The Monetary Times

## Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

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\$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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## THE FUR TRADE.

Reports of the last month's fur sales in London are now to hand, and tell of further advances and considerable excitement in the trade. There is, however, room for considerable misconception on the point of these advances. Many of the holders of furs seem to imagine that prices on some lines have advanced anywhere from 25 to 80 per cent. upon former quotations, whereas, on the other hand, the fact is that the prices realized at these last sales were the same as, or only a little more than, those which were being actually given a month or two ago. Be this as it may, it is hardly too much to say that the range of values at present prevailing for furs is at a dangerously high level.

The primary cause, no doubt, is the unsettled state of things in Russia. The markets in that country are practically paralyzed; there is no certainty of obtaining goods ordered; the unrest of the operatives is such as to preclude the idea of systematic attention to business; the railroads are disorganized owing to the need for cars for the war. Goods coming by way of Warsaw, a great distributing centre for such as are exported from the country, are subject to the most unreasonable delays, and the result is that all ordinary business is at an almost complete standstill. One example of this may be seen in the movement of astrachans and squirrels, which are obtained and dressed almost exclusively in Russia. The operatives in these lines of goods have practically ceased work and there are no offerings. One special difficulty is experienced in this country in regard to fur-lined cloaks. Last year was the first in which there was any marked demand for this class of stuff, and consumers seem to appreciate them highly. But the query arises, will they continue to show this appreciation in the face of the excessive prices which are bound to prevail? When the difficulties became acute in Russia, Germany jumped into the breach and tried to create a big trade

in the goods referred to. The employees in the latter country, however, seeing the strong demand for their services, refused to work unless their wages were very materially increased. However popular may be this kind of fur garment, the consumption is likely to be restricted through this cause.

At the recent sales, in otter there was a general advance of about 45 per cent. compared with March, 1904. Red fox realized about the same, though for the better grades there was an upward tendency. Mink realized no less than 80 per cent. more than it did last year. Skunk was 30 per cent. above, seal was as a rule higher, the advance ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. The only exception was Cape of Good Hope, which declined, owing to a lack of demand from Russia, its chief consuming field. Beavers fetched 10 per cent. above the prices of last January, and Australian opossum 15 per cent. above. American opossum was about the same as in January. Wombat and wallaby were 25 and 20 per cent. higher, respectively.

No conservative fur dealer feels in the mood to prophesy the course of events. They frankly state they do not know the probable course of events. But, seeing that everything points in the direction of small supplies and high prices, with little chance for mitigation for a year at any rate, buyers can hardly be acting wrongly in stocking up with their moderate and normal requirements now, without delay.

## \* \* \*

## SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The chief question which now troubles the boot and shoe manufacturer is the one of prices, and this has been something of a thorn in the side for months past. The cost of leather, which in its turn depends on the cost of hides, has been high for a long time past. In fact, hides and skins are to-day at least a cent per pound dearer than they were a year ago, this must necessarily make the position of boot manufacturers a hard and unprofitable one unless they raise prices, too. In some cases this has been done, and quotations for boots and shoes have been made to range 10 or 25 cents per pair higher, but no general understanding has been reached with this end in view, and even when the advance has been made it has not been adhered to. It looks, however, as if something of the sort will have to be done—either that, or the quality of the production will have to suffer.

Somewhat contrary to general expectations, the spring trade, so far as the manufacturer and wholesale dealer are concerned, has been distinctly good. The retailers have been seized with the idea that prices would surely advance before long, and they have taken the opportunity to lay in stocks of fairly large compass before the rise should be accomplished. The movement of the stocks thus laid in, however, has so far not been brisk, probably owing to the continued lateness of the season.

Styles of shoes for the coming summer show no remarkable new developments. At the same time there are several comparatively new features of a minor nature particularly in the better grades of men's wear. Wide, or rather medium toes are still the most popular, though indication is visible in certain quarters of a return of favor to the narrow toes of a few years ago. It is likely, however, that this feature will be kept within very moderate limits. Little doubt exists as to the return to popularity of the tan. Most stocks, while not including any large proportion of this useful line, yet show that retailers believe their customers' thoughts still turn to it in moderate measure. Canvas shoes promise to be worn to some extent despite their disadvantages as to poor wearing quality and liability to soiling.

Travellers are now carrying full lines of fall samples of boots and shoes, and according to reports received by their respective houses, the prospects for a good season's trade are encouraging. Collections are not particularly good, but are perhaps equal to what is usual at this period of the year.

Salesmen for rubber manufacturing concerns say that an increasing trade is likely to be the experience, even under the existing conditions of high values. Some dealers seem to have believed that discounts would have been increased, but under the circumstances, it is really difficult to imagine why they should not be lowered. Crude rubber is higher than ever; the best Para costing \$1.32 per pound in New York. The extraordinary development of the various industries using this material has brought about what almost constitutes a rubber famine, and—at any rate, until the various planting enterprises get more fully under way—it appears quite likely that this position of things will remain very much as it is now, if indeed it does not become worse.

The leather market still remains in a somewhat unsettled condition. Everyone recognizes that by right prices should go up considerably, seeing the high cost of hides and labor, but it is apparently impossible to render this palpable to all the tanners concerned, and so, while the tendency of prices is strongly upward, there is no concerted action in this direction and complaint ends in complaint.

## COAL FOR ONTARIO.

According to the report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, the revenue received from royalties, rentals and leases in the year 1904, amounted to the large sum of \$585,252.91. The amount refunded to the iron and steel companies for fuel consumed in their industries was \$26,114.10, leaving a net income of \$559,138.81.

This is a highly satisfactory condition of the coal trade for Nova Scotia, but how is it with Ontario? This Province is not a coal producer, but it is by much the largest consumer of any in the Dominion. Nova Scotia furnishes its own supply of bituminous coal, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island draw cheaply from the same source, while Quebec has the advantage of low freight by the St. Lawrence from Cape Breton; supplemented by the Intercolonial Rail-Manitoba has the lignites of the Souris and way. The North-West of Canada other coal-fields. possesses inexhaustible supplies in the well-known coal fields of Lethbridge and Edmonton, with the territory between, besides the collieries at Frank. British Columbia is rich in the great deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass and other equally valuable fields which outcrop on the flanks of the Rockies. The well-developed collieries of Nanaimo and Wellington, on Vancouver Island, furnish an ample supply for the Pacific Coast. But where does Ontario stand amid all this limitless wealth of her sister provinces? Poor, in comparison-absolutely barren of such fuel resources. Therefore she must look abroad for this necessary of life and power. Her natural supply is from across the border, in the United States, where the coal can be bought at the pit's mouth for a dollar a ton. But when she is compelled by necessity to do this, her sister provinces look out from amid their opulence, and say: "Oh no, you must not do so, or if you do we shall penalize you to the extent of sixty cents a ton on every ton of coal you import." Is this fair?

The imports of bituminous coal into Canada in the fiscal year ending June, 1904, amounted to 4,252,-333 tons, almost all of which was for consumption in this province of Ontario. The tax was therefore a heavy one. It is an invidious impost on our manufacturers, and a heavy burden on transportation. The farmers made efforts last season to have the freights reduced, and a reasonable way of doing this would be to have working costs of transportation lowered.

A glaring anomaly exists in the present tariff. Anthracite coal and coke are on the free list, but bituminous coal, the raw material from which the coke is manufactured, is subject to a duty of sixty cents a ton. If coal could be imported free, the coke could be manufactured here in by-product coking ovens, the gas and other products of which would yield a good profit; but this under present conditions is financially impossible, because the coal duty would neutralize the profits.

