community in the essentials that make for civic prosperity. Such a monopoly is not a desirable one for the citizens generally, and lends but little hope for the betterment of the prospect for cheaper and better gas, and the hope for advantage from the improvement in electric methods that should tend to lower power rates for mechanical purposes.

It may be too soon to prophesy on what will be the outcome of this monopoly, but it is not too soon to contemplate what steps should be taken to counteract the tendency of such monopolies. The arrangement with the gas company, with its extortionate charges, will soon expire, and the contract with the electric company for street lighting has not many years to run.

We may say, en passant, that the street lighting, since the accident on the Chambly works, has been most deficient, and unworthy of a city of the importance of Montreal, and there is no sign of improvement, so far.

It was gratifying in this respect, in the public interest, to notice that a few days ago the Water Committee of the City Council revived and considered the idea of a former committee to take up the recommendation of the late Mr. Louis Lesage—the then able superintendent of the Montreal Water Works—to continue the enlargement of the water works' aqueduct down to the wheelhouse. Mr. his reports to water power for the water the coal user portions, and a surplus of vide for all to of the city—

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house. Mr. Lesage at that time showed conclusively in his reports that by such enlargement we could obtain a water power sufficient to do all the pumping required for the water supply of the city, and so save the cost of the coal used, which has now assumed such large proportions, and in addition to that gain, there would be a surplus of water privilege more than sufficient to provide for all the electric power required to light the streets of the city—at a nominal cost.

The movement was opposed by interested parties at the time—when electric companies were starting up—but there is no doubt that, if Mr. Lesage's unfortunate death had not occurred shortly after, his clear-sighted energy would have succeeded in carrying out his views, to the great benefit of the city.

Some time ago this Journal urged the revival of Mr. Lesage's project, and it is therefore with pleasure we notice the action of the present Water Committee, and it is to be hoped the movement may be successful.

In this connection it is as well to take notice that the City of New York has decided to relieve itself from the exactions of the lighting companies, which have recently amalgamated, and are charging very high prices for street lighting. That city is now to have an electric plant of its own for street lighting and other public uses, and will thus, it is expected, defeat the greed of the existing lighting companies. With the power that can be acquired from the enlargement of the aqueduct Montreal can have its streets well lighted at a nominal cost, in connection with other economies, and in this matter it is exceptionally favourably situated.

THE GAMEY SCANDAL IN ONTARIO.

The Ontario Government has a disagreeable morsel to chew, and it will be a difficult matter to explain to the satisfaction of men not blinded by party feeling, how the mischief it got there. Was it not Lord Palmerston who remarked once when discussing the ways and means of party politicians, that it was difficult if not impossible to carry on the business of a government without more or less of bribery and corruption? The principal concern is that one must not be found out, as was the case among the Spartans of old. However the matter may endand a downfall would seem almost unavoidable-men will differ though not altogether along party lines, as to the respective characters of the betrayer and the betrayed. Assuming the attempt at corruption, which is much to be deplored, the "human heart by which we live" will lean more to a denunciation of the informer; honest men may condemn the one, but they will despise the other. It is unfair, however, to discuss the "moral tone" of a whole population because of the backslidings of a few.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The statement of this old bank and the Chairman's address at the annual meeting on 3rd inst., show that there is some force at work which is rousing the institution into greater activity and ambition than has been manifest in past years. This force, we opine, is the General Manager, Mr. H. Stikeman, who has shown himself to be not only fully alive to the necessity of continuing the conservatism and prudence of British banking with the up-to-date competitive methods required in Canada, but to possess also the qualities needed for pursuing such a policy as the conditions of this country need to ensure success.

In addressing the meeting of stockholders, one of the directors, Mr. E. A. Hoare, whose name is one of the most honoured in the banking records of England, gave his impressions in regard to Canada, inspired by a visit to the Dominion last year. He said in regard to the movement to improve the office buildings of the bank, "I do not shrink from the responsibility of having recommended the Directors to incur a heavy additional expense on this account. Competition is keen, and unless we we provide our managers with suitable and wen-equipped buildings in the very best situations, we cannot hope to secure our fair share of the commercial business of the country." This frank recognition of the pressure of competition is a hopeful sign, and shows the wisdom of an institution whose headquarters are in the Old Country, being brought into close touch with the land and the people where and with whom its chief business is done. The Chairman spoke also on the same lines, and announced that new sites had been secured for the branches at Winnipeg and Ottawa, also that the office buildings at Victoria, B.C., and Toronto had been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. Branches have also been opened at Toronto Junction, Yorktown, Brandon, and Fenelon Falls, and one is about to be opened on St. Catherine street, in this city.

The statement gives the net profits for the half year ending 31st December last, as \$301,130, which was supplemented by \$30,490 left over in June. These made a total of \$331,620, which was appropriated as follows:

Transferred to	Reserve	Fund			\$125,000
Transferred to C	Officers'	Widows'	& Orphans	' Fund	2,780
Transferred to O)fficers'	Pension I	Fund		4,310
Bonus to the Sta	aff				30,000
• * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					

After these appropriations a balance was left of \$169,-530, which provides for a dividend of \$150,000 payable next month, and leaves \$12,090 to be carried forward to next year. The Reserve Fund was raised to \$1,950,000.

The deposits and current accounts on 31st Dec. last were \$15,490,800, and the bills payable and other liabilities, \$15,182,700, which latter item shows an increase since September, 1900, of \$3,860,000. The circulation in December was largely increased by the bank, as was stated at the meeting, "rendering assistance to its friendly competitors whose own powers were exhausted." Such a need will not arise in the future, as so many banks are enlarging their capital. It was intimated that business prospects were such as to render it probable that the Bank of British North America would require the whole of its authorized circulation of over 4[‡] millions.

The granting of a bonus of 10 per cent. to the staff is a handsome gift, which will be highly appreciated. The public generally will read the interesting report of the proceedings at the annual meeting, which we publish in this issue, with much satisfaction, for this bank, its general manager and staff, enjoy a large measure of favour in business circles throughout Canada.

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THAT PROPOSED DRY DOCK.

There are rumours afloat which are far from pleasant to contemplate, concerning the proposed dry dock. In certain quarters it is stated that the selection of a site by the Commission appointed, is limited to a circumscribed locality, which must effectually exclude the now useless shoal water at Point St. Charles from consideration.

As already shown, that site is the only one at all fitted to meet the requirements of the trade for that purpose, and it is ominous of what may come if it is now eliminated from consideration. It would be of public interest at this juncture if the instructions given the Commission were made public. Such publication would set at rest, or verify, the mischievous rumours for some days afloat about **th** is matter, that, to say the least, are not pleasant to hear.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Western Assurance Company's 52nd annual report is a far brighter one than for some years past. It had a fair share of the better conditions prevalent last year in regard to fire insurance business. The net fire premiums, amounted to \$2,633,433, and the fire losses were \$1,501,910, the proportion of losses to net premiums being 40.9 per cent. This leaves a gratifying surplus towards making up the deficiencies of less favourable years. The marine net premiums amounted to \$817,521, and the marine losses \$655,327, the ratio of losses to premiums being 80 per cent. This was a drawback, but, if the combined net premiums of both departments and the aggregate losses are compared it will be found that the average loss ratio of the fire and marine business was 62.5 per cent., which left a fair margin of profits and a surplus of \$80,795 to be added to the reserve fund.

Income exceeded the expenditure by \$245,159, which was thus appropriated:

Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent	\$117,879
Written off building and furniture acct	15,000
Written off investments to bring them to their	
actual market value on 31st Dec., 1902	31,484
Addition to Reserve Fund	80,796
	\$245,159

The reserve fund carried forward to next year amounted to \$1,131,349, which provides \$1,018,553 for the estimated liability on outstanding risks and leaves a net surplus over all liabilities, actual and contingent, of \$112,796.

Respecting the policy of writing off \$31,484 from the investments in order to bring them down to their market value on 31st December, there are two opinions. It is certainly a severer course to pursue than is necessary unless there are decided indications that the investments are likely to remain at the depreciated valuation for a length of time. The practice exposes a company to the unfair risk of having its investments much undervalued owing to some temporary slump in prices on one day in the year. However, the Western stood this test well and came out ahead in spite of so large a sum being written off. The Vice-President and Managing Director, Mr. J. J. Kenny, is no doubt somewhat, and very justly, elated over the successful operations of 1902, and gratified at the growing business acquired in Great Britain.

A TRANSATLANTIC VIEW.

Commenting on the recent acquisition of 14 vessels of the Elder-Dempster Line by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (at a price said to be about 71 million dollars), the Economist points out that while the conditions of Anglo-Canadian relations are not yet ripe for the service of costly mail boats such as Canada would like to see established, the time is coming, and will come rapidly, for such a service. Canada has entered on a new era of development that will have marked effect upon the shipping traffic between the Motherland and the Dominion. In the United States the trend of the agricultural centre is ever westward, and the further it moves from the Atlantic seaboard the more does the opportunity for Canada improve; and the more the population of the United States increases, the more must the European dependence on Canada for food become. This matter is of the first importance in connection with the national food supply in time of war. In dealing with this subject lately in special relation to shipping, it was pointed out that the great traffic of the world is not done by the great ocean liners, but by the ubiquitous "tramps." In the building of tramps the disposition has been, and is, "to enlarge the carrying capacity, not to increase the speed. Fast steaming means large bunker space, and large bunker space means correspondingly reduced cargo space. But it seems that the time is approaching when a new type of ocean carrier will be devised for special service between the nearest ports of Canada and the West coasts of England and Scotland. By frequency and rapidity of service the produce of the Canadian fields and ranches will be marketed much more speedily than those of the United States can be. And, moreover, that service can be regulated on a short sea line, defensible with comparative ease in time of war. There are points in this connection that are well worth the consideration of the Duke of Sutherland's Association, to which so many persons are subscribing their names without quite knowing what they desire."

THE RETAILER'S CHANCES.

The unusually prosperous condition of the country during the past couple of years, and the exceedingly bright outlook for the coming season are favours thrown in the way of retail merchants located in the smaller cities, towns and villages, as great or greater than they could have wished for had they hopes of their desires being granted. Retail dealers there are who move from place to place if circumstances, such as a moving of a factory, etc., occur, yet during the past few years the condition of the whole country has been such as to warrant every retailer, who has been making a fair living, in sticking close to his trade and deriving therefrom the increased profits which always accompany a prosperous year with the producing classes.

But do all country storekeepers view this changed condition of their surroundings in the light that they should? Has every general storekeeper in the country kept full pace with the conditions as they changed for the better within daily hearing of his counter? Has every village retailer fully judged the immediate effects of a few ye bours have judged, by of every cu subject mig tion of the and as a c while anoth remains that experience tomers are whole coun thrift, wan busy in the demands.

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We do no added prosp merchant h it in forcing cessary to us are prospere stake the m perous the c be in makin that they are if he is an a force goods very often t tion, taking cuses to mak A good sa

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There is a cannot be over necessary to a are surprised new spring or really aware t coming witho found in the conscientiousl with the meri in conveying

of a few years of extra good prices for all that his neighbours have to sell, as they should and can readily be judged, by the appearance, conversation, demeanour, etc., of every customer who makes up his list? While this subject might be hastily thrown aside by the introduction of the fact that no two persons are exactly alike, and as a consequence one man conceals his condition while another is ever ready to display it, the fact still remains that every countly merchant of fair ability and experience can tell pretty accurately whether his customers are enjoying the extra prosperity with which the whole country is being blessed, or whether their lack of thrift, want of ability, or other cause is keeping them busy in the endeavour to prevent the bailiff from making demands.

Let any retailer in the country take his own case and apply it to that of his customers, and comparing results, either secret or displayed, note how at certain times in his business experience he could have been readily led toward purchases where, under opposite conditions he would have dismissed such a suggestion without the slightest hesitation, not because he could not have used the goods to advantage, but because circumstances at the time looked anything but cheerful.

We do not imply by this that with a few seasons of added prosperity for the farmers, mechanics, etc., a merchant has a chance and should make the most of it in forcing the sale of his goods. No. It is more necessary to use full discretion with customers when times are prosperous than when they are dull. The more at stake the more care should be used, and the more prosperous the country the more careful the merchant should be in making his customers feel, on entering his store, that they are his invited guests, for such they really are, if he is an advertiser of his wares. Thus, to attempt to force goods on customers who are expected to return is very often to place those persons in an awkward position, taking advantage, as it were, of their lack of excuses to make them buy more than they cared for.

A good salesman, a man recognized outside his immediate surroundings as possessing an art of selling goods far beyond the achievement of others, is never the man who continues to coax and plead. It is a part of the gifts possessed by the successful salesman to show in the fullest and yet most simple and pleasing manner the respective merits and attractiveness of his goods. In doing this without undue exaggeration he is entertaining rather than worrying his callers. He is treating his customers to a knowledge, as he has it, of the fashions that prevail, the styles likely to be in vogue, the kinds, shades, weights, etc., which are replacing others in the great centres of fashion. If in groceries, shoes, etc., his gifts are displayed in a similar manner, but never by that extreme tension occasionally shown by the commercial traveller (and excusable in him), or by the auctioneer.

There is a strong point as regards country stores which cannot be overlooked here. To be a good salesman it is necessary to have the right goods. Many retail dealers are surprised at their own eloquence in displaying their new spring or fall goods to the callers. They were never really aware that they possessed the gifts which thev find coming without apparent effort. The cause for this is found in the fact that they have something they can conscientiously speak about. They are themselves taken with the merits of the goods, and they find no difficulty in conveying their feelings to others. Now, here is the point we wish to bring out. How must the lack of this gift affect the storekeeper who, instead of having his stock cheery and bright, is keeping company, from month to month, with goods that even his customers have grown tired of seeing on his shelves? Can even an eloquent man be eloquent in displaying these?

If good, new fabrics, or real bargains in any line, have the power of making any salesman eloquent in advocating their merits, old, shop-worn, out-of-date, or uninviting stock in any line must have the opposite effect. Old, rusty or musty-looking goods, will make the man who holds them feel old and rusty himself, except he is turning them over at a profit in dealing in them as such, or disposing of them even at a loss in ridding his shelves of their undesirable company.

To return to the need of a storekeeper acting on his ability as a judge of human nature, as shown by his customers' demeanour in prosperous times as against years of depression, there is also a strong point to be observed. A customer who has become thoroughly independent is apt to show that independence very quickly to the dealer who has carried him along for perhaps dozens of years, and accepted payments on account whenever he could get them. This independence is likely to be extremely visible about this time. It behooves storekeepers, then, to not only display changed attitudes, conforming with that independence, but to so arrange their stocks and keep their stores so thoroughly attractive as to win the "new-style" admiration and custom of those who have finally become independent, and being independent, are going to look for more attention, more consideration, more variety and more bargains than they had all along felt they were receiving merely because they were not independent. Many such customers go to extremes in this regard, and are aching for a chance to tell the storekeeper, not how he carried them all along on his books, but how much money they paid him and what little recognition they really got for it all. Therefore it behooves country merchants to be "up and doing," to be fully prepared, in-so-far as their abilities permit, to hold the newly-independent as well as the rest, for all know the anxiety of the caged bird to get free, and also how, being free, it is likely to wander beyond its former surroundings.

The prosperity of the country calls upon the country merchant to be fully abreast, more so by far than it does to dealers in the large cities. When times are bad the country merchant is assured of much trade, which, owing to circumstances, comes his way, but hand in hand with general prosperity comes an ever-increasing percentage of independence on the part of the producing classes. These the country merchant largely depends upon, and these he can depend upon if he resolves to keep his stock attractively neat, new and inviting, and then puts these resolves into his daily commercial life.

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⁻A corporation to be known as the Pere Marquette International Bridge Company has filed articles of incoporation at Lansing, Mich., capital half a million dollars. F. W. Stevens, general counsel for the Pere Marquette Railway, says the company has been planning for a long time to connect with a bridge its tracks on the American side with those on the Canadian side, and this is a step in that direction. It is hoped to put the bridge down opposite Grosse Isle, near where the Michigan Central has bridged the American Channel.

WHAT CANDA BUYS-(33).

We continue publication of a list of the goods imported by our own people during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901, with the view of affording information to those of our friends abroad, who may be desirous of opening up or extending business in Canada. This alphabetical list, compiled from the Customs returns, is unavoidably voluminous and will probably run through the greater portion of the "Journal of Commerce" for the current half-year; but it should prove most valuable to

manufacturers in the United Kingdom and their representatives who would avail themselves of the advantages offered under our Differential Tariff which, it may be seen, allows one-third 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:

DUTIABLE GOODS.--(Continued.)

1 Contraction of a second file of								
ARTICLES	IMPORTED.			EN	TERED FOR	HOME CONS	SUMPTION.	
THE FOUND					10	Dro	ferential Tar	iff.
	Te	otal Import	S	General				Duty.
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	s	\$
		\$		\$	\$		Φ	Ψ
3								
Lamp chimneys, glass shad	es or globe	s and blow	vn glass t	able ware—				
Dump chimic, s, Break	0						0.800	546.60
Great Britain	*	3,128		395	118.50		2,733	
Austria-Hungary		5,517		3,733	1,719.90	• • • • • •		
		352		352	105.60			
Belgium		18		19	5.40			
China		575		0 / D	UG.ST			
France		14,379		14,293	4,287.90			'
Germany		735		1,304	041.2U			
Holland			* * * * * *	4	1.20			
Italy		4		118,404	35,521.20			
United States		117,916			-	-		
Total		142,624		141,578	42,473.40		2,733	546.60
						mindow	Place NOP-	
Ornamental, figured and en	amelled col	ored glass	and mem	orial or other	ornamental	window g	6 387	1,277.40
Great Britain		6,387						
Belgium		1,744		1,744	523,20			
France		450		450	135.00			
		1,406		1,400	421.80			۰۰۰٬۰۰
Germany United States		2,752		2,752	825.60			
United States						Recorder of American American		7 1)(7/7 4/)
Total		12,739		6,352	1,905.60		6,387	1,277.40
			and obsaul	red white glass	s			
Painted or vitrified, chipped	d, figured, e	enamened a	and obseu-	eu white grass	~	Sq. ft.		
	Sq. ft.		Sq. ft.			25,642	1,466	293.20
Great Britain	25,642	1,466		2,976	892.80			
Belgium	56,146	2,976	56,145		24.90			
Germany	1,600	83	1,600	83	201.60			
United States	11,839	672	11,839	672	201.00			
				3,731	1,119.30	25,642	1,400	293.20
Total	95,226	5,197	69,584					
Common and colorless with	ndow glass	and plain	colored	opague, stained	ł or tinted	or muffled	in sheets	
		155,884	76,140	2,369	473.80	5,004,286	153,515	20,469.19
Great Britain		272,824	10,014,430	203,000	0%,001.00	,		
Belgium		8,715	247 820	8,715	1,743.00			
France			428,715	11,073	2,334.00			
Germany		10,443	410,367	11/1 AVE 11	4,090.60			
United States	410,367	20,453	410,007					
Total	16,558,814	468,319	11,177,472	306,215	61,243.00	5,004,286	153,515	20,469.19
					NOD			
Plate glass, not beyelled, in	n sheets or	panes, not	exceeding	zə sq. it. eacl	n, N.O.P.— 142.75	137,021	35,742	5,957.44
Great Britain		36,313	2,322	011				
Belgium.	. 101,876	20,169	106,783		5,320.00			
@"ance	04 049	8,812	34,642		2,203.00			
Germany	10 007	4,075	18,385	4,075	1,018,75			
United States	10 010	2,573	10,246	2,573	643.25			
Total	. 304,492	71,942	172,378	57,511	9,527.75	137,021	35,742	5,957.44
100a1								
Plate Glass, etc., N.E.S								18 000 00
Great Britain	. 224,961	67,992	3,607	968	338,80	221,354	67,024	15,638.99
	100 105	33,649	124,435	54,189	11,900.15		and the second	
Belgium	0 400	888	3,462	000	310.80			
France	11 200	2,947	11,500	43 43 4 77	1,031.45			
Germany	. 3,079	814	3,079	619 d	284.90			•••••
United States					13 032 10	221,354	67,024	15,638.99
Total	. 366,127	106,290	146,083	39,800	13,932.10	,	01100 X	
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Lord Str partment o of Canadia head, while imported f decided im slaughtered healthier t doubt but cattle into ing the agit that there imported n paid to this chilled mea equalled in

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The sale of more than d sales amour \$102,000,000. butter, espec from this co sold in Grea being 671/2 p than the year on record, a prevails that vent the exp industry of hands of Ca: creasing fro sufficient pro land Revenue facturers in on the same on scales ma is paid on th subject to th

A private the dairy pr continues mu rainfall has l of 1903 are Kingdom, exc average of th New Zealand further augm recorded, and they were a ters are avail their requirem Between the "Maori" fully the latter ves of April, so t

BRITISH CONSUMPTION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE INCREASING.