We have no desire to discuss the matter in any narrow provincial spirit, but in justice to the industrial and transportation interests of this province, the amelioration in some manner of these burdensome conditions, is worthy of serious consideration.

The cost of coal in Nova Scotia is too high. When the Dominion Coal Company was organized, one of the great advantages promised was to be a reduction in costs. The consolidation of all the active collieries in Cape Breton, with one exception, was to result, we were told, in the lessening of general expenses in management and sales; and by the introduction of new machinery, great economies were to be effected in coal cutting and surface handling. Neither one nor other of these desirable results has been achieved, but we are informed upon good authority that costs are now twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher than what they were when collieries were operated by the original owners. The Maritime Record has estimated that in Cumberland County the leading colliery's costs are approximately two dollars a ton on coal shipped, but this is quite conceivable, for the same authority has stated that the average wages of coal hewers is \$3.06 a day.

It is evident, therefore, that Nova Scotia coal cannot be delivered in this Ontario market and compete with Ohio coal, even with the advantage of sixty cents a ton protective duty. The Engineering and Mining Journal quotes 95c. to \$1 at Ohio collieries for run-of-mine. Moreover for steam purposes Nova Scotia coal is not regarded of equal grade, but for gasproducing purposes it is better suited. Extended markets are not to be obtained by relying upon protective duties or Government assistance, but rather by improved methods and reduction of costs in every possible way.

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## TROPICAL PRODUCTS AND BRITISH CROWN COLONIES.

We often hear of the Crown Colonies of Great Britain, without taking pains to ascertain what or where these colonies are. Some day soon we purpose giving a list of them, and some statistics about them; but meanwhile intend only to notice an illuminative paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute in London on 14th March, entitled, "The Crown Colonies and Places." The author is Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., an old and able servant of the crown, who after being librarian of the British Museum, held important posts in British Guiana and in the Mauritius. He shows at great length-the paper occupies 43 pages of the Journal of the Institute-what the effect of British colonial policy has thus far been: the extent and variety of climate of the crown colonies; "of what good are they?" and how shall we treat them to accomplish their best development?

These crown colonies are scattered literally all over the world, from Ceylon and Hong Kong in Asia. to Gambia and Mauritius in Africa, to Honduras and the West India Islands in America, Fiji and New Guinea in Australasia. They comprise, besides the 2,334,000 square miles of territory in Africa, 125,987 miles in Asia, 116,650 in America, 97,975 in Australasia, 1 3,702 in Europe-a total of 2,678,330 square miles with a population apart altogether from Canada, India, and Australia proper of more than thirty-six A great deal of this enormous terrimillions. tory lies within the tropics; and as a vast share of the products of the earth used for foods or the raw materials of manufacture come from the tropics, it is the object of Sir Charles Bruce and the able men who commented upon his lecture to get British public men and capitalists to develop cultivation in these vast districts to the best advantage, and to enhance the resources of the British Empire.

We proceed to give, in a desultory way, not having room for the extended arguments advanced, some kernels of fact from the paper as well as from the discussion which it evoked. Sugar is an article of

tropical produce of enormous consumption, which is increasing yearly. More of it can be grown in tropical Britain. The world's consumption of cocoa rose from 64,507,000 kilos (142,000,000 pounds) in 1894 to 127,355,000 kilos (280,181,000 pounds) in 1903 practically doubled. Consider the importance of cotton, in which it is said ten millions of the population of Great Britain are directly or indirectly interested. Sir Charles goes so far as to say that "it seems to be certain that under a proper system of organization British colonies and protectorates can produce all the cotton required to afford the United Kingdom an adequate and stable supply." Another tropical product of very marked importance is rubber, the variety of uses for which in commerce and the arts is growing at a great rate. British people at home and abroad have been experimenting with rubber planting. Sir W. Thistleton-Dyer said at this meeting that as long ago as 1876 he brought the first Para rubber plants from Brazil to Ceylon and Singapore; and "already it has been shown that the rubber tree will grow on the Gold Coast of Africa with as much facility as in Brazil." And the important fact was communicated by Prof. Wyndham Dunstan that Para rubber seeds have been sent for examination to Kew Gardens and the Imperial Institute, and found to contain 40 per cent. of oil which promises to be of much commercial value. By the way, it is a circumstance worthy of notice that there are about 160 men from Kew Botanical Gardens serving in four distant quarters of the world as curators, experimenters, etc. So that England cannot be said to have done or to be doing nothing towards increasing the products of the soil in her dominions.

Stress was laid by one of the gentlemen present at the meeting, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, upon the fact brought out in the paper that all the great self-governing colonies of Britain are in the temperate regions while the crown colonies are in the tropics. And, added Mr. Kidd, the natural channels of trade in the world are between the tropics and the temperate regions. Referring to tropical products, this speaker mentioned cotton, tea, cocoa, india rubber, rice, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruits, oils; while those countries have also hides, gold and other metals. He insisted upon the vital importance the tropics are going to possess in the future, and consequently the important part the crown colonies will play. Referring to rice, so largely grown in India, "a third of the human race at present live upon rice." And Sir W. H. Treacher made it known that the Federated Malay States, which grow rubber largely, yield seven-tenths of the metallic tin produced in the world.

Passing by, regretfully, the fiscal considerations mentioned in the discussion and some suggestions as to labor in the tropics, we have only space to-day to mention what was said, among other sensible things, by the chairman of the evening, the Duke of Marlborough. "Turning to the question of health, it is clearly impossible to develop our tropical and sub-tropical colonies as we could wish unless we remove the disabilities which till recently have existed in the shape of malaria and other tropical illnesses. \* \* \* The London and the Liverpool schools of Tropical Medicine have done much to mitigate the terrible diseases which lay low so many of our countrymen in the West African colonies." The Duke, who is colonial under-secretary in the present cabinet, expressed his resolve to encourage industrial and technical, not merely clerical, training among the natives of crown colonies—agriculture and manual training is what they want, not to be taught to be clerks or teachers. And he paid warm tribute to the services of Sir Daniel Morris in this direction in the West Indies. Britain wants, said he, just such another man to give advice to the cotton experts now planting in West Africa; "to place at the disposal of those developing that and other countries the benefits of experience and scientific research. It is by the combination of these two kinds of knowledge, the scientific and the practical, that we are likely to achieve the most successful and fruitful result."

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## INSURANCE IN CANADA.

On Monday evening last was laid upon the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa an abstract of insurance business done in Canada last year. According to a telegraphed summary of fire business the total fire insurance in all companies is \$1,218,853,253; the premiums received during the year were \$13,174,819, and the losses paid \$14,111,200, a showing anything but favorable to the companies, since the outgo exceeds the income by nearly a million. But then it was a conflagration year, as the Baltimore, Rochester, and Toronto fires attest.

The Canadian fire underwriting companies received a total of \$2,688,703 in premiums, and paid out \$2,581,200 in losses. Thirteen United States companies received \$2,144,941 in premiums and paid out \$2,365,140 in losses, a loss of \$220,199,000. Twentynine British companies received \$8,341,175 in premiums and paid out \$9,164,855, a loss of \$823,680 on the year.

In life underwriting the results of 1904 are much more pleasing to contemplate. The gain on the new business of 1904 as compared with 1903 is equal to about seven per cent. The business written last year was \$98,306,102 as compared with \$91,567,000 in the previous year. The aggregate of insurance in force in 1903 was \$548,443,000, while last year it totalled up \$587,873,767, an increase of \$39,430,707. The total premiums received were \$19,969,324, an increase of \$1,-729,059. The claims paid, including matured endowments, totalled \$8,518,839. Such figures-which we give in advance of the receipt of the summary itself, for we write on Wednesday-are evidence of the steady growth of the life assurance habit on the part of Canadians. They prove that our people are as awake as the rest of the world to the advantage of life assurance.

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## TORONTO'S GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Wednesday last, the 19th of April, was the first anniversary of the great conflagration in which so great a proportion of Toronto's wholesale business section was destroyed. The energy with which the city's merchants took hold of the situation at that time, indeed, long before the embers of that destructive fire were cold, has had its results, and now, it may be said that, with the exception of the tract of land covered with brick and mortar ruins on the south side of Front Street, which after long and exasperating delay, was expropriated for railroad use, the devastated area has been practically rebuilt. A pleasing feature in this connection which strikes the eye, is the superiority of the new buildings to the old. And this is even more strikingly the case in the interiors than on the exteriors, owing to the very sensible desire of the owners to have a property which will be something of a good insurance risk, and not liable to be swept away like a pack of cards. Whether all the buildings which have been erected are of such a fire-proof nature as intended is another point of view into which we need not enter at this writing. There are some cheap structures, but for the most part the new buildings are worthy ones.

A walk through the burnt district to-day reveals a very large number of reconstructed, or rather absolutely new buildings. Along Wellington West from Bay Street, close by where the fire began, one notes the Empire block, a handsome \$100,000 building, occupied by E. & S. Currie. The corner of Bay and Wellington is occupied as of yore, by the W. R. Brock Co., but on a much larger and more substantial scale, erected indeed with skill and forethought. Other buildings are for Brown Bros., Suckling's, A. Ansley & Co., Goulding Co., J. W. Cowan Co. Going eastward, there is the four-storey building of Kilgour Bros., an excellent piece of work, and one for A. Bradshaw & Sons. On Front Street, west of Bay, two publishers' buildings are noticed, those of W. J. Gage & Co., and Copp, Clark & Co., which are not only handsome but durable. On Bay between King and Front, not very much vacant space is left. New buildings include those for Jessop & Sons, Westwood & Co., Mark Fisher & Co., E. J. Dignum, Gordon Mackay & Co. The last-mentioned is a good specimen of substantial construction. A. A. Allan & Co.'s new fur will be ready for occupation in warehouse few weeks, and nothing stronger or more a fire-defying can easily be found. The Merchants' Dyeing & Finishing Co. have built a very sensible row on York Street. H. S. Howland Sons & Co. have a fine edifice on Front Street West. The Office Specialty Mfg. Co.'s new premises are an airy delight in themselves. The Merchants' Union Company have practically finished their new premises on Wellington Street West, while Warwick Bros. & Rutter have a new and extensive factory on King West.

It is a tribute to the promptness and enterprise of the proprietors, as well as to the experienced skill of our architects and builders, that the twelve or fourteen acres of commercial Toronto have been so soon covered with generally worthy buildings. We have done better in this respect than Baltimore, which according to a New York insurance journal, has permitted some very unworthy buildings to be erected on its burned area.

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## A TRADES' UNION MULCTED IN DAMAGES.

One does not wonder, upon reading the evidence, that Mr. Justice Anglin charged the jury strongly against the defendants in the case of the Gurney Foundry Company versus McGlassan, at St. Catharines, last week. The suit was to recover \$5,000 damages each from John A. McGlassan, president, and P. O. Gorman, secretary, of the local Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Association, and from the presidents and secretaries of half a dozen other local unions. Also \$10,000 from the unions collectively, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further interfering with the company's agents and boycotting the company's goods. It was clearly proven that the Gurney Company's products were boycotted by the unions because the Gurney people had dared to employ nonunion men, as well as union men. The company's sales in St. Catharines were, in consequence of this boycott, reduced from \$6,000 a year to \$1,600. Labor unions elsewhere were also asked to boycott Gurney heating apparatus. Builders were warned that they must not put in Gurney heating furnaces under penalty of being boycotted and having labor troubles of their own. A Toronto steamfitter went to St. Catharines to do some work; he put in a Gurney furnace, went back to Toronto and was fined \$25 by his union. Still further, a firm of shoe merchants in St. Catharines were threatened with being placed on an unfair list of the unions if they did not cancel a contract for a Gurney furnace. And, therefore, they cancelled the contract.

Such interferences with the freedom of trade were commented upon by the judge as showing that the labor unions had an iron hand under the pretended velvet glove. They had resolved that the Gurneys must be punished because four years ago they had determined to make theirs an open shop. The jury were out only an hour when they brought in a verdict of The \$1,500 against the trades unions as a whole. Gurney Company is to be congratulated on the outcome of this trial, in which both judge and jury showed unmistakably their aversion to such unrighteous and revengeful tactics as those employed by the trades unions. It is made additionally manifest by the evidence in this case that labor unions should be compelled to seek incorporation in order that the public may be protected from their illegal acts. Furthermore, it shows the vileness of the damnable system of boycotting, and every man who loves fair play in business should rejoice to see it crushed out.

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## THE TRADE WITH AUSTRALASIA.

It is a very interesting resumé of trade conditions in Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, which we find in the latest report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, by Mr. D. H. Ross, who is located at Melbourne. Since the first of the year, he says, business throughout the Commonwealth has been upon a satisfactory scale, and the volume of trade done by the large importing houses has been well maintained. Agricultural and dairy produce has been moving freely, and good prices are being realized. The outlook is regarded as much more promising than it was, and a continuance of steady improvement during the next few months seems to be assured. That is to say, this is Mr. Ross's opinion. That of our correspondent in Sydney is much less optimistic, judging from his latest letters to hand.

Comment is made by Mr. Ross on the purchases of Australian butter for Canadian consumption. He says:—"Since the receipt of cable advices that the Continent, United States and Canada are buying Australian butter in London at  $\pm 5$ -3-0 (\$25.16) per 112 lbs., every effort is being made to increase the exports from Melbourne, and other ports. This business is being fostered by cheap storage freights, which have recently been reduced ¼d. (½ cent) per lb. from principal Australian ports to London. The freights hitherto ruling have been in the vicinity of ¾d. (1¼ cents) per lb., and the reduction means an extra profit to the producer. Choice Victorian butter is now selling in London at from 102s. to 104s. (\$24.81 to

\$25.30) per 112 lbs., with a market likely to improve. If the cables are correct it will be interesting to know how much Australian butter is finding its way—owing to the shortage in local supplies—to eastern Canada and the United States. Small quantities have, from time to time, been shipped to Vancouver."

The cargo brought forward by the Canadian-Australian steamers from Vancouver, and delivered in Melbourne in January and February, included 7,435 cases salmon, 509 half barrels salt fish, 45 cases rubber goods, 62 bales rubber hose, 43 packages cottons, 6 cases flannelette, 8 cases shirtings, 7 cases iron chairs, 7 cases bicycle sundries, 9 cases corsets, 8 cases incubators, 9 cases implements, 5 cases fittings, 8 cases heaters, 32 cases paper, 2 cases silk goods, and 33 cases sundries. Vancouver shipments for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania are not included in the above list. Some large shipments of Canadian breakfast-foods, says Mr. Ross, are coming forward to Melbourne, Adelaide, and other Australian ports. The local agents have taken hold of this line with considerable energy, and an increasing trade is looked for.