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Lord Strathcona has sent his annual report to the Department of Trade and Commerce. He says the number of Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain was 5,400 head, whilst there was a decrease in the number of cattle imported from the United States. The cattle showed a decided improvement over those of last year, and when slaughtered were found to be freer from disease, and healthier than the British cattle. His Lordship does not doubt but that the embargo against the entry of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom will be raised, notwithsanding the agitation in favor of its maintenance. He anticipates that there will in the near future, be improved markets for imported meats and urges that more attention should be paid to this subject at the Canadian end. The quantity of chilled meat imported from the United States last year equalled in bulk the weight of 342,000 head of Cattle.

He notes with gratification that Canada is the second largest shipper of wheat to Great Britain, though last year's shipments did not exceed 10 per cent. of the wheat importations. Canadian grain is well spoken of, whilst its splendid quality insures a large trade in the future.

There is a gratifying increase in the quantity of flour imported from the Dominion, and it now occupies the second place in the returns after the United States. There is no means in sight, writes His Lordship, of getting over the difficulty of German discrimination against Canadian grain, until negotiations can be opened with Germany by which Canadian imports may be placed on a better footing than they now enjoy.

In connection with the restocking of the Boer farms, Lord Stratheona reports that he has the promise of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that Canadian cattle and supplies shall not be overlooked when the purchases are made.

The sale of Canadian butter in the United Kingdom has more than doubled in the last three years. Last year the sales amounted to \$6,736,000, whilst the total import was \$102,000,000. There is still a large opening for Canadian butter, especially in view of the disposition to favor butter from this country over that from foreign countries. Canada sold in Great Britain last year \$21,500,000 worth of cheese, being $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total import, or 8 per cent. more than the year before. The cheese was of the best quality on record, and the importations are increasing. A feeling prevails that an effort should be made by Canada to prevent the exportation of raw materials, and to increase the industry of the Dominion. The matter is largely in the hands of Canada, as competition from other sources is decreasing from year to year. Lord Stratcona hopes that sufficient pressure will be brought to bear to have the Inland Revenue tax so amended that goods shipped by manufacturers in Canada to agents in Great Britain shall be put on the same footing as those shipped direct to consumers on scales made in this country. At present no income tax is paid on the latter, whilst the profits on the former are subject to the imposition.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A private London circular, date 6th instant, treating of the dairy produce situation, says :- Butter .- The weather continues much the same as last week, except that the rainfall has been heavier. So far as the first two months of 1903 are concerned, the rainfall all over the United Kingdom, except the south-eastern portion, is above the average of the last 35 years. The increased demand for New Zealand butter mentioned last week has been still further augmented, and a very good demand can now be recorded, and prices are 4s to 6s per cwt. higher than they were a week ago. In fact, until the "Papanui" butters are available about next Wednesday, buyers cannot fill their requirements as only small supplies are available. Between the arrival of the "Papanul" and that of the "Maori" fully three weeks will elapse, and the butter from the latter vessel will not be available before the beginning of April, so that the market should remain firm through

March. Choicest brands of New Zealand are selling at 106s with an occasional 108s per cwt., and finest at 102 to 104s. Milled butters are making 84 to 94s per cwt. The Danish markets in the North of England were remarkably strong this week, and prices were several shillings better. The Copenhagen market is very firm, and the official quotation has been advanced another 4 kroner, and now stands at 100 kroner, which is 4 kroner above the corresponding week of last year. The advance of 4 kroncr last week, and the similar advance this, is due to the increased demand for Danish butter from all parts of Great Britain, owing to the virtual exhaustion of cold store supplies as well as to the diminished imports of butter for the last 10 weeks. Choicest Danish is now selling at 117s to 118s London, and 119s to 120s Manchester and the North of England.

Cheese.—There is an increased consumptive demand this week for Canadian and New Zealand cheese, and the price of each variety has risen 1s per cwt. Canadian choicest is making 65s and New Zealand 64s per cwt. Corresponding week, 1902, choicest Canadian cheese sold at 53s and finest at 50s to 52s.

PATENT CHANGES.

The following particulars relating to important changes in the patent laws of the United States have been given out:—Section 4,887 is amended so that an inventor is ailowed twelve months after the date of filing of a foreign patent for the same invention in which to apply for a patent in the United States, or four months in the case of a design. This rule only applies when the actual issue of the foreign patent takes place before the issue of the United States patent.

An addition has been made to this section, which applies to foreign countries granting similar privileges to citizens of the United States. By this addition those who have applied for patents in a foreign country and have subseuently applied for patents in the United States, under the conditions of the previous part of this section, will be granted all the benefits which might follow from baving the date of the United States application, but no patent will be granted for an invention of design patented or described in printed publication in the United States or any foreign country more than two years before the date of the actual filing in the United States, or which has been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to such filing.

Section 4,892 is also amended, the most important change to Canadians being the requirement that the authority of the official before whom the oath attached to a patent application is taken "shall be proved by certificate of a diplomatist or consular officer of the United States." Section 4,896 is amended to permit the executor or administrator of a deceased inventor, not domiciled in the United States at the time of his death, to apply for a United States patent on the invention. Section 4,902 has been amended to permit foreigners to file caveats in the United States Patent Office, a privilege heretofore strictly confined to United States citizens. These changes were approved March 3rd, 1903.

-The steamship Montreal of the R. & O. Nav. Co., has been declared a total loss. Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, after due examination, cames to the conclusion that the hull of the burned steamer is useless for the purpose of rebuilding, and that he will claim the entire insurance, which amounts to something over £84,000 sterling. The Lloyds' representatives have completed their examination, and have communicated the result of their enquiries to the Lloyds head office in England. It was stated that the R. & O. Company would order two new steamers from the Bertram firm, both of them of the size of the burned steamer. This time, how ver, the experiment of completing the hulls in Toronto and bringing them down the rapids will not be attempted. The plan now adopted would be to build the bulls in sections and bring them through the canals

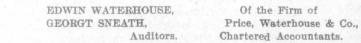
MEETINGS, REPORTS, &c.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The Annual Report was presented to the Proprietors at their Sixty-Seventh Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

LIABILITIES.						
Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital			1,000	,000	0	0
20,000 Shares of £ 50 each fully paid. To Reserve Fund			390	000,	0	0
To Deposits and Current Accounts				8,177		
To Notes in Circulation	- 7			5,052 5,553		
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies				l,481		
To Liabilities on Endorsements £	359,528	3	5			
To Profit and Loss Account—			_			
Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1902	36,099	0	8			
Dividend paid October, 1902	30,000	0	0			
	£ 6,099	0	8			
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and						
providing for bad and doubtful debts	60,261	19	9			
	£ 66,361	0	5			
Deduct:						
Transferred to Reserve Fund						
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund.557 0 2Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.862 14 10						
Staff Bonus			_			
Balance available for April Dividend	32,419			3,941	5	5
balance available for April Diridona in the training the training the						
			£ 8.18	9,205	12	2
ASSETS.						
	£	s. d		£	s.	d.
Cr.	£ 651,104	s. d		£	s:	d.
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155	15 0	1 6		¢.	
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand By Cash at Call and Short Notice	651,104 1,843,155	15 0			¢.	
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155	15 0	1 6		¢.	
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand By Cash at Call and Short Notice By Investments— Consols, £225,000 at 90 National War Loans, £50,000 at 90	651,104 1,843,155	15 0	1 6		¢.	
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand By Cash at Call and Short Notice By Investments— Consols, £225,000 at 90£202,500 0 0	651,104 1,843,155	15 0	1 6 -£2,494		¢.	
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand By Cash at Call and Short Notice By Investments— Consols, £225,000 at 90 National War Loans, £50,000 at 90	651,104 1,843,155	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7	4,259	15	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand. By Cash at Call and Short Notice. By Investments— Consols, £225,000 at 90 National War Loans, £50,000 at 90. Exchequed Bonds, £25,000 Other Securities.	651,104 1,843,155 272,046	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7 −£ 47	1,136	15	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand. By Cash at Call and Short Notice. By Investments— Consols, £225,000 at 90 National War Loans, £50,000 at 90. Exchequed Bonds, £25,000	651,104 1,843,155 272,046	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7 −£47 5,09	4,259	15 0 4	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155 272,046	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7 −£47 5,09	1,136 1,997	15 0 4	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155 272,046	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7 −£47 5,09	1,136 1,997	15 0 4	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155 272,046	15 0 17 2	1 6 −£2,49 6 7 −£47 5,09	1,136 1,997 1,812	15 0 4 11	7
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155 272,046 199,089	15 0 17 2	1 6 -£2,49 6 7 -£ 47 5,09 13 £8,18	4,259 1,136 1,997 1,812 99,205	15 0 4 11	7 1 7 11 2 2
Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	651,104 1,843,155 272,046 199,089	15 0 17 2	1 6 -£2,49 6 7 -£ 47 5,09 13 £8,18	4,259 1,136 1,997 1,812 99,205	15 0 4 11	7 1 7 11 2 2



London, 19th February, 1903,

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Establishe

The yearly Tuesday, Mar 5 Gracechurch presiding.

The secreta tisement con The chairm

to move the which are prelast you had year sent yo that the accou to the reserv which may be 31st, including net profit amo corresponding dividend as la propose to add amount to £3 £15,000 to the fits are suffici the same amo and 1900. We Widows' and cers' Pension sanction, and

accounts. We propose, the staff of 1 excellent and is a very long way of a bonn ago-and was to the Canadia The bonus we throughout th to do this, as w the members nergy and zea time showing services in the approval. It carry over £3. with this time l but our note c and reached at in the history had a like exp Dominion the l less t'h**an ten m** that nearly two etc of every me cash and our ca of about £185,0

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THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, THE PIONEERS OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

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The yearly general meeting of this bank was held on Tuesday, March 3rd, at the office of the corporation, No. 5 Gracechurch street, London, E.C., Mr. G. D. Whatman presiding.

Established 50 Years.

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The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen,-I now have to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which are presented to you in the usual form. In September last you had the accounts for the first six months of the year sent you, but it is at the end of the year always that the accounts are finally made up, and additions made to the reserve fund, and any other special appropriations which may be considered desirable. We had, on December 31st, including the carry-over from last time, a balance of net profit amounting to £66,361, against only £49,113 at the corresponding time last year. We propose to pay the same dividend as last year, which will take £30,000, and we also propose to add £25,000 to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £390,000. Last year we were only able to add $\pounds\,15,000$ to the reserve fund, but I am glad to say our profits are sufficient this year to enable us to put by £25,000, the same amount by which we increased the fund in 1899 and 1900. We also transfer £557 0s 2d to the Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and £862 14s 10d to the Officers' Pension Fund. These appropriations require your sanction, and are, therefore, brought to your notice in the accounts

We propose, also, with your approval, to give a bonus to the staff of 10 per cent. on their salaries. You have an excellent and loyal staff, both here and in Canada, and it is a very long time since they have had anything in the way of a bonus. The last one was in 1883-twenty years ago-and was then, for some reason or other, only given to the Canadian staff, and, I believe, not even to all of them. The bonus we now propose to give is for the whole staff throughout the bank. I am very glad our profits allow us to do this, as we feel sure it will be greatly appreciated by the members of the staff, stimulating them to increased nergy and zeal for the bank's interests, and at the same time showing them that we and you fully appreciate their services in the past. I trust this will meet with your hearty approval. It will take just $\pounds 6,000$, and we shall then carry over £3,941 to the next year's account. Compared with this time last year our deposits are about £53,000 less; but our note circulation is £115,000 more than last year, and reached at one time during the year a record figure in the history of the bank. Other Canadian banks have had a like experience, and I believe that throughout the Dominion the bank notes in circulation have increased no less than ten million dollars during the year, which means that nearly two dollars apiece more is carried in the pocketc of every member of the population than last year. Our cash and our call and short notice money shows an increase of about £185,000, and our investments on the last day of the year were about £22,000 less than last year. But I may mention that since that date we have invested £100.000 more in Canadian Government securities. With regard to

the bank premises account, I should like to say a few words. This account shows an increase of over £11,000 in the year. I believe that the £131,812, which is now the figure at which it stands, is fully represented by the value of our premises; but I feel that it is only due to you to say that you must not be surprised if, in the next few years you set a considerable rise in the figures.

We have had the subject of the opening of new branches and the improvement of old one very seriously before us during the past year. Our valued colleague, Mr. E. A. Hoare, paid a long visit to Canada in the autumn, and, amongst other most valuable work which he did for the bank, he went thoroughly into the premises question with Mr. Stikeman, our general manager, and the result is that we have bought new sites for banks in Winnipeg and Ottawa. It is impossible to do a big business nowadays, or to attract new business, unless you are up to date, and when our competitors occupy fine business premises it is a mistake for us to keep in the background. We intend, therefore, at Winnipeg to have an up-to-date bank as soon as possible, and we have made other arrangements there by which we hope, under the new management of Mr. McHaffie, to see a good increase in our profits from that important part of the Dominion. At Ottawa our old bank was not in the best part of the city for business purposes, and we have now secured a superior site. We hope that under the management of Mr. Harvey it will not be long before we shall see results showing that we have taken a step in the right direction. At Victoria we have enlarged and improved the bank building, and at Toronto also we have made considerable alterations, by which we should get an improved rental for floors which we do not require for ourselves. We have also opened a new branch at Toronto Junction, and we shall shortly have an uptown branch in St. Catherine's street, Montreal, thus following the example of other banks in that city, who have for some time established suburban branches in various directions. Besides these places, we have opened branches at Yorkton and Battleford, in the Northwest, both of which towns lie to the northwest of Brandon. I have also to inform you that during the last six months we have acquired the business of a small private bank at Fenelon Falls, in Ontario, which we hope will turn out an advantageous purchase, and we have closed a small branch which we had at Atlin. It is unnecessary for me to delay you much longer with my remarks, because Mr. Hoare, who will second the motion for the adoption of the report, will add a few words about his visit to Canada, which I am sure will interest you very much

I will only add that the year 1902 was, on the whole, a satisfactory one in Canadian financial circles, and closed with financial institutions in excellent shape, and with a marked feeling of confidence in the future. Canada's development is something for Canadians to be proud of, and signalizes the fact that they possess interprise, business ability, thrift, and, in fact, all those qualities which create commercial greatness in a country. The five and a quarter millions of population have during the last few

Telegraphic Address : "AUTOLATRY."

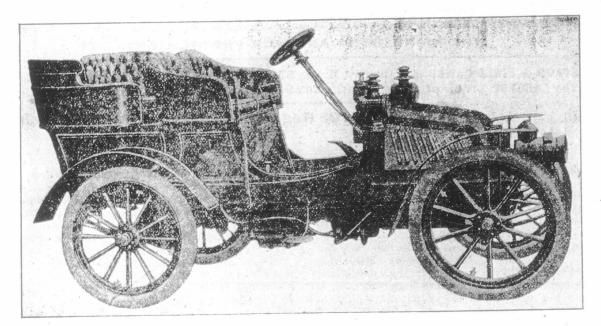
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years increased their foreign trade no less than 65 per cent.; they have increased the deposits in chartered banks over 84 per cent., and their deposits in the Government Savings Banks over 20 per cent. Their discounts with banks have increased 68 per cent., their bank note circulation over 58 per cent., and the circulation of Government notes over 46 per cent. I think you will agree with me that these great increases by so small a population entitle them to universal admiration. I will now formally move that the report and balance sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. E. A. Hoare,-I beg to second the motion for the adoption of the report and the balance sheet. When the chairman told me that he should call upon me to take part in to-day's proceedings, I was reluctant to respond to his invitation, for this reason, that when I was in the chair last year, influenced solely by what I believed to be my duty to the shareholders, I used words which caused pain to some of our friends in Canada, and the knowledge of this has since been a cause of much regret to me, so much so, that I have felt disheartened in addressing you to-day, and should have preferred to be a listener rather than a speaker; but as it is the wish of my colleagues that I should say a few words respecting my visit to Canada last autumn, I feel that I cannot refuse to do so. In the first place, I may say that I went across with the object of visiting a relative and enjoying a holiday, and without any intention of devoting myself to business matters; but when I arrived in Canada and found every man exerting himself to the utmost, I felt that I, too, must endeavor to make some contribution, however humble, to the great work that is now being carried on in the Dominion; and, therefore, making Montreal my headquarters, I visited as many of our branches as the time at my disposal would permit. I do not propose to weary you with a detailed account of my journeys, but I may say that I went as far as Halifax in the east, as far as Brandon in the west, and then visited our principal branches in Ontario, returning after each

journey to Montreal, and there comparing notes with our general manager. It has been a great advantage to me to revisit our branches, to renew old friendships with some of our branch managers, and to make the acquaintance of others whom I had not met before, and I earnestly hope that in the future we may see good results from some of the changes which were introduced with the cordial approval of the court and of the general manager during my The chairman has already explained to you all the visit. important features of the balance-sheet, and particularly the increase in the premises account, and the reasons which have made that increase absolutely necessary. I do not shrink from the responsibility of having recommended the court to incur a heavy additional expense on this account. Competition is keen, and unless we provide our managers with suitable and well-equipped buildings in the very best situations, we cannot hope to secure our fair share of the commercial business of the country. Having spoken thus far respecting our private affairs. I may, perhaps, succeed in interesting you if I say a few words on those subjects which I found to be of principal interest in Canada.