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## AN ADVANCED SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

There is no doubt that the rapid settling up of Northern Ontario will be of vital importance to the future commercial position of old Ontario. Almost any thing in reason, therefore, is likely to be taken into favor that promises some ready means for the carrying out of that object. The Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade fully recognizes the importance of the objects involved, and is ready to go or rather to recommend great lengths in order to attain them. It proposes that the Ontario and Dominion Governments should aid bona-fide settlers of British origin by granting them a loan of \$1,000 each, to be advanced from time to time according as the clearing of lands proceeds, to be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent. per The great clay belt of annum, within ten years. Northern Ontario contains, we understand, over 16,-000,000 acres of land, ten times as much as is under wheat in the whole Province now, and this great area, with the completion of the proposed new railways, will be rendered accessible to the general settler. Some plan to bring the land and the settler together will meet with ready sympathy, for it is becoming understood what an enormous deal depends upon the populating of Canada with the right sort of men and women.

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-Two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars is a tolerable sum for Canada to have expended on railways and canals in the last thirty years. From a return laid before Parliament a week ago we learn that this aggregate has been spent since 1873, up to February, 1905, in the manner following: Building and equipping railways, \$88,310,791; subsidizing railways, \$59,287,995; constructing and equipping canals, \$66,-966,699. The total of these reaches \$214,565,485. The following areas of land have been granted as subsidies for railway construction:-Ontario, 4,551,747 acres; Manitoba, 9,124,524 acres; North-West Territories, 13,970,076 acres; British Columbia, 12,923,007 acres. Total, 30,569,345 acres. And there is still some land to spare.

## TORONTO INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

The annual examinations of the Insurance Institute of Toronto will commence on the 25th of the present month, and will continue until the 29th. It is understood that some fifty candidates have sent in their names for these examinations—an indication of the excellent educational work which this Institute is doing amongst the insurance clerks of this city. It is only some four or five years ago since the Institute was founded, and already it has thoroughly justified its existence by the very valuable papers which its members have contributed, by the excellent educational course laid down, and the annual examinations.

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## ACTUARIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of candidates for the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain were held in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto on the 14th, 15th and 17th instant, under the supervision of T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., A. K. Blackadar, F.I.A., and T. Bradshaw, F.I.A. In Toronto twenty-seven students presented themselves, a larger number than it is believed ever came up at this centre before. The examinations in Part II. and Part III. occupied three sessions of three hours each, instead of two sessions of four hours each as heretofore, the same number of questions, however, being proposed. The papers were prepared under the supervision of the Council of the Institute in London, England, and the sealed answers were despatched to that body for examination. The results will be known probably towards the close of June.

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## PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This staunch British company, which has been doing business in Canada for a century, has recently issued its 122nd annual report. The size of the totals, which are given in pounds sterling, not dollars, illustrate the great dimensions its business has attained. In 1904 the company took in premiums £1,448,370, and paid out in losses and expenses £1,442,646—an experience very unusual as far as losses go, and caused mainly by the great fires at Baltimore and Toronto in that year. The result of the year's working, including interest, provision for unexpired risks, and balance brought forward from the last account, and allowing for interim dividend, leaves a balance at the credit of profit and loss of £229,608, out of which the directors propose a final dividend of 23s. per share, to be paid on April 29th, making 35s. per share for the year. The financial position of the company on December 31st last year was as under: Capital paid up, £268,880; reserve for unexpired risks, £579,428; investment reserve, £35.415; general reserve fund, £648,790; balance at credit of profit and loss account, £229,608. The capital subscribed but not called up amounts to £2,419,920, or more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

## K K K

## FIRE INSURANCE MATTERS.

A pleasing circumstance came to our knowledge a few days ago concerning the retirement of Mr. R. N. Gooch from the agency in Toronto of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company. The Canadian manager of that office, Mr. Randall Davidson, Mr. H. W. Evans, the former partner of Mr. Gooch, and Mr. Macdonald, the secretary, united to present Mr. Gooch with a handsome loving cup. It is not only a beautiful piece of work, artistically considered, but it is a happy voucher for the regard entertained for the recipient by those with whom he had for years been most closely associated.

An insurance manager in Montreal, in acknowledging receipt of some slips sent him from this office containing our list of conflagrations, recently copied into the Gazette, says: "I beg to thank you for your letter, and also printed slips under separate cover giving a detail of important conflagrations during the century. It is a startling list, and will, as you say, be rather surprising information to even intelligent people, who have a faculty of not remembering the many disastrous catastrophes that have occurred on this continent. Such people are, however, ever ready to blame the underwriters for charging what they please to term exorbitant rates intended to cover this very hazard."

# LIFE ASSURANCE MATTERS.

Preparation for contingencies lessens the effect of any hardships that may come. Imitate the foresight of the Japanese. Carry life insurance for emergency's sake and misfortune's necessity.—Union Mutual.

In the month of March the Montreal branch of the New York Life Insurance Company wrote \$465,000 of insurance. This speaks well for the agents, The record above noted was made in the company's diamond jubilee contest.

Two papers were read before the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain in London, England, on the 17th inst., the first, "Social Conditions Affecting Widows' and 'Orphans' Pension Funds," by Mr. S. J. H. W. Allin, F.I.A., of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; the second, "On the Importance and Practicability of a Standard Classification of Impaired Lives," by S. W. Carruthers, M.D., medical officer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Both are practical papers, and will be read with much interest by members of the profession.

Everyone who knew him sorrows for the death of Bloomfield J. Miller, the accomplished and kindly vicepresident and actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life. He was born in Newark, N.J., in 1849. Entering the service of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1867 when seventeen years of age, he continued with the company up to the time of his death, advancing steadily in its service from a junior clerkship to its vice-presidency.

At Ottawa last week the bill to incorporate the Western Life Insurance Company was again taken up for consideration by the Committee on Banking and Finance. Provision is made that the holders shall elect a certain number of directors. There was a difference of view as to whether the policy-holders' directors should be shareholders. It was decided that the policy-holders' choice should not be limited. The bill was then ordered to be reported.

A competition was instituted by the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, in January, to last six months, to see what agent should secure most business, paid up. This competition is now more than half over, and from the company's published records of the 10th of April it appears that the lead for Canada is held by Messrs. Lukis, Stewart & Co., of this city, who are agents for the Travelers in Montreal.

It is interesting to learn, from a letter written to the editor of Life Echoes, the Canada Life's monthly, that attention paid to small policies may be just as well expended as to large ones. Here is the experience of Mr. G. W. Ames, of Wiarton, in this direction: "Dear Sir,-Having beer. successful in winning the gold watch in Class I, offered for competition by Mr. H. E. Gates, it may be of interest to you to learn that of the amount written by me 55 per cent. of the applications were for \$1,000 each, thus demonstrating that it does not do to neglect the small assurer. I have also found for years past that the intelligent, systematic distribution of Life Echoes and other literature sent out by the company has a good educative effect, my plan being to read carefully everything of this nature received, and to mark in blue pencil anything which I think will appeal most strongly to the prospective assurer. Another thing which assists very much in conserving old business and aids in getting new, is taking time to give old policyholders all the information desired as to their own policies and the position and prospects of the company."

In France, remarkable progress has been made in the last few years as regards mutual insurance against the mortality of cattle. The Government of that country has given subventions to agricultural mutual insurance companies. Without doubt, however, the most remarkable progress has been made during the last three years (1902-1905), due to the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture, who has spared no pains in developing agricultural insurance. For example: Upon December 31, 1897, there were about 1,484 agricultural mutual insurance companies in France; in 1898, however, 110 more sprang into being; in 1899, 341; and in the next five years 2,825. So that, says the Insurance Record, there were no fewer than 4,820 combinations on October 31, 1904, insuring a capital of 250,048,217 francs, against 69,971,253 francs at December 31, 1897. These combines are divided as follows: Against mortality of cattle, 4,719; against hail, 16; against fire, 83; against accidents, 2. These 4,820 associations represented, at October 31, 1904, a personnel of 265,015 members as against 117,862 at December 31, 1897.