First, and before all, the topic of most absorbing interest was immigration and the settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest. In all parts of Canada, in the east, as well as in the west, in the hotels and on the cars, the conversation constantly turned to this subject, for it is fully recognized that settlement of this vast country is a most important factor at the present time in the prosperity of the country. The harvests of 1902 exceeded 100,000,000 bushels of grain, of which 60,000,000,000 bushels were wheat, and this bountiful harvest was garnered in the best possible condition, and has realized fair prices. The result has been that the sales of land have shown a remarkable increase, the Canadian Pacific Railroad having sold in 1902 2,411,000 acres, realizing \$8,129,000, compared with sales of 830,000 acres, realizing \$2,642,000 in 1901; the Canada Northwest Land Company in 1902 sold 515,000 acres, realizing \$2,519,000, thus

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immigrants, many having and, bringing on the lands two years at cultivation, grain will la pears to be the inhabitan they speak even repeat : of their city Winnipeg is commercial h son that we in the heart worthy of th for this gre charter from of bad seaso spirit which harvests ever

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exceeding the sales of 1901 by more than four times. The immigrants, generally speaking, are of the best class, many having some across the border from the United States. and, bringing capital with them, intend to make their homes on the lands which they have purchased, so that in one or two years at the most, when these new lands come under cultivation, it is reasonable to think that the yield of grain will largely exceed that of last year. Winnipeg appears to be the natural base for this vast country and the inhabitants of that city fix their aspirations high when they speak of its future. I am not going to endorse or even repeat all the predictions which I heard for the future of their city but I may soberly say that in my opinion Winnipeg is destined to play a most important part in the commercial history of the Dominion, and it is for that reason that we have purchased a most valuable plot of ground in the heart of the city, and are erecting thereon a building worthy of the bank. But we must not be too sanguine, for this great country of marvellous fertility holds no charter from Providence that will prevent the recurrence of bad seasons and injured crops; and then the buoyant spirit which exists to-day, after two years of the finest harvests ever known, will give place perhaps even to des-

pondency. Since my return home the question has been put to me by several friends: Is not this a repetition of the excitement in the early eighties? And to this I feel able to reply in the negative. Twenty years ago the movement was one of simple speculation without settlement. Now, it appears to me to be one of investment, combined with occupation of the land; and I feel sure that the country is now far better prepared to resist the depressing effects of a bad harvest than it was at the close of the last century.

The next subject I think of most general interest especially in the West was transportation. With such an abundant harvest it was, of course, impossible for the existing railways to make the necessary arrangements for its converge to market, and consequently there was a good deal of criticism, for, prices being reasonably good, producers were unanimous in the desire to send forward their crops without delay. It appeared to me that there was much exaggeration in these complaints, for the great railway which traverses this country was evidently doing its utmost to meet the wants of the community. As an illustration of this I will read a statement which appeared in the "Montreal Gazette" whilst I was in that city. It was as follows: "On November 8th, 515 cars, carrying 850 bushels each, left

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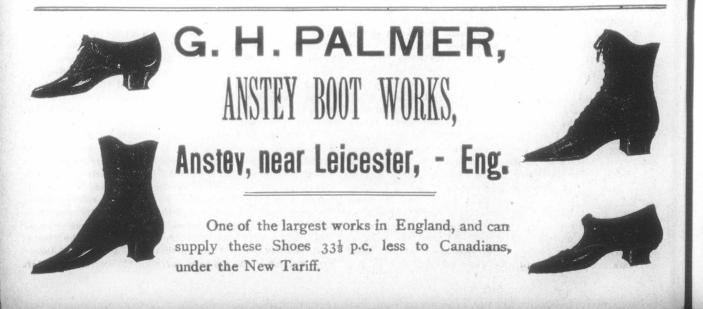
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Winnipeg for Fort William. Three miles of track was covered with one day's trains in shipping wheat to market." Such a statement as that is surely sufficient proof that the great railway company was not neglecting the important requirements of the West. There was no doubt a shortage of cars, and also a deficiency in adequate locomotive pow $\boldsymbol{r};$ but such deficiencies cannot be remedied in a short time, and it certainly appeared to me that the railway companies were not in the slightest degree blameworthy. The fact is that the settlement and cultivation of the lands west of Winnipeg has proceeded so rapidly and with such remarkable results as completely to outstrip the equipment of the country both in transport and in elevators for the storage of grain. During the time that I was in Canada the air was full of rumors respecting railway extentions and the construction of new roads, and before I left it had been

officially announced that another great line would stretch across the prairies to the Pacific Coast—an announcement which was received with a most cordial welcome, for the construction of this road is not likely to injure existing interests, and cannot fail to be of immense benefit to Canada by rendering accessible large tracts of fertile land which are at present too far distant from all means of transport for profitable occupation.

The third subject to which I may refer is of interst chiefly to the banks. It is circulation. On a previous occasion I have explained to you the provisions of the Bank Act regarding the circulation of the banks, and I will not go over the ground again beyond reminding you that the banks are permitted to issue notes equal in amount to their paidup capital, but no more. Last autumn, owing to the activity of trade and the unusually abundant harvest in the West,



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the demand for notes was greater than the banks could supply, and the position became one of serious anxiety to all of us. Various suggestions were made for the alleviation of this difficulty, but without meeting with general approval, for bankers and merchants alike are convinced that it would be unwise to relax the provisions of the Bank Act, which are regarded as eminently satisfactory. On this subject I may quote a few words from the address of the president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, delivered at Toronto on November 13th. He said:-"I am convinced that no radical change in the fundamental principle of our currency system should be undertaken, more than that I believe any legislation looking to the provision of easy facilities for inflating the currency will weaken the stability of the banks and tend to impair the system which has been established." This is sound teaching. The remady which is most generally accepted is that the banks should increase their capital, and some have already done this. We ourselves must be prepared for an increased circulation during next autumn, and with this object we have, since the publication of the balance-sheet, made an investment in Dominion of Canada securities, so that we may be prepared, in case of our circulation exceeding the authorized limit, to deposit these securities with the Govby way of security against any excess, ernment as provided by the special clause in the Bank Act which refers to the circulation of this bank. The considerable increase in our own circulation during the autumn of 1902 was caused partly by our desire to render assistance to our friendly competitors, whose own powers were exhausted, and thus to relieve a situation which was one of real tension; but it appears probable that in this present year the whole of our authorzied circulation will be absorbed by our own requirements.

Dr. Drysdale made a few congratulatory remarks, after which the motion was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors brought the proceedings to a close.

Western Assurance Company.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the Company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, 26th February, 1903.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, who was appointed to act as secretary, read the following Annual Report:--

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their fiftysecond annual report to the shareholders of the Company, with balance sheets showing the result of the year's transactions, of which the following is a synopsis:

The net premiums received during the year from all departments of the Company's business amount to \$3,450,955.32, being an increase of \$158,325.59 over those of 1901.

The net losses, including provision for those under adjustment, are \$2,157,238.55, being \$9,768.88 less than those of last year.

The revenue account shows a balance of income over expenditure, available for distribution, of \$245,159.48, which has been appropriated as follows:--

Dividend at the rate of six per cent. on the cap-

Written off investments of the Company to bring them to the actual market value at the

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31st day of December	••	••	••	• •		31,483 96
Addition to reserve fund	* *					80.795 85

\$245,159 48

In order to provide the additional office accommodation required by the growth of the Company's business, the

Manufacturers,

Corset

Brown Street, Leicester, England.

MADAME JEANNE, MADAME LIEDER, ANGLO FRENCH RIBOLINE.

building on Wellington street, adjoining the head office premises, part of which was previously rented, has been puchased since the close of the year. Ample room has thus been secured, not only for the present, but also for the future requirements of the Company.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Fire losses, including an appropriation for all
losses reported to 31st Dec., 1902 \$1,501,910 93
Marine losses, including an appropriation for
all losses reported to 31st December, 1902 655,327 62
General expenses, agents' commissions, etc 1,333,637 43
Balance to profit and loss 245,159 48
\$3,536,035 46
Fire premium \$3,325,415 51
Less re-assurance 691,982 01
Marine premium
Less re-assurance 334,861 56
817,521 82
Interest

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Dividend No.

Depreciation Written off o maps, etc.. Reserve fund

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IMPORT DUTY U

DUTY Under New Tariff is greatly reduced.

Boys Sailor & Canadian Suits in Serges, Tweeds & Velvets in Great Variety.

Patterns sent free of charge or Sample Parcel sent on receipt of \$10. or trade references. Specially adapted for Colonial trade.

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

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Dividend No. 83..... 59,052 96 - \$ 117,879 67 Depreciation in investments..... 31,483 96 Written off office building, furniture, insurance maps, etc.. 15,000 00 Reserve fund, 31st December, 1902.. 1,131,349 01 \$1,295,712 64 Reserve fund at 31st December, 1901.. \$1,050,553 16 Balance of revenue account.. 245,159 48 \$1,295,712 64 ASSETS. United States and State bonds.. \$ 282,845 00 Dominion of Canada bonds..... 66.003 50 Bank, loan company and other stocks.. 590,966 10 Campany's building..... 60,000 00 Municipal bonds and debentures..... 762,410 67 Railroad bonds..... 491.602 35 Cash on hand and on deposit.. 247,179,48 96,001 74 32,550 00 Due from other companies current accounts .. 184,242 62 Interest due and accrued.. 11,631 62 Office furniture and insurance plans at head office and branches..... 59,450 50 Agents' balances and sundry accounts..... 448,834 71 \$3,333,718 29

LIABILITIES.

\$3,333,718 29

RE-INSURANCE FUND.

Estimated liability on Outstanding Risks. ...\$1,018,553 55

GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY,

· Vice-President and Managing Director.

Western Assurance Company's Offices. Toronto, Feb. 21, 1903.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have audited the books of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1902, and have examined the vouchers and securities relating thereto, and find the same carefully kept, correct and

properly set forth in the above statement. (Signed) JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A., Auditor.

Toronto, Feb. 21, 1903.

The President, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:

The figures embraced in the Report, which has just been read, and which has been in the hands of the Shareholders for some days, are taken as a whole, of such a satisfactory character that the duty of moving its adoption is an easy and pleasant one.

There has been, compared with the preceding year, an increase of some \$158,000 in the total premium income, which is the more gratifyisg to us from the fact that we know that this is more attributable to advanced rates than to an increase in the amount of risks assumed. On the other hand, the total net losses incurred are less than those of 1901.

The manner in which the profit balance of \$245,159, shown in the Revenue Account, has been dealt with is set forth in the Report. I may perhaps say a word as to the amounts which it has been considered advisable to write off. There



has been \$5,000 deducted from the value of the Company's Building as it stood a year ago, although your Directors believe that the actual value of the property is considerably more than the amount at which it is carried; and \$10,000 has been written off the Office Furniture Account, which embraces, I may say, the full equipment of insurance maps and plans maintained at the Head Office and Branches, and which, though somewhat costly, is essential in carrying on the business. The other item of \$31,483, written off Investments, is not due to any reduction in the intrinsic value of the securities, but is accounted for by the fact that the Annual Statements made by Insurance Companies to the Government require all Stocks, Bonds and similar investments to be set forth at the actual market quotations on the 31st of December. The lower prices at which many securities of the highest grade were saleable in December last were due to temporary causes, such as the stringency of the money market at the close of the year.

After making these appropriations and providing for two half-yearly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, there has been a very substantial addition-over \$80,000-made to the Company's Reserve Fund.

Leaving out of consideration the item of interest derived from investments, there has been a profit on the year's underwriting of \$160,000, or close upon seven per cent. upon the premium income; which, although not a large margin, shows a considerable improvement upon the results of the preceding year.

Taking the different branches of the business separately, I may say that the Canadian Fire premiums show an increase of upwards of \$80,000 over those of 1901, having for the first time in the Company's history exceeded half a million dollars, after deducting the amount paid for reinsurance. The losses in Canada were considerably lower than they have been for many years past, there having been, fortunately, no fires of serious magnitude in the Dominion during the past year.

The United States Fire business shows considerably better results than in 1901, having yielded a small profit. The conflagrations that occurred in the beginning of Feb-

Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown

--BUT--

Easy is the Foot that Wears a Boot made by

L. Watkin & Sons,

Wellingborough, England.

33% p.c. In Canada's favour.

Cut will be inserted when received.

ruary, which we made the busine the Companies g cipated at the ti in rates, which h a better footing

The British and acted through the three years ago h ing the expectati it was decided to beyond the limits particularly fortu as Manager of the affording proof o underwriter.

I must also avail the obligation wh Chairman of the I his co-Directors, S Stevenson, who has buted much to the London Branch Of

The volume of b what less than in underwriting have in the year's accor running off busine profitable Agencies ginning of last yea

As intimated in completed for the Head Office—a port past under lease by t

FRIASTC LIMITED. Manufacturers of standard Boot and Shoe Lasts of every description, modelled

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after the latest

AND

shapes by experiencedmodel makers Also Manufacturers of the Highest

Grade Boot and Shoe

UPPER ATTERNS (in cardboard, steelboand), by the most experienced American Designers.

We are always ready to prepare sample lasts and upper patterns for any manufacturer, and guarantee the grade and measurement of all our productions. You are invited to write us for new samples and particulars regarding our lasts and upper patterns, for either men's or women's shoes of any grade.

OFFICE AND WORKS, Northampton, England,

ruary, which were referred to at the last Annual Meeting, made the business of the earlier months unprofitable to the Companies generally, but had the effect, as was anticipated at the time, of bringing about a general advance in rates, which has placed the business in that country on a better footing than it has been for some time past.

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Correspondence

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The British and Foreign business of the Company, transacted through the Branch office established in London, Eng., three years ago has made gratifying progress, fully realizing the expectations which were entertained at the time it was decided to extend the operations of the Company beyond the limits of this Continent. I feel that we were particularly fortunate in the selection of Mr. W. B. Meikle, as Manager of that Branch, the work he has accomplished affording proof of his energy and sound judgment as an underwriter.

I must also avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the obligation which we feel the Company is under to the Chairman of the London Board, the Earl of Aberdeen, and his co-Directors, Sir John H. Kennaway and Mr. James Stevenson, who have taken a deep interest in, and contributed much to the success which has been achieved at the London Branch Office.

The volume of business in the Marine Branch was somewhat less than in 1901, and while the results of the year's underwriting have been satisfactory, the loss ratio shown in the year's accounts has been materially increased in running off business previously written through some unprofitable Agencies, which have been closed since the beginning of last year.

As intimated in the Report, arrangements have been completed for the purchase of the premises adjoining our Head Office-a portion of which has been for some years past under lease by the Company. In view of the probable in-

crease in the value of property in this section of the City it was not thought prudent to allow the opportunity to pass which presented itself of securing permanently shfficient additional office accommodation to meet not only the present, but the future, requirements of the Company's business

I cannot close my remarks without placing on record an expression of the Directors' appreciation of the work of the officers and staff at the head office and branches during the year, and of the valuable services rendered by the agents of the Company throughout the entire field of its operations.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The appointment of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz., Hon. George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Messrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne, E. R. Wood and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-president for the ensuing year.

-Among the many wealthy Canadians who sought the balmy air of the Antilles during the past winter is Mr. Andrew F. Gault, of this city, whom it were superfluous to further particularize here. Mr. Gault has come home much benefited by his sojourn in Nassau, and is now as indefatigably occupied daily in his office as any one of the many hundred officers and other employes who are neces sary in the various enterprises of which he is the leading



-Considerable interest is taken in the announcement that the Grand Trunk Pacific intend, in addition to the powers asked for and of which notice has already been given, to ask for power to lay out, construct, and operate as a portion of that company's railway, a line of railway from a point at or near the City of Quebec to a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay, in the Province of Ontario. Mr. R. S. Logan, assistant to General Manager Hays, said that the intention was to secure a shorter route to Quebec from the West than the company now had. When the extention to the Pacific Coast was completed and connection made at North Bay or Gravenhurst, the Grand Trunk Pacific would be the shortest transcontinental route. The survey of the route, Mr. Logan added, would be commenced very shortly. The move is regarded as a most important one. The projected line will be a saving of something like 500 miles, and it is the belief of railway men familiar with the plans of the Grand Trunk Railway that the next move will be to get control of the Quebec Bridge, and thereafter secure running powers on the Intercolonial to the Atlantic, thereby having an all-Canadian route, and thereby being in a position to seek substantial assistance from the Ottawa Government. Advices from Quebec state that Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, announces that the Grand Trunk Pacific is completing plans for making Quebec and St. John the Canadian ports of their trans-continental system. The company published notices that it is applying to the Federal Parliament for powers, in addition to those for which notice has already been given, to build a railway line from a point at Quebec to North Bay or Gravenhurst. It is believed in Quebec that the Grand Trunk Pacific will reach St. John by way of the proposed Quebec and New Brunswick Railway.

-The U. S. Board of Construction of the Navy Department has finally decided that the three new 16,000-ton battleships authorized by the naval bill shall be almost identical with the Connecticut and Louisiana types as to armor and armament. Preliminary to the determination of the type of the two new 13,000-ton battleships, it has been decided to prepare sketch plans for fast 22-knot ships, and slow 17-knot ships.

-Oshawa ratepayers voted on a by-law to-day in favor of granting a land and cash bonus to the T. Eaton Co. of Toronto, who are to establish an industry there for the 23

NOF

BOOTH & CO.

Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers,

DUKE STREET.

- - ENGLAND NORTHAMPTON

The finest High Class Boots and Shoes, for Canadian Market, 331 p.c. in their favour.

manufacture of whitewear goods. The vote stood 495 for and 42 against. The company will begin the construction at once of a large factory and expect to employ three hundred hands as soon as available.

-A fire at New Denver, B.C., on March 12, destroyed McLachlan & McGillivray's hotel. Loss \$40,000. J. B. Smith & Co., general store, \$5,000, was also burned. Insured for \$3,500. The hotel was owned by Henry Stage. Loss \$3,500. Jeffries' tin shop, loss \$1,500.

-Mr. John Charlton, M.P., presented a petition signed by himself, A. McPherson, N. Dyment, J. D. Shier, Bracebridge; C. Beck and W. Barclay McMurrich, Toronto, asking for incorporation as the Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Company.

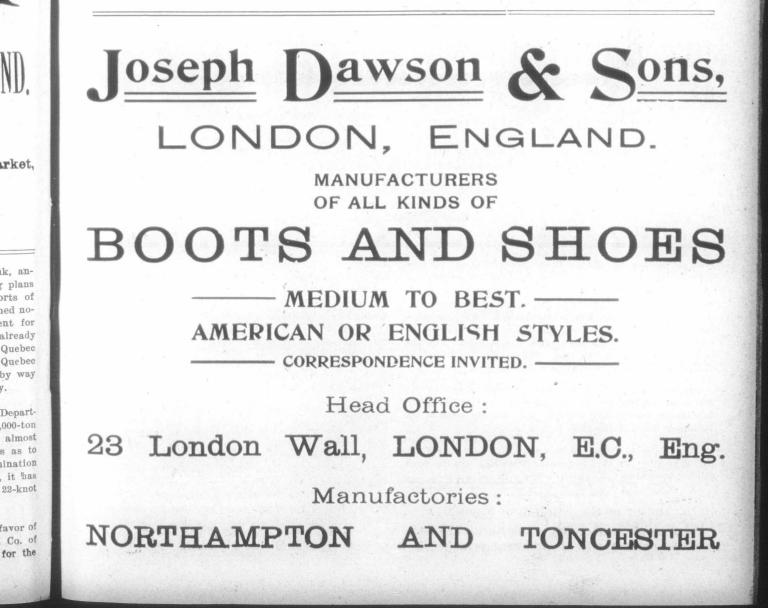
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-A by law to loan the Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, of Preston, Ont., \$20,000, repayable in ten years, to assist the company to erect a large modern factory, was voted on, and was carried, only twelve voting against it.