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## WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

Several years ago we had occasion to remark of the conduct of this bank that modest and steady progress characterized it, and that its affairs had been consistently looked after. This may still be said. The bank has now held its twenty-third yearly meeting. The assets have risen to \$5,162,653, and the net earnings to \$78,836, which is equal to more than 16 per cent. on the average capital. Out of these earnings \$32,500 has been carried to rest account, and \$15,297 carried forward. The rest amounts now to \$250,000, which is equal to one-half the paid capital, a gratifying fact and one which has an immediate bearing upon its earning power. Circulation increased \$34,640 in the year, and deposits are swelled to \$3,800,000. Out of total assets of \$5,162,000, those immediately available amount to \$1,928,208, and the current discounts are \$3,128,041. The losses of the bank, the report tells us, were small, and its position, we infer, is a comfortable one.

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#### CANADIAN WOODS IN BRITAIN.

Among the most important avenues of information upon the condition of the market for Canadian woods in the United Kingdom is the monthly circular of Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool. Their 1st April letter tells us that the arrivals of wood-laden vessels at that port in March were 7,770 tons' register, which is much less than in the preceding March; and the aggregate tonnage from Canada for the three months of 1905 was 67,979 tons, as compared with 70,693 tons. for the like period of 1904.

Business during March was generally quiet. Enquiry for almost all sorts was slack, and the sales disappointing. Stocks at that port are, as a rule, moderate and values steady, with, however, "an upward tendency for some of the leading articles." For Canadian waney pine timber the enquiry has been slow, stocks being ample and values unchanged; square is lax of movement, and prices much as before. Very limited enquiry exists for red pine, which is light supply. Oak logs were dull and weaker, with stocks light. For elm, there was fair enquiry, and stocks small; values rule high. Pine Deals .-There has been no import, the demand continues slow, but partly owing to auction sales of salvage stock, etc., the deliveries show some improvement; stocks are still too large; there is little change in value to report. Red Pine Deals .- Dull demand, stocks ample; values rule low.

Of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals, the import to Liverpool and Manchester Canal during the past month was about the same as that of the previous month, viz., 3,520 standards, against 3,350 standards for February; the deliveries have been steady and stocks are now reduced to a moderate compass. There has been more enquiry and recent arrivals by the liners have realized better prices. Pine deals are very dull of sale and stocks are too large.

The import of birch logs has been chiefly from St. John, N.B.; there has been more enquiry and stocks are light; values are firmer. Planks have arrived more freely, but go largely direct into consumption; the stock is still moderate and values rule steady.

Turning to pitch pine from the United States, the arrivals during the past month have been nine vessels, 8,121 tons, against two vessels, 1,115 tons, during the same period last year. Hewn.—The import has been light; moderate consumption and first-class wood continues in fair demand. Sawn has been imported freely; the stock has increased somewhat, but is still moderate; values are maintained. Deals and boards have been imported on a large scale; the stock is heavy.

No arrivals are recorded of British Columbian and Oregon pine. The deliveries have been fair, but stocks are large; prices steady.

## \* \* \*

## FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

Mr. A. W. Donly, Canadian commercial agent in Mexico, points out the good market which exists in that country for Canadian winter apples, when properly selected and packed. Each fruit should be wrapped separately in tissue paper.

The Ottawa Cold Stores, Limited, is the name of a company which has just received an Ontario charter authorizing it to do business as refrigerators, wharfingers, forwarding agents, etc., and to produce, buy and deal in dairy products, etc. W. E. and A. E. Matthews, J. Angus Macpherson, all of Ottawa, are prominent members of the concern.

A company has been organized by F. Talcott, S. E. Masten and others, of Bloomfield, Ont., under the name of the Farmers' Canning Company, of Bloomfield, Ont., to can fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc., manufacture jam, pickles, etc., dry and evaporate all kinds of fruit and vegetables, to cultivate and produce such commodities, and carry on a cold storage and warehouse business.

## \* \* \*

## DRY GOODS NOTES.

The woolen mills of J. Walshaw & Son at Bolton, Ont., were on the 16th inst. totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, covered by insurance.

Mr. D. F. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Cotton Company, died in Valleyfield, Que., on the 16th after an illness of only a few days. He had occupied the position for many years.

The Victoria Clothing and Overall Company, of Victoriaville, Que., capital stock \$40,000, has received letters of incorporation from the Quebec Legislature. It will make and deal in tweed and cotton goods. P. Tourigny and C. Thibault, both of Victoriaville, are charter members.

Business in the Belfast linen market shows steady improvement, and there is a somewhat increased demand for most classes of goods. Rates continue much as before. Shipping trade shows an increase. There is a substantial improvement in the orders from the United States. Canadian trade is expanding, Australasian demand is fair, and continental business quiet. Business on home account is hardly up to the mark.

The Lancashire cotton mill owners have agreed to an advance in wages at the rate of 5 per cent., to take effect after July 8th. The leaders of the operatives, who repreresented fully 300.000 work people, contended that the prosperity existing in the cotton manufacturing trade at the present time justified them in asking for the advance, and they pointed out that contracts for the delivery of goods at future dates had been made on the basis that an advance would be granted. The employers did not deny that considerable improvement in trade had taken place since the new crop came in, but urged that the application was premature, and that heavy losses had to be recovered. After a long deliberation the advance mentioned above was agreed to, with an understanding that the question of a further advance of 2½ per cent. would be considered in January next.

As regards the raw silk market, weakness has developed to a certain extent in the market, especially in Yokohama, where prices are materially lower than last quoted. The

prospect, however, of any further decline seems to be offset by the fact that comparatively small supplies of silk of inferior quality are held in primary markets. A certain amount of new silk is available, but it is evident that dealers are not prepared to commence negotiations on the new crop at present prices. From all advices which can be obtained it is evident that when new silk comes on the market the ideas of reelers will be substantially higher than at the present, based on old silk of indifferent quality .- Dry Goods Economist.

The New York Dry Goods Economist says that a fair demand continues on general lines of both coarse and fine counts, and the indifference of spinners to offers in the slightest degree below the market is a feature of the situation which is of continued importance. Dealers admit it is very difficult to secure many counts, especially for early delivery, and those numbers which are in special demand are not to be had for some time to come. The raw material situation gives added strength to the contention of the spinners to hold for higher prices, and in certain instances this determination has resulted in securing higher levels, especially where early deliveries are wanted. There continues to be more or less discrepancy in the matter of quotations.

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In the last eleven years there have been 17,461 postoffice burglaries in the United States, an average of 1,572 per month, or more than fifty every day.

2 2

-Mr. J. D. Allan, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a gentleman who knows probably more about Russia than anyone else in Canada, will deliver an address on the industrial expansion of that country before the Peterborough Board of Trade on the 9th prox.

\* \* \*

The voluntary retirement of Mr. Daniel Miller from the management of the Toronto branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada has become public. Mr. Miller, who has been in the employ of the Merchants for thirty-seven years, came to Canada in 1866 from Gloucestershire, England, and two years later joined the staff of the Merchants Bank in Toronto, and since then has been constantly in its employ. After serving in various staff positions in the Galt and Montreal offices, he became manager of the branch at Lindsay, and subsequently at Ingersoll, Owen Sound and Winnipeg, in which last-named place he served nine years. In 1898 he came back to Toronto as manager here. Mr. Miller is a careful and experienced banker, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. His successor, so far as we are aware, has not been chosen.