1197

-The American Seeding Machine Company, recently incorporated with a capital of \$15,000,000, is seeking to secure a foothold in Canada, and if a suitable site can be secured in Toronto, a factory and warehouse will be erected there.

-The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company shows the net profits to have been \$4,039,060, against \$4,639,630 for 1901. A dividend of 41/2 per cent. was declared, against 6 per cent. in the previous year.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 1198 / B & Bick The Clothing Company, Ltd 47 and 49 Moor Lane, London, E.C., England. .. EXPORT CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS .. Ŵ 331/3 p.o. in favour of Canada. Ŵ A1 Value. No Direct Trading. No Travellers. Superior Make and Finish. MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and JUVENILE CLOTHING of every des-Spe Ŵ WILIFARY OVERCOATS, FROCKS and cription supplied. Ŵ/ TROUSERS, in Khaki, Blue Serge, or Drill. RIDING PANTS, V/ IN BEDFORD CORDS. WHIP CORDS, &c., a speciality, Laced or ment in t Buttoned, Strapped or Plain. many of c Bank of M Henry Mo (Cuts will be inserted when received) Hamilton, Apartment along St. ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ last few y ginning to by owners or two full blocks alon yet seeking future for ness along characterized the late London & Globe scheme in London, -The Eastern Townships Bank has purchased the promay get his deserts. Mr. Whittaker Wright has been ar-

-The Eastern Townships bank has purchased and property at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, on which they will erect a new bank. The premises were formerly occupied by the Colonial House, Henry Morgan & Co., the well-known retail dry goods dealers. The American Presbyterian Church had previously for many years occupied this site. The purchase price was \$250,000. The site is one of the best in the city. The Townships Bank has secured a site on St. Catherine Street also.

-Supplementary estimates were brought down in the Manitoba Legislature to the amount of \$166,389. This amount includes \$25,000 grant to the building fund of the Winnipeg General Hospital.

-The Bank of Hamilton is understood to have offered the depositors in the Anderson (Oakville) private bank failure, \$10,000 in full, which is likely to be accepted.

ARREST OF MR. WHITTAKER WRIGHT.

There is a probability at last that one of those who were primarily responsible for the fraudulent practices which

characterized the late London & Globe scheme in London, may get his deserts. Mr. Whittaker Wright has been arrested on his landing in New York, looking little the worse for all the mischief he has done. There is yet, apparently, among our neighbours, a notion prevailing that all men of exalted station in the United Kingdom are wealthy in accordance with their rank. Some of them are as poor as the proverbial church mouse.

BANKS ACQUIRING UPTOWN SITES.

Bank managers and their boards of directors are usually eredited with no ordinary degree of business foresight, and the general prosperity and freedom from viciositudes of our chartered institutions would seem to warrant the belief. It has not until lately been deemed advisable on the part of our banks to invest largely in real estate; indeed, any one predicting but a few years ago that the thousands of offices in the many new bank and other buildings on our main thoroughfares to day would be rented almost as fast as ready, would be deemed a visionary. The latest move-



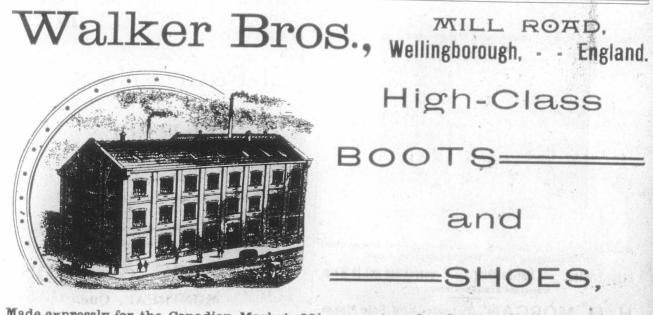


ment in this respect is the purchase of up-town sites by many of our larger banks, following the pace set by the Bank of Montreal a few years ago, and in other lines by Henry Morgan & Co., John Murphy & Co., H. & N. E. Hamilton, James A. Ogilvie, M. S. Foley (the Bellevue Apartments), and others. The progress of trade westward along St. Catherine street has been so steady during the last few years that the Philips' square properties are beginning to be looked upon as too far east. It is believed by owners that property has advanced within the last year or two fully thirty per cent. in value in centrally situated blocks along that great business thoroughfare. Banks are yet seeking choice corners on which to build in the near future for their uptown branches. It is evident that business along St. Catherine street is big with promise.

FINANCIAL.

Montreal, Thursday Evening, March 19, 1903.

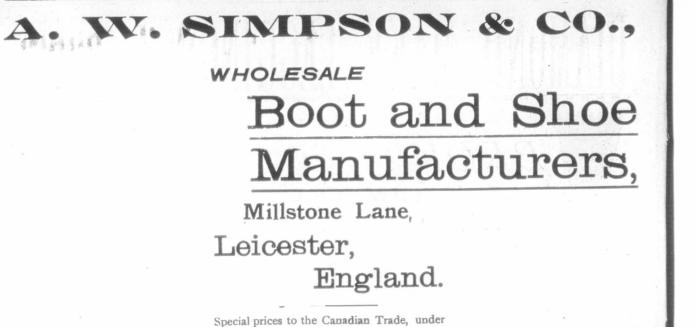
The week has been one of financial sensations, to some of catastrophe. The decline in stock values has age gregated from 10 to 14 millions within a week. Some sanguine speculators who counted their gains on the basis of Dominion Iron & Steel stock being saleable at 60 and upwards, have seen their gains disappear and a good slice of their capital also by the stock falling to from 35 to 36, and preferred from 97 to 85. At the lower prices as they dropped from day to day there were enormous sales, until it seemed as though the whole stock was changing hands. It would



Made expressly for the Canadian Market, 33¹/₃ per cent under the New Preferential Tariff. F. O. B. London or Liverpool.

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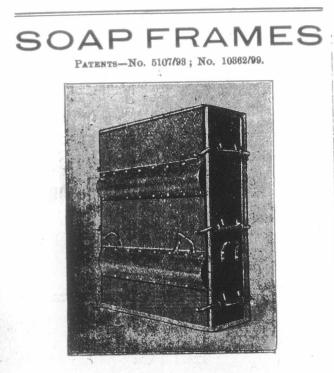
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the New Tariff.

be highly interesting and not without a touch of humour were a schedule published showing who were the sellers and who the buyers of Dominion Iron stock while the slump was in progress. Probably the list would not be long, and probably also the sellers and buyers would be found, to a large extent, to be the same operators, between whom certain over-shrewd persons have been squeezed, like grain between the upper and nether millstone. Why that stock was ever valued at the quotations of some time ago has never been explained, its earning power was only estimated and estimated, we fear, by those who had no knowledge whatever of the iron trade, which is one subject to serious

1200



Made of Special cold flattened, close-annealed Steel Plates, fitted with clamping bars. Weight complete, 5 cwt. Easily Erected. Self-Caulking. Guaranteed not to Warp. Wheels and Axles fitted if required.

H. D. MORGAN, Patentee and Sole Maker Jamaica Street, LIVERPOOL, Eng. Soap Trade Supplied under the new Tariff

changes. Another sensation has been the sale of the Lachine Rapids, the Citizens', and the Standard electric supply companies to that financial octopus, the Montreal Power Company. The stock of each of those companies was bought at \$190 for each \$100 share. The shareholders thus get a profit of \$90 on each share, an advance that does not promise to end in lower rates for either lighting or power. The company will now have a monopoly of the supply of both electricity and gas in this city, and of electricity over the Island of Montreal, as it also controls the supply from Shawinigan Falls. The deal involves close upon 41/4 millions of dollars. Another item is the Govt. Estimates for 1903-4, amounting to 57 millions, to start with, for it is certain that the supplementary estimates, to be submitted at the end of the Session, will amount to 6 millions or more. Pacific shows signs of rallying; it is ranging over 129, but no present demand to push it further. The new deal of Montreal Power is causing heavy transactions, the price ranging from 96 to 971/2, with no great enthusiasm over the higher figures. The market was stirred up by the recent amalgamation of electric companies, but is far from strong. Dominion Coal is selling at 1211/2 to 122; N. S. Steel 107 to 1071/2; Twin City 1151/2 to 116; Toronto Street 112; Montreal

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS. VARSITY, 5 CENTS. The Best CIGARS that money. skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce Flade and Guaranteed by

S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Que.



Street 273¹/₂. 166¹/₂. Paris, local foreign sols 9¹/₈. Call crease.

The followin ending March Brokers, Mon

Banks.

Montreal.... Do. xn Molsons.... Montreal, new Merchants.... Nova Scotia.. Commerce... Hochelaga... Quebec....



No



Latest English Fittings, 3 to 6 Fittings under the New Tariff.

FLOYD, KIGHTLEY & CO., Northampton, Eng.

Average

Miscellaneous.

Street 2731/2. Bank of Montreal 256; Quebec 120; Commerce $1661/_2$. Paris, exchange on London, 25f 17c; Berlin, 20m, 50pf; local foreign exchange, 60's, $81/_2$; 3 days' sight $91/_4$. Consols $91/_8$. Call loans $51/_2$ per cent., with no prospect of decrease.

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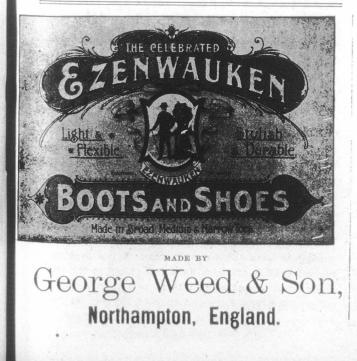
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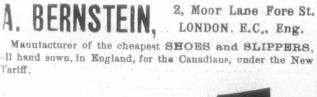
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The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending March 19, supplied by Charles Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

				PL V	erage
					same
	SI	hares.			date
Banks.		sold.	Hig'st.	Low'st.	1902.
					5.1
Montreal	* *	13	$256\frac{1}{2}$	256	257
Do. xn		7	257	256	
Molsons		10	2123/4	2123/4	210
Montreal, new		72	252	251	
Merchants		80	171	1691/2	148
Nova Scotia		5	280	280	
Commerce			168	1651/4	
Hochelaga			134	134	
Quebec			120	120	

Canadian Pacific Railway Co 50060	130	$126\frac{3}{4}$	112%	
Toronto Ry., new 12		110		
Montreal Street Railway 630	274	270	2691/2	
Montreal Power Co 16196	971/4	78	98	
Toronto Street Railway 470	113	1111/2	117	
Halifax Street Railway 45	102			
Toledo By		1001/2	108	
Toledo Ry	$31\frac{1}{4}$	30		
Twin City Transit	117	$114\frac{1}{2}$	1143/4	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co 184	961/2	943/4	1131/2	
Commercial Cable	162	162	149	
Bell Telephone	160	160	165	
Montreal Cotton 51	130	128		
Dominion Cotton 100	47	46	58	
Marconi 55	155.	150		
Payne	191/	191/2		
Dom. Coal, common	122	117	118	
D	117	117		
Laurentide Pulp Co 50		893/4		
Detroit United Elec. Ry 735		84		
Dominion Iron & Steel, common23040	47	32		
			46	
	87	77	93	
Nova Scotia545	110	106	93	
Ditto. pfd 50	135	134	····	







Wholesale and Export Boot Manufacturers,

Telegrams: "GRIDLAND, BRISTOL."

-London Clearing House.-Total for week ending March 12, 1903: Clearings, \$808,661; balances, \$153,411.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending March 12, 1903: Clearings, \$1,825,189.62; corresponding week last year, \$1,786,819.68.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

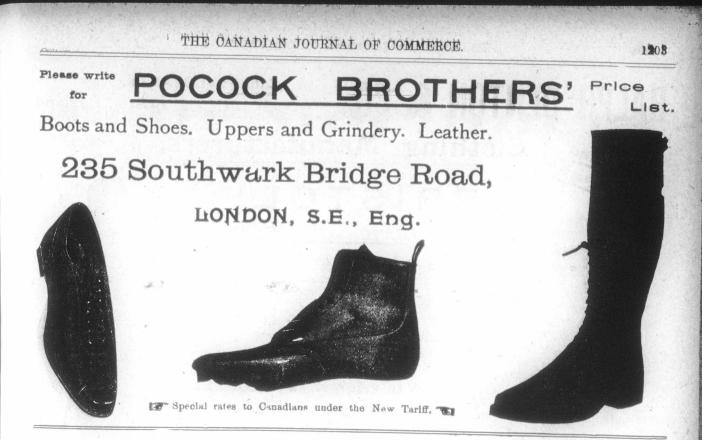
Thursday Evening, March 19, 1903. The weather, summer-like in appearance, is causing hesitation rather than preparation, owing to the exceptionally early date. Trade in general is fairly good, values holding rather steady. Wool is inclining to firmness at the London auctions, and this is having an effect on wool fabrics everywhere.

BRISTOL, England.

BUTTER.—The market is decidedly on the slow side, and business is somewhat disappointing, sales being unusually light. (Anything under finest is entirely neglected. The only business passing is in a local way, for retailers and city grocers, these running principally on fresh make and finest fall. Dairy is not being much sought after and business passing is light. We notice some creamery being exported, but this is going on consignment as no orders are coming to hand. Fresh milk creamery has been in fair request at 21 to 22c, with finest late fall 20 to 21c. Grades under finest are offering at 18 to 20c, without finding an outlet. New milk dairy sold at 20 to 22c, but old dairy is neglected and dragging slowly at 15 to 18c. Fresh sweet

Over 13 throughout the

Leiceste WAREHOUS London Cardiff.



rolls are wanted at 18c, but old are neglected and not wanted, offering largely and no buyers.

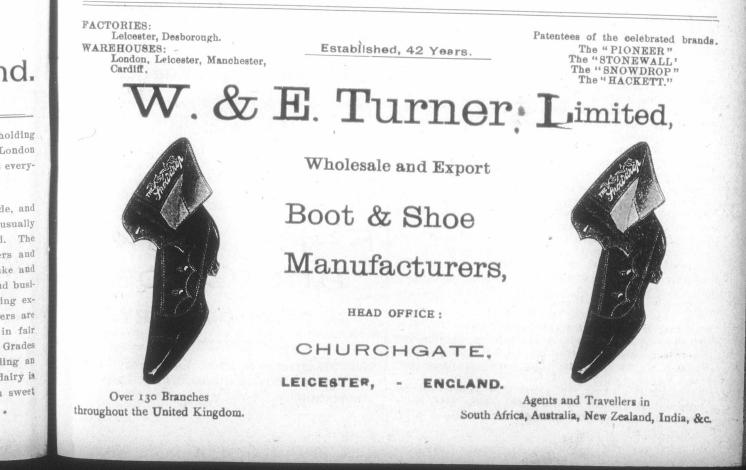
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CHEESE.—The market is reported much firmer, and is quoted higher. It is now difficult to buy finest under 13½c, some holders wanting 14c. English cables are much higher.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The market is easier, with demand much reduced. High prices have checked consumption and the warm weather has affected sales. Turkeys are worth 14 to 15c lb.; chickens, 14 to 15c lb.; fowls, 12 to 12½ c lb.; geese and ducks not to be had.

EGGS.—Receipts are large and in excess of requirements. The market is glutted and consequently there is difficulty in arriving at values as prices show a wide range, no reasonable offer being refused. Buyers are desirous of making a clearance on supplies. New laid range from 14 to 15½c, with old at 10 to 12½c. FISH.—The practically summer weather is playing havoc with the fish trade. The bulk of the Lenten distribution is over, and fresh fish are out of the question. Prices are unsteady for the more staple kinds. New finnan haddies are dearer. Quotations:—Salt Fish—Loch Fyne herrings, \$1.15 keg; new Labrador do., brls., \$5; do., half-brls., \$2.75; green cod, No. 1, \$6; do., No. 2, \$4.75; large, \$6.50. Fresh fish.—Cod in cases, 3c per lb.; less quantities, 3¼c; haddock, 3¾c; steak cod, heads off, 4½e per lb.; fresh frozen pike, 5c; fresh pickerel or dory, 7c; white fish, 8c; lake trout, 7½c to 8c; halibut, frozen B.C., 9c; salmon, do., 9c lb.; fresh frozen herring, large, \$1.50 per hundred count; Salt eels, 6½e per lb.; kipperenes (case of 3 doz. cartons), \$3.50 per case. Standard bulk oysters \$1.40 per gallon; medium do., \$1.50, and selects, \$1.60 per gallon. Smoked Fish.—Herrings, 15c per box; finnan haddies, new stock, 6½e per lb.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 box; St. John bloaters,





GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Oranges and femons non steady of price. Spinach is arriving and sells at \$2.50 per brl. New tomatoes are selling at \$5 per crate. Strawberries have put in an appearance, timid, yet rosy, and 40c per box moves them in whatever direction is desired. Quotations:— Oranges. Valentias, 420 size, ord., \$4.00; 714 size, large cases, \$5.00; California navels in boxes, sizes to box 96, 112, 126, 150, 176, 200 and 216, \$3.50; Jamaica oranges in boxes, 150, 176 and 200 size \$3.00; lemons, extra fancy new Mesina lemons \$3.00; fancy do, \$2.75; choice do \$2.50;

Sole Manufacturers extra light, easy fitting Silk Hat. Pliable Consol. Price Lists upon application.

Boston

fornia celery



PRIOES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION, Special Prices to Canadians under the new Tariff

grape fruit, choice Jamaica stock, 64 size, \$4.50; 80 size, \$4.25; 96 size, \$4.00; Almeria grapes, fancy long keeping heavy weights, \$7.00; choice ditto, \$6.50; good medium weights \$6.25; cranberries, dark Cape Cod, per brl., \$14.50; extra fancy Nova Scotia, per barrel, \$11.00; fancy do., \$10.50; apples, finest Spies, \$4.00; Greenings, fair stock, for immediate use, \$2.50 brl.; finest Baldwins, Russets, etc., \$3.00; sweet potatoes, double head Jersey, barrel, \$5.50; baskets do., about 50 lb. \$2.75; pineapples (24 to case) \$4.50; figs, 5 crown, 18 lbs. to box, 131/2c lb.; 4 crown, 10 lbs. to box, 121/2c lb.; 2 crown, 1 lb. boxes, 13c; bananas, Jamaica fruits \$1.25 to \$2; tangerines, 1/2 boxes, \$3.25; tomatoes, six basket crates, \$5.50 to \$6.00; dates, new golden, 41/2c per lb.; one pound packages, 61/2c; evaporated fruits, apples, 50 lb. boxes, 61/4c to 7c; Calif. apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; California pears, 25 lb. boxes, 13c; California peaches, 25 1b. boxes, 91/2c; do. prunes, 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8c; nuts, new Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Taragona almonds, 13c; Sicily filberts, 9c; Jumbo pecans, 16c; large pecans, 141/2c; peanuts "Bon Ton" roasted, 11c; Sun, 10c; "G" 9c; Coon, 71/c; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 28c; shelled walnuts, 25c; cocoanuts new (100 in bag) \$3.50; Brazil nuts, 141/2c; California celery \$5.50 .- Exports to Europe of apples for the week ending March 14, according to a New York report, were as follows:-

 From—
 Liverpool. Glasgow. London. Various. Total.

 New York..
 6,238
 3,300
 11,858
 6,133
 27,529

 Boston..
 11,741
 6,418
 118,159

St. John	 2,318		250		2,568
Portland		2,691		360	3,041
Halifax	 		3,792		3,792
Total	 20,297	5,991	22,318	6,483	55,089

The markets are ruling a shade steadler, but receipts have been liberal at all points. The total shipments to date are 2,359,394 barrels, against 758,641 for the same period last season. For the coresponding week last year 10,240 barrels were shipped.

GREEN HIDES.—An advance has been made in calfskins, prices being now 11 and 9c lb. for No.'s 1 and 2. Other hides are unchanged in price. Lambskins are arriving and comy mand 10c each.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—Prices are showing more firmness with advances here and there. Door locks advanced recently. In fact, the hardware market is strong all round. Jobbers have placed orders with manufacturers for large quantities of builders and other lines of hardware, and owing to the many favorable reports from their travellers from all over the country they anticipate a heavy business. Prices are trending upward all along the line in sympathy with the advances in ingot metals at home, and on the London and New York markets, where speculative buying has been stimulated by the estimate recently by the

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(Leicester & London) Limited, London Crane & Engine Works, Leicester.

22 Walbrook (Cannon Street) LONDON, E.C., England.

Cranes are our Speciality.

United States Mine Owners' Association to the effect that they were anticipating that they would require to increase the output of metals by 5,000,000 tons this year to keep up with the increased demand. During the past month ingot tin has advanced 3c to 4c per pound, and ingot copper 1c to 2c. The prospects of an increase in the tariff on lead has also greatly stimulated the demand for that product.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- The movement in leather is principally confined to export trade, the local demand holding comparatively light. In shoes the cost of manufacturing footwear gradually increases. Manufacturers who use silk received notice recently that an advance in the price of that material has been made of fifty cents per pound, and the indications point to still further advances. During the past two months cotton drill prices have gone up, and manufacturers have been advised that a further advance of six or eight per cent. will be made in the near future. One large cotton manufacturing concern recently refused a heavy order from a jobbing house at the old price. Increased cost of mohair has also made slightly increased prices in laces necessary. While there has been no recent advance in kid, the poorer selection has necessitated the use of a better grade, adding again to the cost of the shoe. This, of course, refers only to the finer lines. The greatest advance that has been made is in the cost of cartons, for which manufacturers now making contracts are compelled to pay thirty per cent. more than formerly.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC.—Cod liver oil has apparently reached a height bordering on prohibition, for values have gone no higher during the week. Linseed oils are lower, at 59 to 60c for raw, and 62 to 63c for boiled. Turpentine is firm at 95c. White lead is unchanged.

PROVISIONS.---Within the last day or so the market for fresh killed hogs has shown much firmness, doubtless influenced by higher prices in Ontario. Sales have been

made during the week at \$7,75 to \$8.15 as per grade, but some are now holding for an advance. Cured meats are likewise firm but former prices prevail. Quotations: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork \$24; Canada short cut back pork, \$23 to \$23.50; light do., short cut clear pork, \$22.50 to \$23; finest kettle lard 20-lb. pails 121/4c; extra pure lard, in 20-lb. pails, 10% to 11%; choice refined compound lard, 81/2 to 9c; Boar's Head brand, in 20-lb. wood pails, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Globe at \$1.75 to \$1.85; 20-lb. tin pails, 1/4c less per lb.; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c lb.-Chicago, Mar. 18. Provisions closed 71/2 to 321/2 higher. Future quotations closed: Pork, July, \$16.871/2; September, \$16.40; May, \$17.65. Lard, May, \$9.871/2; July, \$9.721/2; September, \$9.721/2. Ribs, May, \$9.671/2 to \$9.70; July, \$9.45; Septem-Cash quotations closed: Mess pork, \$17.77 ber, \$9.32½. to \$17.871/2; lard, \$9.75 to \$9.85; short ribs, sides, \$9.55 to \$9.70; dry salted shoulders, \$8.871/2 to \$9; short clear sides, \$10.371/2 to \$10.50 .- Liverpool, Mar. 18 .- Hams, short cut, steady, 55s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, firm, 53s 6d; long clear middles, light, steady, 52s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, steady, 52s; clear bellies, firm, 54s 6d; shoulders, square, steady, 44s. Lard, prime western, steady, 50s; American refined, in pails, steady, 50s.

Wool.—As the London auction sales proceed added firmness is shown as indicated in our last week's report. On the 17th the offerings numbered 14,375 bales. Merinos were in general demand, and American buyers paid full prices to obtain suitable lots. Scoureds sold readily. Crossbreds were in better demand, coarse grades causing spirited competition. A few lots of fine crossbreds were taken by Americans. Punta Arenas sold well and showed an advance of 5 per cent. The sales will close on March 24. On the 18th the offerings numbered 14,252 bales. The demand was good, and merinos and fine crossbreds sold briskly, broken lots reaching extreme rates. Lambs wool was in keen demand. American buyers took a few parcels of fine merinos and crossbreds.

PAT

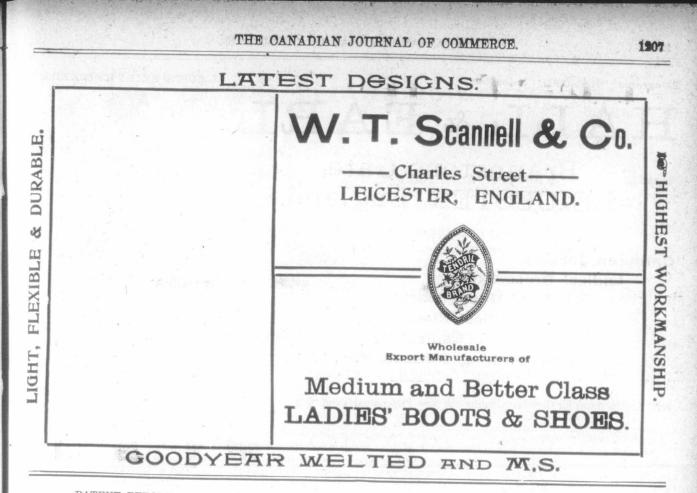
Owen N. Ev and expert, Te following pater recently:---Uni F. X. Berube; tilting table p sard et al.; shi supporter; F.

DURABLE.

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FLEXIBLE

LIGHT,



PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Bldg., reports the following patents granted to Canadians recently :--- United States .-- Car brake, MANUFACTURE OF BLASTING AND F. X. Berube; engine, F. H. Slesper; tilting table polishing truck, L. Gassard et al.; shirt waist holder and skirt

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en deerinos Farrar; automatic water feed for boil- and nitrate of soda, in the following ers, G. Wilkins.

SPORTING POWDER.

Blasting powder is made of the fol-

proportions:-

Sulphur-14 per cent.

Charcoal-14 per cent.

Nitarate of soda-72 per cent. This equals for a keg of 25 lbs., prac-

tically 31/21bs. of sulphur, 31/2 lbs. of charcoal and 18 lbs. of nitrate of soda.

The only difference between blasting supporter; F. E. Moody; air brake, J. lowing materials:-Sulphur, charcoal and sporting powder is that in the



Increasing in Popularity Moderate in Price Unshrinkable

"ALPHA" Underwear

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

T. H. DOWNING & Co.

Manufacturers.

LEICESTER, Eng. ALSO . . . 103 & 104 Wood Street, LONDON. CARDIFF, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

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1208

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Dress Skirts, Ladies' Under Skirts, Ladies' Bloomers, Ladies' Gymnasium Dresses, Ladies' Bathing Dresses, etc., etc.

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manufacture of sporting powder saltpeter takes the place of nitrat: of soda and it requires a special kind of charcoal for rifls or sporting powder, while most any kind of charcoal will answer fo: blasting powder. It also takes much more time for incorporating the what source or when or how it may absolutely necessary in the manufacsporting powder on the wheel mill.

The sulphur and charcoal are first thoroughly pulverized and mixed in ments causes an explosion that man tumbling barrels. The nitrate of soda is generally put through what is termed beater, or blower. This machine blows it into a settling chamber in the whatever unless a spark of fire is form of fine dust. Neither is at all made. There are no "ifs" or "ands" or explosive in its natural states and there is absolutely no danger until the three comes, it means explosion, therefore above named ingredients are mixed or incorporated, and just as soon as they are incorporated they become very explosive. The more thoroughly they are mixed or incorporated the more explosive the product is.

a half to thoroughly incorporate one moderate wages, but great care is al- been thoroughly prepared in the tum-

minute these ingredients are thoroughly mixed there is great danger. A spark of any kind, no matter from come, it means instantaneous explosion and frequently death.

If a workman in any of the departwill not live to tell the cause of it as a general thing.

On the other hand, there is no danger "whys" about it. If the spark of fire workmen know just what they will do when engaged in this kind of a business, and yet the average life of a workman in a powder mill is said to be more than the general average and, ture is as follows :---strange to say, as a general thing, It generally takes about an hour and plenty of good men can be secured at

charge of blasting powder and more ways necessary. Eternal vigilance is than twice as long to incorporate one always required, and the least carecharge of sporting powder. From the lessness on the part of a workman at any stage of the process of manufacturing powder is liable to end in disaster, consequently very great care is ture of all the machinery, buildings or whatever there is pertaining to the manufacture of good powder, from the wheels to the packing room. The foundations must be of the very best quality and deep enough to avoid any danger whatever from upheaval or settling by the action of the frost. Every board should be put in its place with brass screws and every journal on every machine should be so made that there will be little danger of heating. Great care must be taken to prevent danger from expansion and contraction of the different parts. The process of manufac-

LADIES' SKIRT KNICKERS.

After the charcoal and sulphur have



bling barrel prepared thr preduct of first into the mills in the i. e., 14 per charcoal an soda, in qua lbs. at one ti

The wheel heavy wheels plate or bed and 9 feet in eight tons, t groove near wood staves. tends up 'thi a very heavy of this are f which are ab 20 inches fac partly on the the plate is upright shaft



The Brook Manufacturing Co. Clarke Road. Northampton, - Eng. -MANUFACTURERS OF-Ladies' Gowns, and Skirts.

For the Canadian market, 33¹/₃ p.c. preference under the New Tariff.

1209

bling barrel and the nitrate of soda prepared through the blower the united product of the three is put tog ther, first into the wheel bed under the wheel mills in the proportion above named, i. e., 14 per cent. sulphur, 14 per cent. charcoal and 72 per cent. nitrate of soda, in quantities of about 200 to 300 lbs. at one time and slightly dampened. The wheel mill consists of two very heavy wheels and the heavy plate. The plate or bed is about 6 inches thick and 9 feet in diameter, weighing about eight tons, turned on the face with a groove near the side for the upright. wood staves. A very heavy shaft extends up through this. There is also a very heavy cross shaft. To the ends of this are fastened the heavy wheels. which are about 6 feet in diameter and 20 inches face, turned on the face and partly on the sides. In the centre of the plate is a sort of cone. To the

gear wheel with countr-shaft and pinion for driving the wheels. The wheels must be arranged so that they co work up or down in a special bearing and the bed plate should be set on the very best kind of a solid foundation. The wheel mill and the bed plate together with the shafting and gear will weight in the neighborhood of 26 tons. The speed of the mill is from 9 to 12 r. p. m. It should not under any circumstances be more than 12. The material is placed on the bed under the wheels and the wheels started. The wheel mill building should be made of very heavy stone walls on three sides with light covering on the other side and roof so that in case of an explosion 'the light roof and side will blow off without materially damaging the foundations or the other three sides. Also the machinery should be so arranged that the mill can be stopped or upright shaft is fastened a very heavy started without entering the building.

After the material has been thoroughly mixed or incorporated it is taken in a dust form to the press, which is of a horizonal type about 24 inches square. There are pockets or receptacles about 24 inches each way, that is, the powder is taken in a dust form from the wheels and put into these receptacles. There is a press plate of copper or some kind of fibre between each chamber or pocket. The press is then started and this dust is pressed from 24 inches down to 1 inch thick with a hydraulic press with a pressure of 500 tons to the square inch. The powder as it comes from the press is in solid cakes, seemingly as hard as brick or stone. The pressed cake is then taken to the graining mill, which consists of a special zinc roll where the cakes are broken up into fine grains or particles.

From the graining mill it is taken to the glazing or finishing mill, where it

Thomas Ashby & Sons, East Bond Street, - LEICESTER, Eng. -MANUFACTURERS OF-High and Medium Styles of BOOTS and SHOES. 881% p.c. cheaper than other Countries, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff. Telegraphic Constanting of the second Address : Modern. LEICESTER.

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Fine and Medium

IES' Unequalled for Comfort, Style and Durability, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

is thoroughly dried and finished. This tub. with- cast iron ends about 24-inch used in the old process. diameter, 14 feet long. Great care is necesary in the construction of this is passed to the grading reel, similar particular mill, as there is consider- to other reels, which is generally made able expansion and contraction due to in hexagon form and clothed with the heat, and one end must be made grit gauze or aluminum or brass wire so as to slip a trifle on the shaft to and made into different grades. Sometake care of this expansion and con- times as much as six different grades traction.

In the old process the material was lowed to remain there 18 to 24 hours in automatic scales. order to thoroughly dry and glaze the powder. At a certain point during this plosion, the different mills of a powder glazing a small quantity of black lead plant should be placed some distance is added, which adheres to the powder by glazing it over, also protecting it from the action of the atmosphere. The most modern system, however, i. to pass a current of hot air over the on a tract of land of about 40 acres. material while it is in the glazing

This allows the glazing to be mill consists of large wooden cylinder done in about one-quarter the time

From the glazing barrel the powder are made. The powder is then taken to the packing room and packed into placed in the glazing tubes and al- kegs, some of the larger mills using

> On account of the danger from exapart. Where the ground is hilly the different mills can be placed in the gully near together, but where there are no hills the mills should be spread For making 200 kegs of blasting pow-

der a day will require the turnbling barrels for pulverizing and mixing the sulphur and charcoal; 1 blower or pulverizer for pulverizing the nitrate of soda; 1 set of wheel mills; 1 press; 1 graining mill; 2 glazing tubs; 1 sizing reel; 1 packer. It will require the following horse power:--H.P.

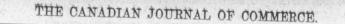
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For tumbling barrel.. For blower for nitrate of soda.... 2. One wheel mill.. 20 5 One press. . . 5 Two glazing tubs (each) 5 Or a total of about 75 horsepower.

The most economical way for power at the present time would be to run the press, the tumbling barrels, graining and glazing mills with motors 'av. ing a central dynamo and the brance of the mill with engines. During the process of manufacture there will be







Ladies' High Class Boots and Shoes. LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

> We make only the Highest Grades, under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff of 331/3 p.c., in favour of Canada.

TAYLOR & HUBBARD about 5 per cent. of dust coming from the sizing reel which goes back to the LEICESTER, England.

Manufacturers of the most improved

vanes

for Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff, of 331/3 p.c. in their favour.

WIRES : "LIFTING," LEICESTER.

wheel mills, and after the charge has been pretty well mixed to be worked over the second time. Also there will be about 20 per cent. of dust from the graining mills, which goes direct to 'the press to be worked over.

1211

It will require to run a plant of this kind about the following labor:-

Two workmen for the wheels and pulvarizers.

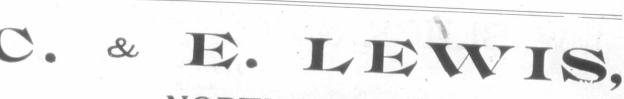
Two firemen. One engineer.

Two men for graining mill. One man for packing.

One man at blower.

One foreman.

At the present time, according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the cost of nitrate of soda is about 2c a pound, cost of sulphur and charcoal about the same. Therefore, any one can figure out the cost of making powder.



NORTHAMPTON,

ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of the Finest High Grade

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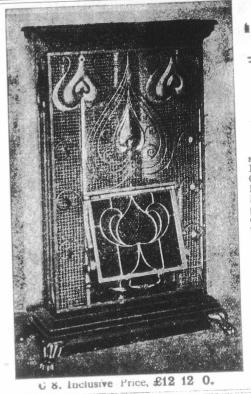
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Equal to any made in America, for the Canadian Market, 33½ p.c., cheaper, under the New Preferential Tariff, F.O.B., London or Liverpool. Send for our New List.

(Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.)



PRESERVATION OF WHITE PINE.

The rapid depletion of the white pine forests of Canada was the theme of the President of the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. William Little, West- at Harvard University, over twenty mount, Montreal, in his opening address at the annual meeting at Ottawa recently. Among those present were: Aubrey White, Department Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario; Thomas Southworth, Commissioner of Forestry and Immigration for Ontario; Sir Sandford Fleming, Hiram Robinson, E. Stewart; George Johnson; Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms; Prof. Macoun, Robt. German, J. R. Reid, Ottawa; George Y. Chown, Kingston; T. S. Young, Toronto; Geo. McCuaig, Bryson, Que.; A. Harold Unwin, London, England; N. E. Cor-

J. W. BLACK & CO.,



mier, Aylmer; Mayor Gendron, Hull.

The President in his opening address referred to the report of Mr. Charles T. Sargent, professor of arboriculture years ago, which demonstrated to the world the facts that the original $gr^{\varepsilon}at$ forests of the North Atlantic and lake States of the American union were not inexhaustible as many ignorantly supposed them to be, but were even then stand of eastern white pine timber showing signs of the early depletion of remaining in the United States fortheir most valuable timber trees, including the incomparable white pine. The accuracy of Prof Sargent's prognostications were now apparent, for, according to the last United States cen- accuracy of the statements made in sus report, that of 1900, the stock of white pine then remaining did not ex- Forestry Association of Quebec in ceed fifty billion feet, board measure, 1883 to memoralize the Dominion

and since the amount cut was then about seven and a half billion feet that of the past three years should reduce the amount then standing by about thirty billions, which was even less than the amount of all kinds of lumber sawn in the single census year, 1900, viz., thirty-five billion feet.

"So that it will appear," remarked the President, "that the whole present ests would not supply one year's stock for the existing sawmills. How much we have left I leave our Government to inform us." It was a belief in the Prof. Sargent's report that induced the

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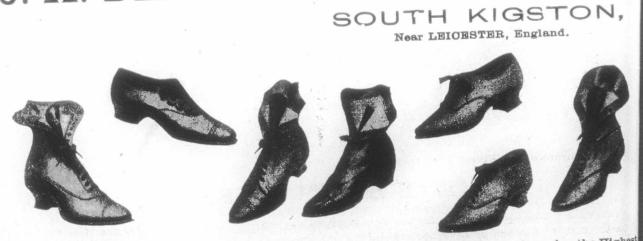
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One of the Finest Model Shoe Manufactory in England, employing over 600 persons, and making the Highest MEN'S & WOMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES, Grades of

for the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff, 331/3 p.c., in their favour,

Gents' Highland Gaiters. Bustoned. The "King" Strap Legging. PALK ROAD, WELLINGBOROUGH. Special prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff. Government to grant a Parliamentary and to the growing interest taken in The value of the output of 1902 was enquiry into the conditions of the forests of the country, especially the white pine, and it was safe to say that if the Government had then done as requested it would have saved the loss in a needless waste of valuable timber by the too reckless cutting by the axe and destruction by fire of hundreds of millions of dollars. "I will not," said the President, in conclusion, "attempt to say what amount of good white pine in my opinion exists in our Canadian forests, but of this I feel confident, that if the present indifference continues, and the inquiry then asked

for be delayed for many years more, the condition of our Canadian white the snakes in Ireland. He said: 'There are no snakes in Ireland.' We may be able to say 'There are no white pine M forests in Canada.'''