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## WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of Canada was held at the head office of the bank, Oshawa, on Wednesday, April 12th, 1005. The following shareholders were present: John Cowan, W. F. Cowan, J. A. Gibson, R. S. Hamlin, C. W. Scott, Thos. Miller, Dr. McIntosh, Thos. Paterson, W. W. Tam-blyn, R. Foster, W. H. Williams, T. H. McMillan, Hy. Swan, Juo. McLaughlin, and others. The president occupied the chair, and Mr. T. H. Mc-Millan acted as secretary to the meeting.

Millan acted as secretary to the meeting. The following report and statement were submitted:

#### Report.

The directors have pleasure in submitting the twentythird annual report for the year ending on the 28th of February, 1905.

The business of the bank has continued active and pro-gressive. The net profits of the year have amounted to \$78,836.36, or about 16¼ per cent. upon the average paid-up capital of the bank, which, added to the balance carried forward from the previous year of \$2,887.70, amounts to

\$81,724,06. Qut of this sum two half-yearly dividends of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. each have been paid, absorbing \$33,924.81; \$32,500 car-ried to the Rest account, and \$15,299.25 carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The deposits of the bank have increased \$527.032.25,

and the circulation \$34,640, and the gross assets \$718,148.85

over the previous year. The losses of the year were small. The Rest account of the bank now stands at \$250,000, which is equal to 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The agencies of the bank have been recently inspected, and were found in a satisfactory condition.

> JOHN COWAN, President.

## Oshawa, April 12th, 1905.

## STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28th OF FEBRUARY, 1905.

Balance at credit of profit and loss account on the 28th of Feb., 1904 Net profits of the year	\$2,887 70
a statistical and the states to be a	\$81,724 06
To dividend, No. 44	
To dividend, No. 45	17,500 00
Transferred to Rest account	32,500 00
Carried to credit of profit and loss account	15,299 25

\$81,724 06

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 28th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1905.

#### Liabilities.

Capital account\$ 500,0	00 00
Rest account 250,0	
Notes in circulation 441,8	75 00
Deposits with interest 3,868,6	69 69
Due to dividend No. 45 17,5	00 00
Due to Royal Bank of Scotland 69,3	09 74
Profit and loss account 15,2	99 25

### \$5,162,653 68

#### Assets.

Specie \$ 33 337	53
Legals 26,548	00
Notes and cheques of other banks 36,535	66
Due from other banks in Canada 960,027	03
Due from banks in foreign countries 10.138	
Deposit with Dominion Government to secure note	01
circulation	81
Dominion, provincial, municipal and other deben-	-
tures	01
and the second of the second of the second s	~ .
Assets readily convertible \$1,928,208	31
Bills discounted current 3,128,041	
Dast due bille (fulle annuel)	
Past due bills (fully secured) 36,474	
Real estate	
Mortgages on real estate 12,368	15
Banking premises 25,878	84
Office, safes and furniture 19,597	05

#### \$5,162,653 68

### T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

It was moved by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ham-

It was moved by the charman, and seconded by Mr. Ham-lin, that the report as read be adopted, printed and circulated among the shareholders. Carried. Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Swan, moved that the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and directors of the bank for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the bank dur-

ing the past year. Carried. Mr. W. W. Tamblyn, seconded by Mr. Miller, moved that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the cashier and other officers of the bank for their attention to the interests of the bank. Carried,

bank. Carried. Dr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Gibson, moved that this meeting do now proceed to elect, by ballot, seven directors to fill the place of those retiring, and that Messrs. C. W. Scott and John McLaughlin be scrutineers for said election, and that the poll remain open for one hour to receive the votes of the shareholders, but that should five minutes elapse at any time without a vote being taken, the poll shall be declared closed, and that the scrutineers be paid \$4 each for their services. Carried. Carried.

Carried. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen as having received the unanimous vote of the shareholders, viz.: John Cowan, Esq.; R. S. Hamlin, Esq.; W. F. Cowan, Esq.; Dr. McIntosh, W. F. Allen, Esq.; T. Paterson, Esq., and J. A. Gib-son, who were duly elected directors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the new board, John Cowan, Esq., was unanimously elected president, and R. S. Hamlin, Esq., vice-president.



## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE.

In the course of thirty-three years there has been paid out by one fire insurance company for conflagration losses in America \$6,715,786. This company is the North British and Mercantile. The list of these fires given below includes Chicago, St. John, Baltimore and Toronto; and it is noticeable that besides paying losses of more than two millions of dollars to the Chicago sufferers this company subscribed a thousand pounds in cash for their relief. At the time of the Ottawa and Hull fire, five years ago, the company gave \$2,500 to the sufferers:

## N.B. & M. Co.'s Losses in Conflagrations. Fire 1871 \$2,330,000 Losses paid in Chicago.

		T-100-1			A STATE OF A
			(\$5,000	subsci	ribed to sufferers).
"	1872	742,000	Losses	paid	in Boston.
"	1877	940,000	"	66	St. John, N.B.
"	1802	208,921	"	"	St. John, Nfld.
"	1895	50,000	"	""	Toronto.
"	1807	55,779	"	"	Windsor, N.S.
"	1808	78,180	"	"	New Westmin-
	1				ster, B.C.
**	1800	17,000	"	"	St. Raymond, P.Q.
"	1900	259,906		"	Ottawa and Hull.
				subscr	ribed to sufferers.)
**	1001				in Montreal.
**	1902	13,000	The State of State of State of State		St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
	1903	30,000		"	Ottawa.
"	1904	1,000,000	**		Baltimore.
"	1904	377,000	"	**	Toronto.

There were other minor conflagrations in towns of Bathurst, N.B., Casselman, Buckingham, Garthby, and South Indian, P.Q., Shediac and Buctouche, N.B. This old company is able to boast that it has paid, since its founding a hundred years ago, \$120,000.000 for losses. It has been enabled to meet its obligations by reason of the financial reserves built up out of business spread over the greater part of the world.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Trust Companies .- We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a publication of over a hundred pages, entitled : "Advantages of the Trust Company," with especial reference to the Union Trust Company, of Detroit, Mich. The book is by no means a mere write-up for this enterprising concern, as may be judged from the chapter-headings of some of the subjects treated, which are as follows. The Scope of the Trust Company, Investments in Bonds, Administration of Estates, Making a Will, Of Guardians, Abstracts of Title and Policies of Guaranty, and all these subjects, so far as we can judge, are treated of intelligently and fairly. A great many people, at one time or another in their lives, have property, large or small, which they wish to have cared for in an efficient manner. A trust company's efficiency and its superiority to personal trusteeship or executorship needs no argument. This book aims to give information as to the way in which such important functions are carried on. The Union Trust Company's pamphlet is an admirable piece of book-making; so well does the clear type suit the beautiful paper that it lures one to read.

## R & R

## PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This society was founded thirty years ago, and has built up a large business. Its last annual statement exhibits total assets of \$8,037,404. The income from premiums last year was \$3,659,297; and from all other sources, \$712,423; a total of \$4,371,721. During the same twelve months of 1904 the Provident Savings Society paid to policyholders for death claims, matured endowments and annuities, \$1,470,953; for surrender values, \$240,103, and in dividends and various other payments, \$269,172. Its insurance in force was slightly more than one hundred million dollars, in 44,817 policies. Since organization the Provident Savings has, we are told, returned

# The Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Henderson Roller Bearing Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

The above meeting was held in Lodge Room No. 2, in the Temple Building on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at two o'clock.

Upwards of one hundred shareholders were present, and a most enthusiastic and satisfactory meeting was held. The report of the Directors was presented by the Presi-dent, Mr. Albert Ogden.