Allusion was made in the report to S action taken by the Provinces to preserve the forest wealth of the country

of a school of forestry should, it was Of a total power equal to 81,725 horsestated, receive the hearty endorsation power, 78,296 is water-power. of the association.

Statistics prepared by Mr, Geo. Johnson show that the wood pulp ina decrease of 23,611 as compared with pine forests may be stated in very simi- 1901. The figures for the two years

	1902.	1901.
Mechanical pulp	 155,210	169,369
Sulphite	76,735	84,500
Soda	9,044	10,740
Total	240,989	264,600

forestry, as evidenced by Queen's Uni- \$4,383,182, and the quantity exported versity arranging a series of lectures amounted to \$2,501,664, which in a on the subject and the steps taken by general way is 57 per cent. of the pro-Toronto University looking towards duction. Of this amount, Great Brithe establishment of a chair of fores- tain took \$976,192, the United States try. The decision of the Ontario Gov- \$1.598,139, and other countries \$17,ernment to lend such financial assist- 333. The power to operate the mills ance as would lead to the inauguration was derived chiefly from water power.

The "Jockey" Legging. Especially Adapted for Riding

ENG.

Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, dustry of Canada for the calendar year delivered an instructive and practical was carried on by 35 mills, which had address, entitled "History and Results an output of 240,989 tons of wod pulp, of the Fire Ranging System in Ontario." Mr. White stated that in 1885 he was asked by Mr. Pardee, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, to submit a memorandum embodying a scheme for establishing a system of forest ranging. Previous to this an act had been adopted by the Legislature for the prevention of forest fires, but it was practically a dead letter. Mr. White complied with Mr. Purdee's re-



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Triangle Brand of Boot Uppers, Leggings and Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, and Veldtschoens for the Home and Colonial Markets.



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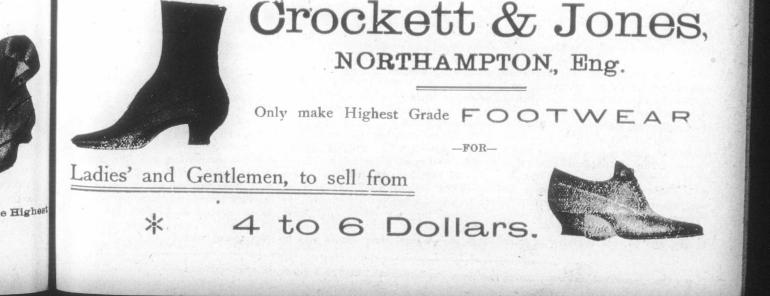
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Still Forging Ahead.

TWICE the quantity in Fine Blacks and Tans already booked for 1903 Season as compared with corresponding period last year

The "Oceanic" Boot For the British People.

THE "OCEANIC"

Is the most Up-to-Date exponent of GENT'S HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR to Retail at 10-6 and 12-6.

It has always been easy to get fine Boots if you paid a FANCY PRICE. "OCEANIC" Footwear, for the first time, makes it possible to buy Stylish, Comfortable, Beautiful, Dainty and Durable Footwear for

HALF-A-GUINEA.

Enquiries from Retailers wishing to know address of nearest Factor stocking these Goods will be much appreciated.

MAKER, A. E. MARLOW, St. James' Works, NORTHAMPTON, England.

Special price under the New Canadian Preferential Tariff.

quest. The period of danger from fires was from May 1 to October 1, and he suggested that fire rangers be placed on licensed lands during that period. It was left to the lumbermen to say what number were required, and also to select suitable men. Mr. Pardee was anxious to eliminate from the arrangement anything of a political nature, and to get the confidence of the lumbermen, so that the scheme might be a success. The lumbermen were asked to select men of cool temperament and sound judgment, who would not unnecessarily harass or annoy the settlers, for if the settlers were antagonized an army of men could not protect the forests of Ontario from In case of fire the rangers had fire. carte blanche to call out all the assistance they needed to subdue it. In order to enforce the provisions of the forest fire act, power was taken to appoint rangers as Magistrates and their assistants as constables. Owing to the character of the men chosen by the lumbermen, however, the Government had not felt justified as yet in appointing many rangers as Magistrates. The cost of the supervision of the forests and the suppression of fires was divided equally between the lumbermen and the Government. The licenses required the rangers to keep a diary of their movements from day to day, and to note anything of inter-

est which occurred on the limits. In fixed durin this way a good deal of interesting by settlers. information was obtained. It was nother until 1887 that fire rangers were appointed on lands of the Crown. In 1885, at the inception of the system, wick; "A I 37 men were kept in the field, at a cost of \$7,911. Last year 234 rangers were employed, at a total cost of \$108,000. apolis Roy

In the discussion which follow d, Mr. J. R. Booth said the lumbermen had nothing but praise for the Government, and especially Mr. White, for the care which was taken of the timber resources of the Province. They had always found the Government r ady and anxious to give the owners of limits all the assistance they required. The Government, by its fire ranging system, had saved millions of dollars' worth of timber to the country, and the only thing he could recommend was to enforce the regulations without fear or favor, and to prevent settlers from going into a timbered country which was not fit for settlement.

Mr. Thos. Southworth urged that the excellent effects obtained by the better protection be provided for the timber on Crown lands not yet licensed, and especially in districts where municipal authority had not been established. In respect to expense, he remarked that the services of Crown lands agents might be taken advantage of. A legal time should also be

est which occurred on the limits. In fixed during which fires might be set

The following papers were also read: "The Forests of New Brunswick," Licutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; "A Report on the Conditions of Lumbering and Forestry in Western Nova Scotia," F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal; "Forest Fires," W. A. Hendry; "Forest Protection in the Railway Belt of British Columbia," Jeames Leamy, Dominion Crown Timber Agent, New Westminster.

In the assembly hall of the Normal School Prof. Jeffrey of Harvard University, formerly of Toronto University, delivered an address upon "Forest Trees and Their Uses." The lecture was illustrated, and was followed with keen interest. His Excellency the Governor-General was present, and Hon. Clifford Sifton occupied the chair. Mrs. Sifton was accorded a seat on His Excellency's right. The Chairman in opening the meeting said he had travelled a good deal in Ohio before coming to Ottawa, and had been impressed with the excellent effects obtained by the systematic preservation and planting of trees in connection with the increase of the fertility of the soil and of rainfall. This had led him to establish a forestry branch in connection with the Department of the Interior, the officers **T**. I

For Invalids,

Easily Digesto Soup or ' done for



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GREAT RAIL

The finishin, being put on a rian Railroad, entire line will of traffic. Aft the most adversian Governmen ed its greatest portation. The give an idea of

A surveying out a new bra Railroad from in. It will be Girin is an imp tre, being loca many roads and gation on the S Siberia is pr

of magnificent



GREAT RAILWAY ACROSS SIBERIA

The finishing touches are just now being put on the improved great Siberian Railroad, and in a few weeks the entire line will be open for all kinds of traffic. After years of labor under the most adverse conditions, the Russian Government has at last accomplished its greatest work in the line of transportation. The views given here will give an idea of the vast undertaking.

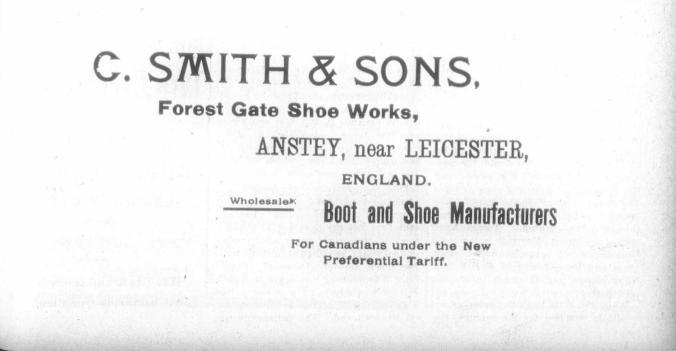
A surveying party has begun laying out a new branch of the Manchurian Railroad from Kwangchangtze to Girin. It will be amout 135 miles long. Girin is an important commercial centre, being located at the crossing of many roads and at the head of navigation on the Sungari River.

Siberia is pre-eminently a country of magnificent distances, even more so ploiting these mines.

than the United States. It is one hundred times larger than the British Isles and double the size of the United States. It has a mining and agricultural area fifty times the size of England. It has rivers navigable for the largest flat bottom boats for 30,000 miles. Little is known to the outside world of its immense resources, but it probably is as rich a land in minerals as any in the world. Its forests are numbered by the hundreds of thousands of square miles.

All this field is now thrown open by the completion of this railway, and it is expected that rapid development will proceed. For 4,000 miles there is an unbroken chain of rich mineral lands, in which are gold, silver, lead, copper and iron of unestimated wealth. The great railroad, with its 6,000 miles of iron rails, traverses this field and many will reap untold fortunes in ex-

Everything in Siberia is big, with a vastness that is marvellous to every one except an American and Russian. Leaving Moscow on the Siberian express one is told that the first stage of the journey to the golden East is over the plains of Western Siberia. The traveller does not realize that it is 2,500 miles to the extreme border, which takes three days to cover. Through the entire trip of this stage, there is not a hill or a cut through which the train passes. Reaching the Balkan region the scene shifts, much to the relief of the passenger. For a thousand miles the roadbed is cut through high, rocky mountains, and the grades are something awful to contemplate. The train first goes up, then down, then swings around a precipice, perhaps changing the monotony by passing through a tunnel. All this takes about two days, for fast time is impossible. Then one comes to a lake that is half as big as England, and



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across which the train is ferried. This is a difficult undertaking in winter, for the ferry boat must break through the ice. It is an expensive operation, and it is doubtful if in the end it would not have been cheaper to build around. It is forty miles to the opposite shore, but it must be confessed that the trip is a delightful break in the monotonous journey.

Once on the other shore there is a run of 1,500 miles to the Pacific Coast. All this country is hilly and rocky, and the road winds around so much that it is difficult to keep track of the points of the compass. Thus the line is divided into four great divisionsthe plains, the forest rolling land of Central Siberia, the high mountainous ranges of the Bailkal, and the hills of the Pacific section. In the section of the forest there are more curves than in any other, owing to the great marshes, but on the plains the road is as straight as a string for a thousand miles.

When the project was first broached to span the 6,000 miles by rails the idea was laughed at. It was realized by engineers that the task would be a gigantic one, and no one could see where the profits were to come from. The Russian Government, however, knew more of the resources of Siberia than did the critics and the astuteness of the officials is now fully recognized.

Last year 2,000,000 passengers and 1,500,000 tons of goods were transported, and the traffic will increase with the complete opening of the line. That is pretty well for a country where you may travel for days without seeing a single house. It is impossible to estimat what the traffic will be when the country is developed to a quarter of its ability to produce. No doubt the passengers will amount to 50,000,000 and the freight to 100,000,000 tons a year. The population of Siberia already has grown to 9,000,000 from 6,000,000 since the road was stared. Towns have sprung up in the wilderness and smoke from factories is a common sight. Two years ago the junction of Tomsk had three houses, now there are 15,000 people there.

While the main line-the great artery will do wonders for the country, the

branch lines, of which fully two score are projected, will people the country much more rapidly. The White Sea, Black Sea, and the Baltic will be connected with this great producing artery, and as a result Russian shipping must grow to take care of the exports of the future. This fleet is startling to contemplate, and the prediction is made that it will eclipse that of every country on the globe eventually. Then Russia and the United States will be the two world powers. The tug of war must come between them, which probably will result in Russia being the producing nation and the United States the manufacturing nation.

When it was decided to build the railroad an army of 200,000 appeared. That army of workmen was cosmopolitan—Russians, Germans. American, French, Turks, Khirghis, Tartars, Tungas, Buriats. Ostiaks, Mongolians, Chinese, Manchurians, Japanese, were conspicuous. The task of feeding them was great. At every verst is passed a queer little sentry box by the side of the track. Looking out of the window one sees the sentry step into the roadway and wave the flag-after the train has passed-to declare that all is well. There are 10,000 such sentinels keeping watch.

Siberia civilized; Siberia densely peopled; Siberia rich in manufactures, rich in industries, rich in grain, and in the midst of the great world, which lies east, west, and south of it, Siberia the bridge of that world's commerce-these certainties of the appreaching future should make politician and trader alike pause. When Sib ria expands it will flow southward over the Mongolian wastes, which irrigation and the engineer shall reclaim, and over fertile China, which the powers shall prove powerless to prevent.

This, the greatest of the world's railroads-and easily twice the longest-is emphatically a pioneer line. The present Czar cut the first sod at Vladivostock in 1892; eight years afterwardsin two years less than it took to build the much shorter Canadian Pacific line. The railroad was nearly complete. But only complete as a pioneer line. The very speed of the building defeated ith own end. The permanent way



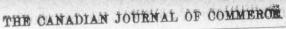
Has Beaten all Records, or

Enduring Qualities,

MAN

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Plain and Ribbed Seamless Hose and Half Hose, Children's Socks and 34 Hose, and Boys' Knicker Ribbed Hose.

Kneche, Ph. D., Christopher Rawson, F. I. C., and Richard Lowenthal, Ph D., that it appears only reasonable to ask, do those consumers who adopt this method of buying their indigo select those qualities which yield them the most dyeing power in their vat and therefore the cheapest dye?

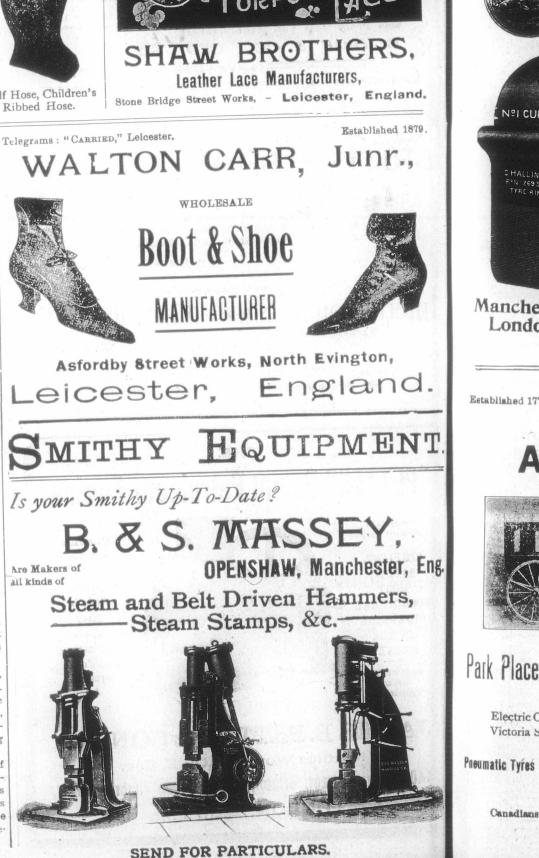
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I think the comparative color dye test determined by making up small test vats, in which specified proportions of best caustic soda, hydrosulphite of soda, zinc powder and indigo are used, dying a given weight of serge or yarn, exhausting all the color out of the vats, washing and drying the patterns and afterwards comparing them with a standard dyed pattern, say, for instance, the pattern dyed with the last cheapest parcel of indigo purchased, reveals the fact that there is a hidden dyeing value in some indigo which the centage test does not disclose.

I have heard some chemists insist that indigotin and indirubin are the only coloring matters in indigo of value to the dyer, but in those very interest-ing and instructive articles which appeared in the columns of the Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury, either from the pen of or from facts supplied by one of the best known and experienced Yorkshire public indigo dyers, there are other coloring matters contained in vegetable indigo that the centage test does not disclose (probably to be found in that "other vegetable matter") which vield gold dust to the dyer, and for which, when he takes the simple centage test as his basis for buying upon, he does not pay for.

A complete centage test of indigo, taken from a certificate, issued by Mr. Christopher Rawson, F.I.C., shows the following component parts:-Indigotin, indirubin, other vegetable matter, mineral matter and ash, water in varying percentages.

What does a complete centage test of synthetic indigo paste, 20 per cent., reveal? Perhaps those manufacturers who are using it in their dyehouses will take this trouble, and find out the gold dust which they report their dyehouse results disclose.



Sole makers of His Majesty, The City Mafeking, Excelsior Piccadilly British Workman, Union Fearnought, and other Carded Porpoise Laces.

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SIMON COLLIER, Limited,

Northampton, England.

High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Boots and Shoes,

For the Canadian market, under the New Preferential Tariff.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

THURSDAY, MAR. 19, 1908.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
Drugs & Chemicais	\$ c, \$ C. U 25 U 30
Acid Carbolic Cryst medi Aloes, Cape Borax, Xils Brom, Potass Camphor, Ref Rings & Ref oz.ck Citric Acid Citric Acid Cotrate Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. (oz) Copperas, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Oream Tartar Bysom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb	0 20 0 25 1 25 1 75 0 17 0 20 0 15 0 40 0 60 1 00 0 25 0 40 0 22 0 30
do per Keg, 10 Menthol, 1b Meroplas Oil Peppermint lb. Oil Lemon Oplan Oplan Phospora Potash Birkhoumate	9 50 10 00 1 35 1 45 6 50 7 00 1 15 1 35 8 50 4 00 0 50 0 10 0 50 0 10 0 50 0 10 1 5 1 35 1 15 1 35 0 10 4 00 0 10 7 0 08 0 10 1 00 8 4
Quinine Btrychnine Tartaric Acid	0 65 0 8
Licorice	2 00 00
Heavy Chemicais.	1 75 2 5
Bleaching Powder. Bius Vitriol. Brimstoge Caustic Soda """" Boda Ash. Boda Bicarb. Bal, Soda "Concentrated	6 00 7 0 2 00 2 5 2 00 8 0 1 50 2 5 1 75 2 8 0 75 9 8
Dyestuffs.	
Archil. COB.	0 97 0 0

which the dyehouse vats will show, fermentation of chemical. I do not contend that the comparative color dye test is absolutely a true test, but I think it reveals to the dyer the true dyeing value of indigo closer than the centage does, and that indigo buyers will benefit by adopting this test before buying their indigo. It involves a little trouble and a little time, but only a small expense for the small plant and chemicals used.

In these days of close competition in the markets of the world, the cost of production has got to be studied, often fractionally, and a few pounds lost or saved in the dyeing process may mean the loss or the gain of a contract. The practical dyer may also say that laboratory dye tests cannot be relied upon and that the practical results obtained in the dyehouse are the only reliable tests to determine value. That is all well and good, and probably practical results are the truest, but does the indigo dyer exhause all the coloring matter from his vats each day? I think not. Then, how can he arrive at the amount of coloring matter left in his vats and its value after they have done their day's work?

A dyer may be comparing the r lative value of two sorts of indigo in two vats, side by side; he dyes so many pleces, or a given weight of loose wool in each vat, to a certain pattern shade;

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Thip Logwood ndigo (Bangal) inmbjer Madder Madder Tim Crystals Fish.	0 70 1 00 0 07 0 07 0 09 0 12 50 00 55 00
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BUTTER: Choicest Cr Restorn do Under Grades Cr Townshipe Dairy	0 19 0 19

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT a reliable indication of the results MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

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Farm Pr CHEESE: Ont. New...... Eastern......

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SUNDRIES :-Potatoes, per b Honey, White C "Extract Beeswax.... Bmans: prime... do. Best hand

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Sugars : Factor Ex Granulated, Acadia gran'd. Ex Ground, in i " " in Powdered, in br " boxes Paris Lumps, in

hs 10 50 66 69 50 Branded Yellow Molasses (Barba do bris. & Evaporated App

Raisins : Sultanas Loose Musc. Ma Layers, London Con. Cluster Con. Cluster... Extra Descert... Royal Bucking? "Selected "Escing" Selected "Layers Currants, Provin Fillatras... Patras... Vostizsas... Vostizsas... to French... Figs in bags... "new layers. Biss, C. C.... "standard B... "standard B...

Patna. Burmah. Crystal Japa Carolina.... ley, bag 98 " per lb

Tapioca, Pearl. Flake orn, 2 lb. tins....

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 1221 C. G. ALLEN & SON, Manufacturers of the World Renowned 70 OXFORD STREET, LEICESTER, ENC. OXFORD BRAND of Boots, Shoes and Sandals and Leggings.

The Canadian Workman's Boot.

The Standard School Boot for Boys and Girls The Durable 66 66 .. 16 The Thoroughgood " 6.4 6.6 66

These Standard Lines cannot be beaten for Price and Durability.

Football Boots, The Kickeese, Patent No. 23016. Cycle Shoes with Special Neverslip Soles in M.S. orn Veldt Choen. Gents, Ladies Boots in all Styles and Varieties. Our Boys and Girls School Boot, defy Competition.

Specially made for Canadians under the New Tariff, 38% p.c. in their favour.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENT
THURSDAY, MAR. 19, 190	
Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm ProductsCon.	
CHEESE: Ont. New Eastern	\$ c. \$ c. 0 12% 018% 0 00 0 00
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Groceries.	
do bris. & 1/8. Sysporated Apples.	0 00 4 65 0 00 4 65 0 00 4 65 0 00 4 65 0 00 4 75 8 25 8 80 0 27 0 36 0 28 0 36 0 064 0 07
Raisins: Sultanas	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Peas, 2-1b tine	00 1 00 00 5 00 50 1 75

T each vat appears to work as well as MONTREAL WHOL (SALE PRICES OURRENT. the other and the color deposited upon the pitces of wool in each case appears to be equally good; he can in a measure determine the amount of coloring matter taken out of each vat by the increased weight of the material after washing and drying and allowing for the wastage of color in washing, probably somewhat difficult to estimate, but how about the residue of coloring matter left in each vat? That is of an unknown quantity and value. The indigo vat is a tricky friend; it can be made a good or bad paymaster at the will of the directing hand.

The same may be said of the permanganate of potash solution, which is acted upon by many substances which are innocent of coloring matter.

I am not a practical dyer, but only a distributor of indigo among English consumers extending over a period of 26 years, and by keeping my eyes and ears open I have gained a little experience and a little information from the practical exponents of the indigo dye vat. Only two friends can I call to remembrance who buy indigo upon the comparative color dye test, and I have often wondered why they have bought parcels which by the centage test showed such poor value at the prices paid, but they are firms who stand on the topmost rung of the ladder in every respect and their buying first aroused questions in my mind which prompted me to have dye test trials carried out, the results of which this article discloses.

That milk analysis case is a striking one, the report of which appeared in the London press. Upon a Government analysis test, a milk retailer and the farmer who supplied him were convicted of selling milk to which water had been added, and were heavily fined.

TJURSDAY, MAR. 19. 1908.

	Name	of Art	icle.		Wholesale
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		Works & Warehouses: ILFORD. ersgate Street. LONDON,	internation and the state of the	
		Real Property and the second		
	(SOLD U	NDEE LICENSE FROM THE WELSBACE PRICE LIST.	I COMPANY.)	
1.	G.I.C. Best Q	uality High Candle Power Mantle	4/6 doz.	
2.	G.I.C. Silk Ma G.I.C. Special	Double Woven Mantle, Double St	= - 5/= 66	
	G.I.C. Extra I	Long High-Pressure Mantle, suitable	6 - 66	
	nign-rre	ssure Burners	7/6 **	
6.	G.I.C. Mantle	for No. 4 Kern Burner	4/6 ** - 6/- **	
Ma	antles Made	to Customers Specifications at	Lowest Pricos	
best on the market which	tal and Industry.	Without fear of contradiction we can HONI	STLY state that our GIC Me	ntles
NULL, -LVORV Genuine	G.I.C. Mantle her	ars the Company's Trade Mark G.I.C. plain I n each box is so stamped.	thorities, Corporations, and lead ly stamped on the Mantle, and c	ling T uston
		Control States and a local system of the state		
Shoorer h	TTOOR TO CHILBU	dians under the New Tariff, 33½ p.c.,	in favour of Oanadians.	
MONTREAL WHOLESALE P	RICES CURRENT.	nle chalton in found d		
THURSDAY, MAR.		vessels can be used with perfect safety.	THITPSDAY WAD IN I	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	In the "bay" fishery larger vessels, av- eraging about thirteen, tons are used.	Asme of Article.	W
Wire Nalls.		The larger vessels carry from five to thirteen men and the smalled ones from	Olis	
Base Price carload Less than " 2d extra	移 C. 等 C。 え 40 2 45 1 00	three to five, the number nearly al- ways being odd. The sponging itself	Cod Oll S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	0 0 0
2đ Í ⁶⁶ 8đ 66 4đ anđ 5đ ⁶⁶	1 00	is carried on from small dingies, in which two men always work together.	Cod Liver Oil, Nfd. Norw Process	2
6d and 7d ⁶⁵ 8d and 9d ⁶⁶ 10d and 12d ⁶⁶	0 80 0 15 0 10	The sponging apparatus is exceedingly simple, consisting merely of three-tooth-	Castor Oil bris Lard Oil Bris	0
16d and 20d 44		ed hooks attached to poles of varying lengths to suit the different depths of	Linseed, raw, nett.	0
Building Paper.	8 95 0 00	water and the sponge glass, an ordin- ary water bucket with the bottom	Olive, pure Extrs, qt., per case. Turpentine, nett Petroleum :	0
Dry Sheeting (roll) Tarred ⁴⁴ Hides,	• 45 0 00	knocked out and a pane of window glass substituted.	Benzine	
Montreal Green Hides		When working the man who does the	United inches, 00 to 25 6 40 26 to 40 do 41 to 50	
⁵⁵ No. 2. ⁵⁵ No. 3. Tanners pay \$1 extra for a cured & inspect'd Sheepskins.	0 07 # 30	gathering is called the "hooker," while the one who manoeuvers the boat is	do 51 to 60	
Spring Lambskins each	0 00 9 11	called the "sculler." The former is al- ways in charge. When the "hooker"	Land pure 50 to 100 lb. kgs do No. 1 do No. 2	4
56 No. 2	# 00 0 8	thinks a favorable place has been reached he gets down on his knees,	do No. 4	4
Horse hides		and, leaning his breast on the gun- wale, he places the sponge glass on	Red Lead Venetian Red Eng'h Val. Ochra, Franch	5
Leather	0 25 0 26 9 24 0 25	the surface. He then inserts his head in the upper portion of it, and is thus	do Gilders.	01
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Leather No. 1 E. A. Sols No. 2 B. A. Sols No. 4 B.A. Spanish Sols Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy ¹⁴ No. 2	0 28 0 29 0 26 6 27 0 26 6 89	enabled to see the bottom distinctly,	German do	. 0 0
Leather No. 1 E. A. Sols No. 2 E. A. Sols No. 4 E.A. Spanish Sols Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy i No. 2 Harness	0 28 0 29 0 26 6 27 0 26 6 32	enabled to see the bottom distinctly, even though the surface should be covered with ripples.	German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Clay	
Leather No. 1 E. A. Sole No. 2 E. A. Sole No. 3 E. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 Harness To No. 2 Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French Enclish.	0 28 0 29 0 26 6 27 0 26 6 27 0 34 0 36 0 35 0 37 0 35 0 36 0 35 0 86 0 45 8 85	enabled to see the bottom distinctly, even though the surface should be covered with ripples. When he perceives a good sponge he signals the sculler in what direction to	German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000 Fire Clay Roda Domestic Broken Sheet	. 87
Leather No. 1 E. A. Sols No. 2 E. A. Sols No. 4 E.A. Sols No. 4 E.A. Spanish Sols Slaughter. No. 1 Hight medium & heavy Work No. 2 Upper, heavy Upper, light. Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French Baglish Canada Kip Hemlock Calf	0 28 0 29 0 26 6 27 0 26 6 32 0 35 6 32 0 35 6 32 0 35 6 37 0 34 0 35 0 35 0 37 0 35 0 36 0 60 0 65 0 60 0 65 0 50 0 60 0 70	enabled to see the bottom distinctly, even though the surface should be covered with ripples. When he perceives a good sponge he signals the sculler in what direction to send the boat, and when he gets over	German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Bricks per 1000. Giue - Tomestic Broken Sheet. French Casks. de bris	. 00 . 00
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Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Slaughter. No. 1 '' No. 2 '' No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French Haglish Canada Kip Hemiock Caif '' Light French Caif '' Light Splits, light and medium '' heavy '' mail	0 28 0 29 0 28 0 27 0 26 6 27 0 26 6 39 0 36 9 37 0 35 9 37 0 35 9 37 0 35 0 36 0 45 0 55 0 45 0 55 0 45 0 55 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50	enabled to see the bottom distinctly, even though the surface should be covered with ripples. When he perceives a good sponge he signals the sculler in what direction to send the boat, and when he gets over it he inserts the hook under the sponge and by a dexterous twist tears it loose and pulls it to the surface. This looks very simple until one tries	German do American do Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Bricks per 1000. Fire Clay Rosta	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0
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Telegrams : "ICERIMUS," London; "ICICLE," Durban. Codes in use : Ar & A.B.C.

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be impossible to recover it. Sponges which have so escaped follow a rolling, or roving life henceforth, and are called "rolling Johns."

It is also very necessary that the "bookers" should be able distinguish between the different varieties of sponges b fore hooking them, as otherwise he would be likely to gather many worthless sponges which, to the uninitiated, look to be much better than the ones he brings up.

When a boat has been secured a visit is made to the vessel, when the sponges are laid out on the deck in an upright position, so as to allow the animal to die and the "gurry" or slimy mattes with which the sponge is coated to run off. At this time the sponges have a very repulsive appearance and a strong ammoniacal smell which is very offensive at first.

In order to handle and cure the sponges properly the spongers have built in the water at the various places along the coast small square inclosures of wattled stakes, called "kraals." On the "bay grounds" these are mostly in two groups near Anclote. This is so each group can be easily watched by one man. The spongers usually return to these "kraals" on Friday even ing, when the we k's catch is placed in them. In the meantime the previous week's catch has been soaking in the "kraal," These are then removed and theroughly beaten, while wet, with a short paddle in order to get rid of the decomposed animal matter. The water is then squeezed out of the sponges and they are strung on short strings, care being taken to have the sponges of a similar grade on the same string.

When the vessel's trip has been completed the crew gather together her sponges and return to the home port. The method followed in disposing of the sponges is unique. At Tarpor? Springs and Key West are situated the buyers, who represent New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis wholesale sponge houses. Sales are held at Key West each afternoon except on Saturday and Sunday, while at Tarpon

MAMB,	Par Val's.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates o Dividend	u l	er Cent. Price Mar. 18 (B1d)	Cash value per S
British North A.m.	243	4,866,666 8,000,000	4,\$66,666 8,000,000	1,7 76 ,888 2,500,000	8	Apl. June	Oct	186 164½	880 4 82 5 42 0
Can Bank of Commerce Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	500,000 2,500,000	350,000 2,500,000	60,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	8 *21/2 81/2	May Jan		105 244 17J	42 0 122 0 85 0
Eastern Townships	50 20	2,000,000	1,742,535	525,000	31/8	Feb.	Aug	185	85 0
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Hochelaga Imperial	100	2,868,030	2,868,982 6,000,000	2,438,595		June	Dec	240 170	170 (
Merchants' Can	100 50	6,000,000 2,500,000	2,500,000	2,150,000 8,4 30,000	41%	Oct	April	214 256	107 4
Montreal.	200 80	12,000,000 1,469,700	1,430,550	850,000 700,000	8	May Jan	Nov	110 300	82
New Brunswick Nova Scotia	100	500,000	500,000 2,000,000	8,030,000	41%	Feb.	Aug. Dec	270 132	870
Ontario	100	1,400,000 2,000,000	1,400 000	425,000 1,865,000	41/2	June	Dec	225 250	182
Ottawa People's of N. B	150	180,000 878,487	180,000 781,248	155,000	8	June	Dec		875
Provincial	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	800,000		June Feb	Dec	117 218	117 218
Royal Sovereign	100 100	1,800,000	1,031,000	19.00		April	Oct		
St. Stephen's Standard	100 50	200,000	1,000,000	45,000 850,000 2,600,000	0 6	April June	Oct	246 258	128
Toronto	100 100	2,500,000 1,350,000	1,850,000	850,00	8 0	June Mch	Dec Sept	125 168	125
Union (Halifax)	50 100	1,000,00	2,000,000	505,60 650,00	0 8	June	Dec	185 149	185
Union of Canada	100	500,00 630,20	419,000	150,00	2 0	Apl Jan	July	117	18
ri. Sav. and Loan Co Il Telephone Co	100	5.000.00	0 5,000,000	800,00 120,00	0 48/	Jan *	July	169	159
it. Can, Loan & Inv. Co		1,937,90	0 889,219	100,00	0 8	Jan *	July	128 49	128
n, Colored Cot, Mills Co n. Landed & Nat'l Inv'tCo	100	2,700,00 2,008,00	0 1.004.000	350,00	7 8	Jan Jan	July July	108	108
n.Per.& W.Can. M. Corph	50&7	5,951.35 750,00 2,500,00	0 5,951,850 0 750,000	250,00	0 38/	Jan	July	114	57
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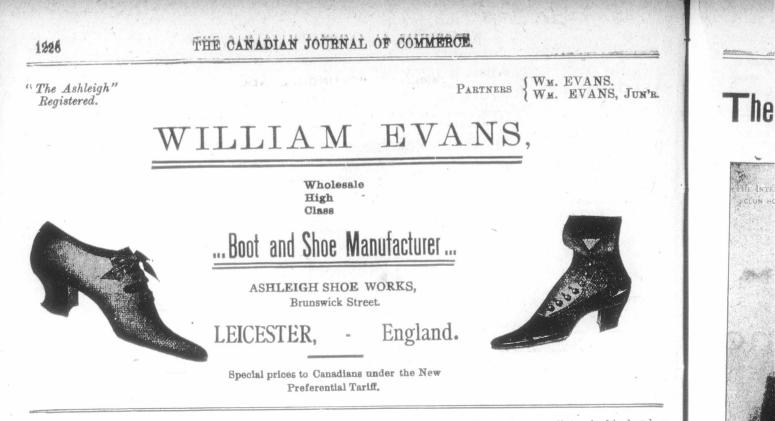
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The buyers have large warehouses, and in these the sponges are thoroughly dried, the remaining dirt and debris removed, the rough edges trimmed off so as to make a more shapely appearance, and then baled for shipment.

Previous to about ten years ago some of the trips were very profitable. One of the best ever made was probably that of the Competitor, from Key West, in the winter of 1879-80. She was out about eight weeks and stocked \$4,200.

As it is a difficult matter to gather sponges in the deeper water the experiment of taking them by means of diving was tried in 1884. Three Greek sponge divers were brought over to this country and these men, together with an experienced diver from New York, did the first work. The experiment did not prove successful, however, owing to the heavy expense for diving and the fact that sponges were not found in such abundance in the deeper waters as had been anticipated. As it was claimed that the diver in walking over bottom destroyed the young the growth, the legislature in 1889 passed a law forbidding the gathering of sponges by diving either with or without suits. and very often unsatisfactory.

The spongers classify the sponges as fellows: Sheeps-wool, yellow, grass, velvet and glove. There are several other grades, but they are chiefly recognized as minor sub-divisions of the above. The sheepswool is the most valuable, says the New York Times, and is generally known to the consumer as the bath sponge. The other varieties are principally employed in the arts and sciences.

JAMES ALLEN & SON.

Among the most important inventions of modern times, those that serve to heal chronic ills may ever be placed in the front rank. The firm of Messrs. James Allen & Son, of London, Eng., may well lay just claim to such contrivances, for from the various testimonials before us of speedy and permanent cures, they certainly must control invaluable specialties in this regard. To be healed by medicine is, at best, tedious, expensive, disagreeable,

If one has a splinter in his hand, a simple yet sore complaint, the remedy would be sure and simple. Yet, apply to that ailment a Latin name, and apply to the affected hand certain medicines for allaying pain and for drawing, and the hand will be healed. Yet a far simpler way would be to take a needle and pick out the sliver. In the same manner rheumatism is simple yet sore, and hundreds of mysterious remedies are applied for its cure, yet as simple as taking out the splinter with the needle is the certain remedy advertised by J. Allen & Son, which is no more a medicine than is the needle.

J. Allen & Son's specialties (J. C. Stevens, proprietor) have been awarded a silver medal, International Health Exhibition, 1884; silver medal (highest award) National Health Societies' Exhibition, 1883; highest award, International Exhibition, 1881. Important notice .-- Being inventors and sole manufacturers of these specialties, the trade and public are cautioned against purchasing any of these unless bearing a brass label with a representation of our trade mark, being a "Kettle hanging from tripod, with a lamp underneath,



J. Allen & Het-Air and ratus for ever

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HOLMES WHOLESALE Boot & Shoe Manufacturer. Ramble Works, Clarke Road, Northampton, 33¹/₃ p.c. in favour of ENGLAND.

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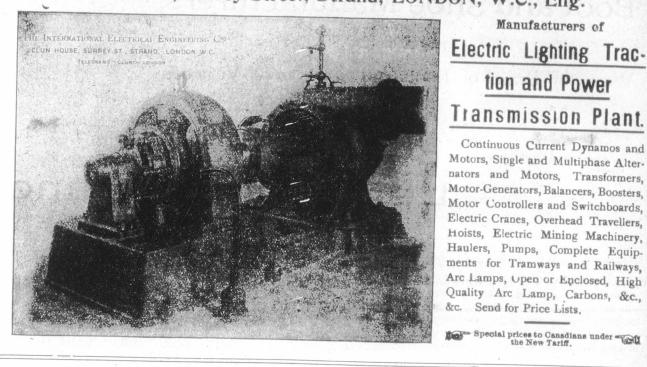
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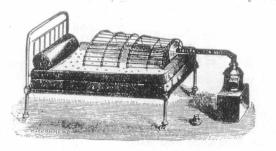
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called a Gipsy kettle; with the words form of application. For rheumatism,

"J. Allen & Son, London," on the ket Gout, eczema, lumbago, sciatica, and skin, liver and kidney affections. This



J. Allen & Son's Portable Turkish apparatus will give a hot-air or vapor Het-Air and Vapour Bath. One appa- bath, a medicated or mercurial bath.

ratus for every kind of bath, and every For general or local application. Is

acknowledged the best yet introduced for portability, cheapness with durability, and thorough efficiency.