The Financial Report was read by Mr. R. I. Henderson, the Manager.

In moving the adoption of the combined reports, Mr. Albert Ogden, in a pointed and practical address, set forth the progress and prospects of the Company in a manner which proved to be very satisfactory to the shareholders. Dr. A. D. Watson, Vice-President, seconded the reso-lution in an address which showed his thorough, practical knowledge of the affairs of the Company and the hopeful outlook for the future.

outlook for the future.

Many of the shareholders, for the purpose of gaining information, availed themselves of the privilege of asking questions, which added very much to the interest of the meeting, and the answers which were given by the Presi-dent, the Secretary, and the Manager were perfectly satis-factory to the shareholders. The report was then unanimously adopted.

A resolution of the shareholders was unanimously car-ried, expressing appreciation of the board, and many com-plimentary remarks were made concerning the past, and bright hopes expressed with reference to the future. The Honorable A. G. Blair, the General Counsel and Managing Director of the Toronto Roller Bearing Company,

Limited, who is also a shareholder in the Henderson Roller Bearing Manufacturing Company, Limited, was very cor-dially received by the shareholders, and in a forceful and

practical address emphasized the great value of the bearings in connection with both steam and electric railways, as well as for all other forms of journals.

He complimented the company on the magnificent pro-gress that had been made in the introduction of the bearings in the various lines in which they are being used, and in this connection referred to the difficulties experienced by Westinghouse in having his appliance introduced on the railways, but now all over the continent the Westinghouse air brakes were in use.

He made particular reference to visits which he had made to Montreal and Chicago in connection with the appli-cation of the bearings to the leading railroads, and stated that the highest officials and the chief mechanical authorities had stated that the HENDERSON ROLLER BEARING was the best that the HENDERSON ROLLER BEARING and were willing in each case to prove its merits on their system. He expressed his unqualified confidence in the merits of the bearings, and his belief that the future was full of promise for the Company.

The following Directors were elected on ballot being taken: Albert Ogden, Toronto; A. D. Watson, Toronto; D. B. Simpson, K.C., Bowmanville; A. E. Henderson, Toronto; R. I. Henderson, Toronto; R. J. Whitla, Winnipeg; John Ferguson, Toronto; E. Lemon, Owen Sound; Hugh Waddell, Peterborough. Whitford Vandusen, Toronto Junction; John L. Gibb, St. Catharines; William Breese, Chatsworth; Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg; G. F. Marter, Toronto.

Immediately at the close of the shareholders' meeting the Directors met for organization, when the following officers were appointed: President, Albert Ogden; Ist Vice-President, A. D. Watson; 2nd Vice-President, D. B. Simp-son, K.C.; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Henderson; Man-ager, R. I. Henderson.





# Tenders for Debentures.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for School Debentures," addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Regina Public School District No. 4, N.W.T., will be received up to and inclusive of Monday, the 1st of May, 1905, for the purchase of Debentures of the said School District, issued in pursuance of a by-lay in that behalf, authorizing the raising of \$56,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection thereon of a Solid Brick School, said Debentures bearing interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per cent. per annum, and repayable in thirty equal consecutive annual instalments.

# Tenders for Debentures.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for School Debentures," addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Regina Public School District No. 4, N.W.T., will be received up to and inclusive of Monday, the 1st of May, 1905, for the purchase of Debentures of the said School District, issued in pursuance of a by-law in that behalf, authorizing the raising of \$4,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection thereon of a Frame School House, said debentures bearing interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per cent. per annum, and repayable in ten equal consecutive annual instalments.



Should be in Every Financial Institution

Shows interest on all sums from one dollar to ten thousand for 1 day to 365 days. MURRAY'S INTEREST TABLES PRICE \$10.00 2 B. W. MURRAY, - TORONTO,

Accountant's Office, Supreme Court of Ontario.

Canadian Westinghouse Co., Limited, Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus For Lighting, Power and Traction Purposes. Also Air Brakes For Steam and Electric Railways For Information address nearest office. General Sales Offices and Works : Hamilton, Ontario. District Offices : Toxonto, Lawlor Bilg, King and Yonge Sts. Montreal, Liverpool & London & Globe B dg. Vaccouver, B.C., 134 Hastings Street. WINNIFE, Man, 924-93 Union Bank Bidg. HALIFAX, N.S., 134 Granville Street. to its policyholders or now holds for their benefit over \$32,-000,000.

These figures show that the business of the company is a sound as well as a large one. The career of the Provident Life has been creditable, and it has been the means of introducing forms of policy and other novel features which have with the lapse of years become familiar. The president, Mr. Scott, has shown unusual tact in his position, and is besides imbued with the spirit of work. He and the other officers have got together a field force who have rolled in an aggregate of business to be proud of.

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## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

We are told that the Sovereign Bank of Canada will open a branch in London, Ont., on the 1st of May. Premises on Dundas Street have been secured, and Mr. F. E. Karn, of the Exeter branch, is to be in charge of the branch.

The Bank of Toronto directors will increase the paid-up capital stock \$500,000, which will be allotted June 1st to holders of May 31st at a rate of one new to six old at a premium of 100 per cent.

In Three Rivers, Que., an addition is being made to the office of the Hochelaga Bank, which required more room to accommodate its growing business. The building when completed will be much more handsome and convenient.

A somewhat long discussion took place at the capital a week ago, when the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons considered the bill of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company. The bill proposed to increase the company's powers of borrowing and receiving deposits to the standard of the Ontario law. The bill was amended to preserve the rights of existing debenture holders.

There are stirrings here and there, whether on the part of enthusiasts who consider more new banks necessary, or of speculators who think they can always sell a charter if they do not use it, towards the foundation of new Canadian banks. At Ottawa last week the promoters of the Farmers' Bank of Canada asked that the time for its organization to be extended for a year from 18th July. Mr. Fielding, the report says, "seemed unwilling," but the bill giving the time desired was ordered to be reported. But when the bill came up respecting the Northern Bank, and proposing to extend for a year the time for organization. the extension being the second asked for. Mr. Fielding objected to the bill on the ground that it involved a bad principle, and that it was not well to encourage men to seek charters for banks which they had not made arrangements to put into operation. The committee ordered the bill to be reported, but reduced the time in which its provisions could be availed of to six months from June 15th.

Negro Bank a Success .- The first report of the American Trust and Savings Bank, of Jackson, Miss., was recently made public. The bank was opened last October. Every share of the stock is owned by negroes, and every one of the officers and employees is colored. No white man has anything to do with the bank, and the funds deposited therein are the savings of negroes in and about Jackson. In the three months in which the bank has been in operation funds to the amount of \$64,000 have been handled. The loan department has been judiciously managed, and as a result the dividend declared for the first quarter amounted to twenty-two per cent. of the capital. The negroes of Jackson are proud of this institution, and the officers report that its establishment caused a large increase in the savings of the members of that race. The officers of the bank are confident that as they have no competition they will be able to increase the percentage of earnings during the next three months .- New York Bankers' Magazine.

In answer to "Telier," London, who asks us for the address of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, we believe New York to be the headquarters. There is a New York Chapter of the Institute, 32 Waverley Place, at the March session of which addresses were given by Thomas F. Woodlock, editor of the "Wall Street Journal," on "Securities. Values and Prices;" by J. C. Martine, of the National City Bank, on "Character of Banking Credit;" by Mellon Wicks, of the Mount Morris Bank, on "The Imperial German Bank;" and by N. D. Alling, of the Nassau Bank, on "Negotiation Paper." This week we learn from the Bankers' Magazine that arrangements are being made for the third annual convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks to be held in Minneapolis, July 20th to 22nd. A. M. Barrett, of New York, is chairman of the Convention Committee; O. H. Richards, of Minneapolis, chairman of Committee on Speakers; A. H. Cooley, of Hartford, chairman of Committee on Papers; E. E. Kehew, of Pittsburg, chairman of Committee on Programme; G. K. Wadsworth, of Chicago, chairman of Committee on Transportation; F. R. Dooley, of Washington, chairman of Convention Press Committee.