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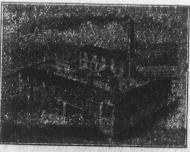
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Testimonials.— Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., etc., etc., writes :- "He thinks the apparatus for portable Turkish baths very admirable and likely to be of great service in medical practice."

Dr. George Harley, M.D., F.R.S., in his work on the "Urine," says:-"One of the easiest of these in application is Allen's portable Turkish bath. It can be used by a patient lying in bed as here represented, or what is still more convenient (when the patient is strong enough) while in a sitting position. Thus, for example, the bath is put



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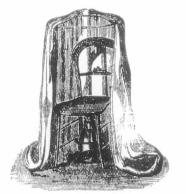
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Leicester, England

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(with its disperser on) under a kitchen chair or stool, on which should be placed two or three folds of flannel. The whole person, except the head, is then enveloped in a cloak or packed in a blanket, having the ends on the ground to prevent escape of heat. The feet being placed on a footstool, with a pan of water or not, according to inclination, and the bath may be taken in this way from fifteen to forty minutes."

Dr. Wood writes:—"Dr. Wood was very much pleased with the hot-air and vapour bath he got from Messrs. Allen. He never had one that acted so quickly and efficiently. He got one a short time before which after laborious trial would not produce sweating, but only



R.C.S.

an uncomfortable dry state of the skin. Dr. Wood had a severe trial case of heart disease and kidney affections, where it was dangerous on account of the heart to give the patient a bath, or anything that would excite the circulation, and yet essential to have a copious sweating. The patient was delirious. He has got well."

T. E. Turner, Esq., surgeon, writes: "A brother of mine bought your portable Turkish, vadour, and herbal bath, which answers admirably. I examined your bath minutely and compared if with others, and yours are very superior both in construction and mode of appliance; producing much more satisfactory results upon the patient in a



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very much she your bath th pure air unco humors pour millions of p skin as he si dinary Turkis sides, there i pansion of the lungs, as whe breathe a hea from rupture sels of the other advanta me, and not o professional m strong advoca places of all Russian or he

The Countes carres writes The baths sen perfectly satisf fully. She wil Allen returning

Sir Pryse Pr Pryse Pryse er amount of the Allen, and also he requests the Sir Pryse is we the one he ha tomed to take mam's, in Jerm he finds, with t apparatus, and that he can obt at home in the



HOLLINWOOD, - Lancashire, Eng

very much shorter time. By the use of your bath the patients can breathe pure air uncontaminated by the foetid humors pouring forth from the seven millions of pores in your neighbour's skin as he sits by your side in the ordinary Turkish or Russian bath. Besides, there is no risk from over-expansion of the pulmonary tissues of the lungs, as when people are compelled to breathe a heated atmosphere; nor risk from rupture of the delicate blood-vessels of the brain. There are many other advantages which tend to make me, and not only myself, but all other professional men who have tried them, strong advocates for their uses, in places of all other kinds of Turkish, Russian or herbal baths."

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The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres writes from Dunecht House:— The baths sent to Lady Crawford are perfectly satisfactory and work beautifully. She will be obliged by Messrs. Allen returning the bill receipted."

Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., writes:—"Sir Pryse Pryse encloses a cheque for the amount of the account due to Messrs. Allen, and also for another bath, which he requests them to send him at once. Sir Pryse is very pleased indeed with the one he has. He has been accustomed to take Turkish baths at Hammam's, in Jermyn Street, for years, and he finds, with the aid of Mesrs. Allen's apparatus, and a large plunge bath, that he can obtain just as good a one at home in the country." The Rev. J. R. Mills, of Manchester, writes under date September 27th, 1880: "I am now able to say, after three months' use, that the bath has far exceeded my expectations, and that I have already saved the price of it, not to speak of the great comfort of being able to take the bath in one's own bedroom at a moment's notice, instead of having to drive miles to a hydropathic establishment."

J. Allen & Son, 21 and 23 Marylebone Lane, London, W. Full illustrated and descriptive catalogue post-free on application.

PALM OIL.

The extraction of the oil from the palm nut and the palm nut kernel, the two principal products of the palm tree Elaeis guincensis, constitutes one the most important industries of the West Coast of Africa, where it represents a yearly value of about two and a half million sterling. Up to the present time this industry has been carried on exclusively by the natives, who employ tedious and imperfect methods of extraction. Recently, however, experiments have been conducted in the German colony of Cameroon by Dr. Preuss, and Der Trpoenpflanzer publishes some remarks on the subject. The fruit from which the oil is extracted consists of an outer covering of firm pulp and a touch inside wrapper which

encloses the kernel. According to the native method the pulp, which contains the palm oil, is first softened by a bath of six hours' duration in boiling-water. After having been separated from the touch envelope by means of wooden pestles it is transformed into a fibrous mass, from which the crude oil is ϵx tracted by squeezing it by hand press-The raw product is refined by 11170 melting it in boiling water and collecting the oil as it rises to the surface. It is easy to understand that as a result of these imperfect methods the residue still contains a large quantity of oil; in fact, the amount extracted by the natives in some cases does not exceed 33 per cent., although occasionally as much as 80 per cent. is extracted. The great loss of oil thus occasioned would, it is asserted, be avoided if an apparatus could be devised for- seperating mechanically the pulp from the kernel; and the machine should at the same time be capable of treating fruit of different sizes. As for the so-called nuts, which are tough and woody, they are extracted by hand from the oily mass and broken in pieces with a hammer in order to extract the kernels. These latter are usually exported just as they are, as the natives do not seem up to the present to have tried to extract the oil which they contain. This oil from the palm nut kernel has very similar properties to cocoanut oil, and is used principally in the manufacture of soap, There are at Cameroon two other varieties of the oil-yielding palm

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STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN. -- Montreal Quotations Mar. 17 1908. For Con trees, which differ somewhat from the Canada quotations per ct. ordinary palm tree in that the envelope Amount paid per Share. Lasi Dividend per year. Multiphase Share par value. which incloses the kernel is less tough No. Shares NAME OF COMPANY. A Relial and easier to separate. 92 160 15,000 2,500 10,000 25,000 18,372 \$14-6mos 400 10 20 50 400 100 93 7% 6mos. 5-6mos. A METHOD OF PRESERVING WOOD. English r A Lombard manufacturer has install-BRITISE AND FORMEN, -Quotations on the London Market, Mar. 7, 1903 Market value p. p'd up sh ed at Milan an establishment for the development of a new method of wood FLAME ARC preservation, which is described in the 10½ \$~8½ 2 1-5 \$8. p.s. 24 p.s. 25 27½ 19 Alliance Assur. Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire. London Assurance Corporation. London Assurance Corporation. London Assurance Corporation. London & Lancashire Hire. Northern Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Norwich Union Fire. Phomix Fire. Royal Insurance Fire and Life. Sun Fire. Union Alliance Assur. 250,000 Bulletin de la Societe des Inginieurs 24,000 67,000 21,500 50,000 20 28¼ 50 10 Civils. If one places a piece of wood 49 9½ 128, p.s. 27. 25 50 20 20 834 25 25 25 10 in a liquid of which the boiling point is 200,000 200,000 60,000 1\$5,49\$ 100,000 \$5,100 \$5,862 10,000 801,752 9 25 above 100 degrees C., such, for instance, as the heavy oil of tar, maintained at 134 20 58 83 29 77 87 112 954 a temperature intermediary between 20 10 2 2 10 636 12 5 100 degrees and the boiling point, there 8t. 100 25 100 50 20 10 891,752 80,000 110,000 occurs an agitation analogous to boil-224 \$08.p.s. *3\$% \$5 5\$% ing. This is produced by the water and 110,000 11,000 53,776 125,284 240,000 45,000 85% 50 11% 18% sap contained in the pores of the wood being, under the action of a tempera-10 11 17% \$s 6d p. s. 18 p.s. Photogr ture higher than 100 degrees, transformed into steam. If the wood be left submerged and *Excluding periodical cash bonus. BUTTERWORTH BROS., Ltd., Panama • Hat • Company, Complete Newton Heath Glass Works, MANCHESTER, Eng. Price LIMITED, INVINCIBLE GAUGE GLASSES, both plain and enamelled. In sole use by the British Admiralty, recently tested to 5,000 lbs. to []" 59 Gresham Street, List. LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND. 800 Any kind of glass whatever used in machinery or applied to fittings. Pages, Post The largest existing makers of GLASS TUBES for Gauge Glasses and the Electrical, Rubber and Free. Brewer Trades, GLASS NEEDLE LUBRICATORS and all other kinds of Lubricators. Lamps for all purposes. GEORG Present Contractors to H.M. Government. 88 and 89 Write for our lists of MANUFACTURERS OF Electrical Glass, Machinery Glass, Table Glass, Ship Glass, Confectionery Glass, Cut and Engraved Glass, Etc., Etc. Special pric and Gentlemen's Panama Hats, Ladies' For Canadians under the New Tariff.



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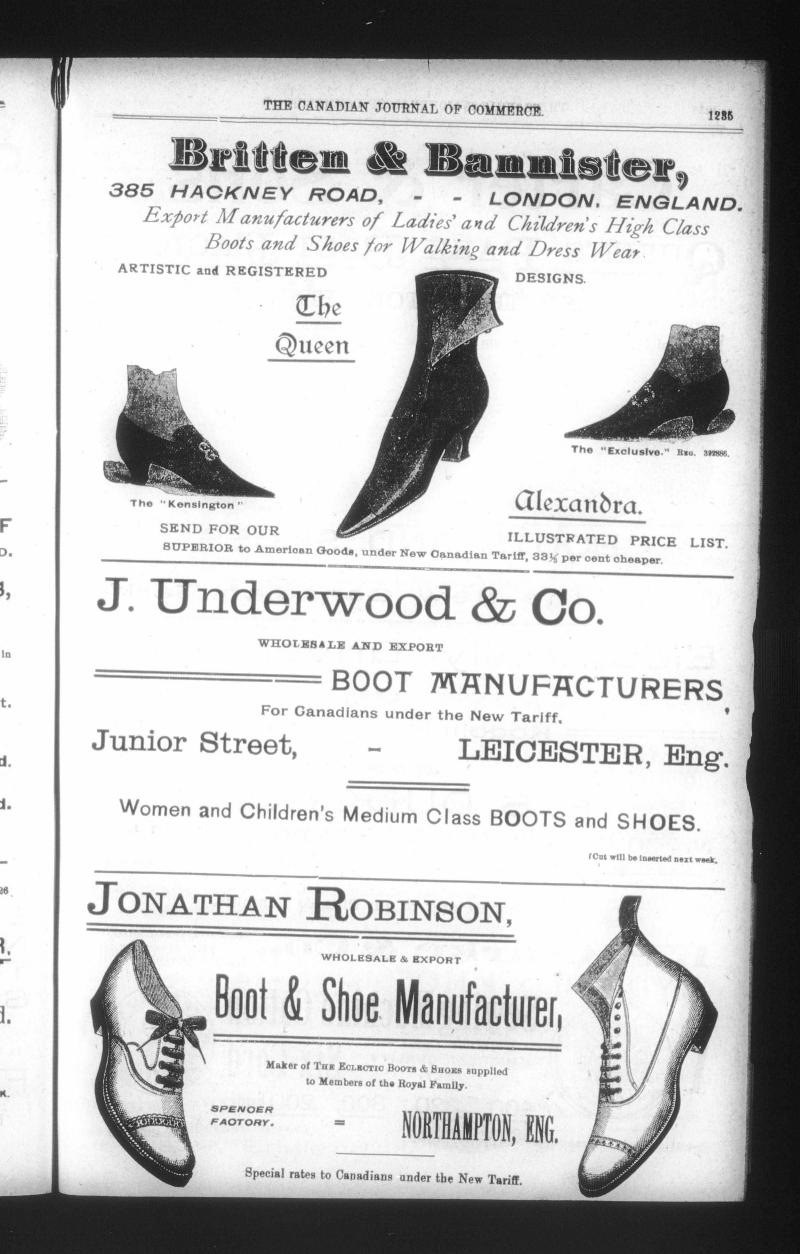


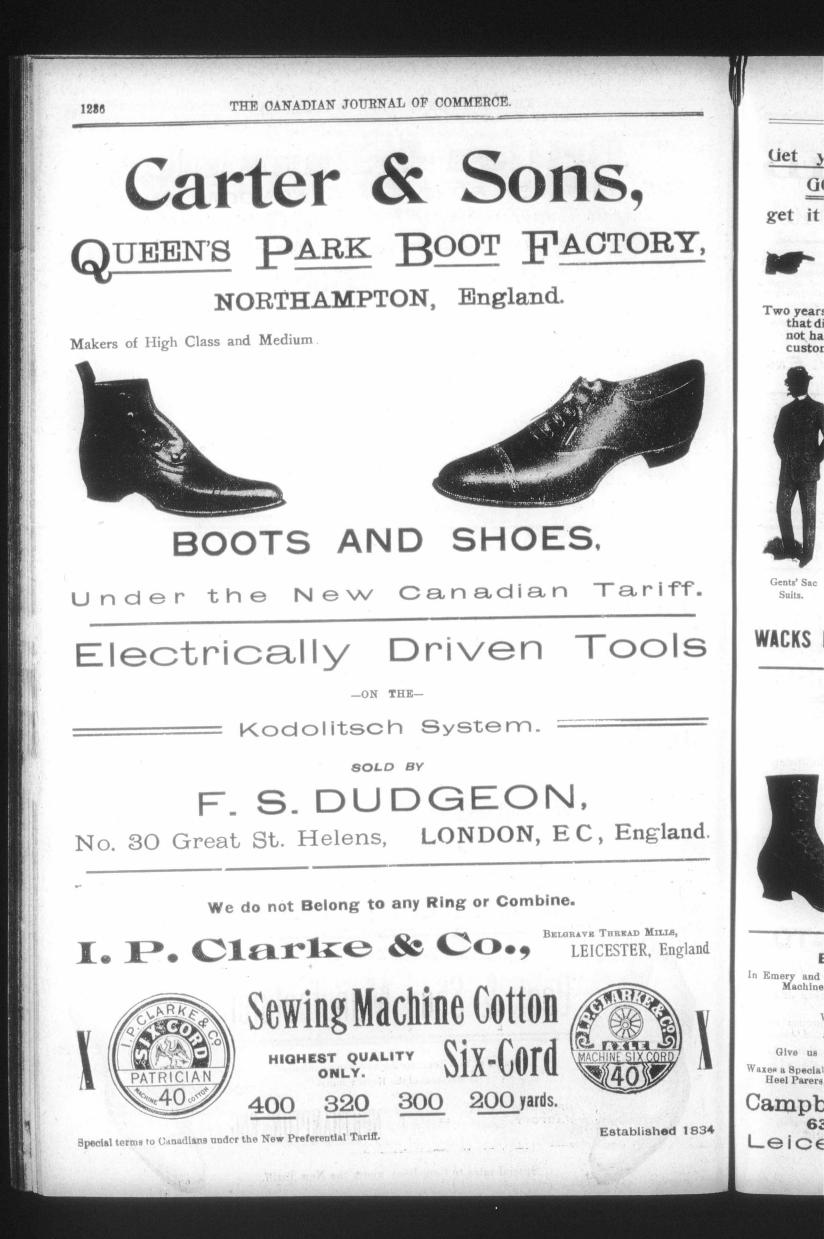
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Sritish Columbia, 1877 5 p.c.	104	17	
1887, 434 per cent 1891-9, 5 p.c Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1566	89 102	91 104	
3 per cent. Ioan, 1888-99	102	104	
Debs. 1884, 3½ per cent 8½ p.c. loan, 1897 Manitoba. 1885-6, 5 p.c	102 90 106	104 93 108	

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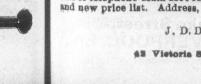
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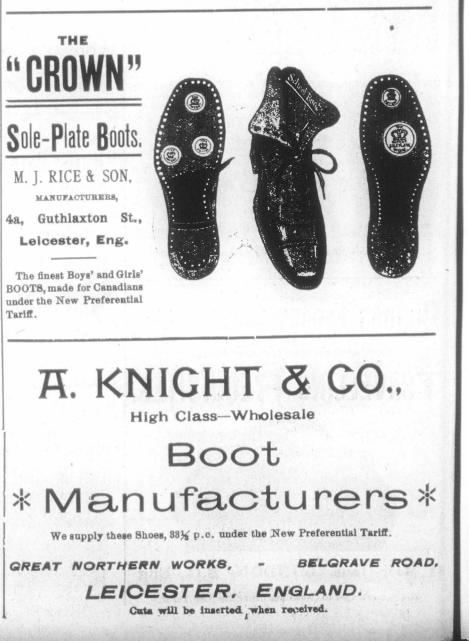
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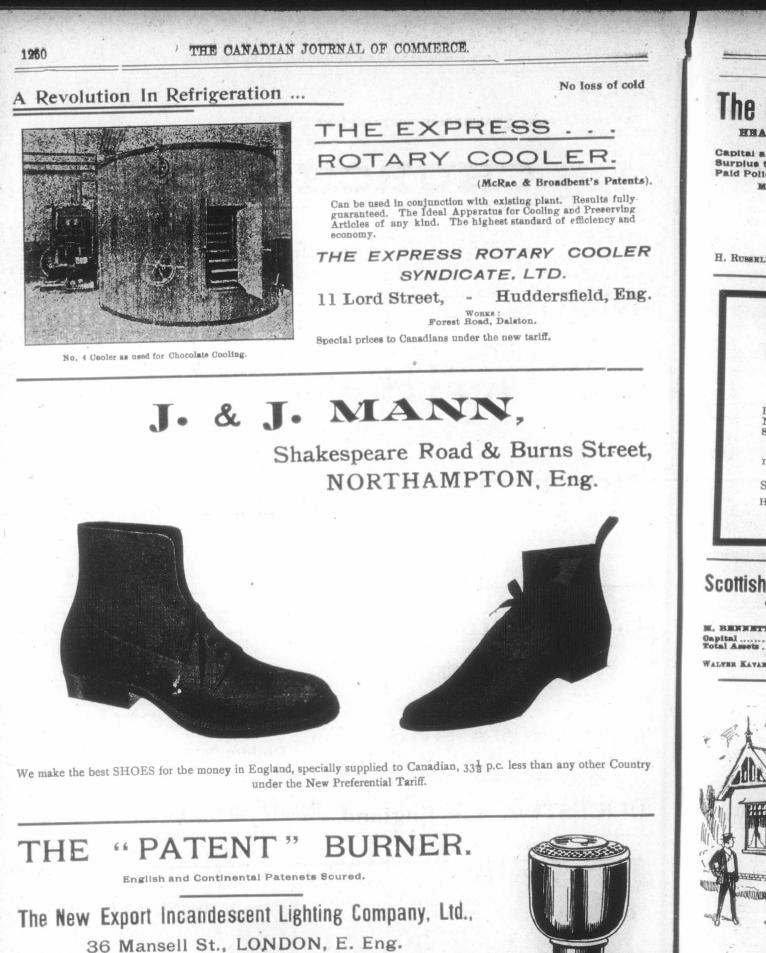
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