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## A NEW LIGHT ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

BY A WORKING MAN.

"Not drink, mate! did you say?"

"Yes, Dick, that is what I said."

"But surely, man, you don't mean I should give up drink altogether? It can't harm me. You've known me all my life, and you can't say that you have ever seen me the worse for drink; not you nor any other man, and it's ten years now since I began to take a glass occasionally."

"Quite right; I've never seen you the worse for drink, nor do I think any other man has, but for all that I say stop drinking. You know up to the last five years I had an occasional drink like you; cost me, perhaps, Ios. per week in drink for myself and shouting now and again for a friend. I never noticed that Ios. for I was getting  $\pounds 5$  a week. I thought it a very moderate sum to spend on pleasure, but it was this way I came to stop: I have a lot of little ones, you know—eight of them. God bless them and their mother! When there were only five, my wife said to me one night, 'Harry, dear, I wish we could manage to give our boys a good education; but as we have a large family I am afraid we might not manage it.""

"Well, I got thinking it over in my mind. Roy was five at the time, the twins were three and a half, Jess two, and Ted here was just born. Well, I wanted badly to give the wife a surprise of some sort to please her. I thought, now if I could only manage to do something for the lads' education it will please her more than anything else. Talked it over with a friend, telling him what I would like. 'Well, look here, Harry,' he said, 'there is one good way.' 'Ah, what is that?' 'Well, my way. Insure your life to draw it at forty or forty-five. Give your wife the policy.' 'But, man, if she will have to pay it out of my wages, how will that surprise her?' 'Pay it out of your wages? No, man, no such thing. Do it this way, as I did: drop the drink and tobacco; put that money into your policy.' I thought for a bit. It was not the first time I had thought of the money I wasted in drink and tobacco, but it was hard to stop. I tried to stop, once or twice, when I saw the wife alter a bonnet instead of buying a new one for herself, so that the little ones might have something special. Well, at last I said, 'Dick, you have shown me a good example.' So off we went to the agent who insured him, and I took out a policy for £300, to be drawn at fifty. That is five years ago, and what I spent on drink and tobacco easily paid it. Well, wasn't the

Geo. R. R. OOCKBURN, ESQ., President DONALD MACKAY, ESQ.,	\$1,500,000.00
Los P. P. Champunty Fac Bassidant Destroy Monthly Mark	TORS
R. D. Perry, Eeq. Hon. R. Harcourt R. Grass, Esq. T. Walmsley, Esq. J. CHARLES MOGILL, General Manager. R. B. CALDWELL, I BRANCHES	nspector.
Alliston Collingwood Lindsay Newmarket Su	dbury
	renton
Buckingham, Que. Kingston Port Arthur W	weed
Teronto-Scott and Wellington Sts. Queen and Portland Sts. Yonge and Carlton Sts.	

### 1420



wife happy when I told her; the tears ran down her cheeks for joy. 'Oh, Harry,' she said, 'our children will be able to get a good education now; with what we have saved and with what my father gave me, we shall easily do till the insurance is due; and so now my lads and girls by helping themselves a little can get a first-class education.' Now, my friend, you have listened very carefully to my story, and you know it is true."

"Yes, Harry, you are right. And as I have a young family growing up, I don't think I can do better than follow your example and provide for them in the same way."—Insurance Spectator, London.

#### \*\*\*

## OCEAN, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORA-TION, LIMITED.

Looking back for a few years, and comparing the 1904 statement of this company with that, say, of 1900, a considerable change is observable, and it is in the main a change for the better. Of course, the totals of the business show growth in some directions, but not in others; this was to be expected, because in part of natural increment. But a large number of employees' liability claims have been settled during the year, as was done the year before, and, while the outgo for this purpose has been great, there is the satisfaction of seeing now a marked reduction of the amount needed to be reserved for claims outstanding. The company has a good advisory board in the Dominion, and we are told that the Canadian business of the company is growing in a satisfactory way.

The company's premium income last year amounted to the large sum of \$5,304,485, which was supplemented by \$148,000 for interest, dividend, rents, etc. Then there had been brought over from 1903 as a provision for liability on unexpired risks \$1,756,000. This liability is reduced per the present statement to \$1,725,000. There has been paid out during the year for compensation and incidental expenses, \$3,360,810; for management expenses, travelling, etc., \$1,161,580; for commissions, \$948,985. In the balance sheet the largest item among assets consists of American railway mortgage gold bonds, \$1,268,050, next to this being freehold and leasehold premises, \$1,104,955; British and colonial railway stocks, colonial stocks, etc., the aggregate being \$6,689,945, of which the large sum of \$5,263,000 is in the shape of reserves. These figures must prove convincing to the many policyholders of the company.

#### \*\*\*

## EMPLOYMENT AND THE UNIONS.

The annual report of the United States Department of Labor for the year ending September last, which has just been issued, shows a diminution in employment, due partly to lessened industrial activity and partly to the frequency of strikes and lockouts. The proportion of working-time lost during the year was 20 I-5 per cent., compared with 14 per cent. in 1903 and 131-5 per cent. in 1902. This is attributed both to a decrease in the number employed and to a reduction in working time for those employed. The latter averaged for the twelve months ending with last September 269 days, against 278 in the previous year, 308 days being reckoned as the full working time of a year. Rates of wages are said to have been "generally maintained in 1904 at the high level they reached in 1903," though a few reductions are reported. Earnings were smaller than for three or four years previous "on account of the increased irregularity of employment." Probably employment would have been less, irregular if there had been some concession in wages.

Another point brought out by the report is the decline in the membership of trades unions. There can be little doubt that these bodies are gradually undermining their position with the general public owing to their policy of the "closed shop." In spite of this, the commissioner who prepared the report in question seems to have considerable sympathy with the unionist methods, for he says: "The public has seen (from the experience in the great coal strike)," he says, "that a union shop may be a truly open shop, so long as the union itself is open to all competent workmen, whereas the non-union shop in which every workman is compelled to drive a bargain single-handed with the employer becomes more often than not a sweat-shop." Surely to this, however, may be replied that an open shop is not necessarily opposed to the best traditions of unionism. The unions have still a great work ahead of them in raising the competency of their members, so that to be a member of a union in any trade shall mean extra reliability, and, therefore, a preference on the employer's part as against non-unionists who have no such certificate of merit. This is the only way that, eventually, employers will "recognize" the unions; it is the way, too, in which the public will favor them; and, therefore, is the only way along this line that success can be hoped for by their leaders. It is a pity that the latter are so long in seeing this important point.

\* \* \*

In the month just closed there was a very heavy increase in the record of incorporations in the Eastern States. The capitalization of companies with a capital of \$1,000,000 or over amounted to \$192,645,000, or \$94,000,000 ahead of the February figures, and more than \$109,000,000 in excess of the amount in March last year. Three large combinations are included in the returns-the American Smelting Exploration Company with a capital of \$49,000,000, organized to absorb all the properties of the Guggenheim Exploration Company and other plants now in process of being acquired; the General Pneumatic Transit Company with \$30,000,000, which has for its object the taking over of several kindred concerns, and the Consolidated Lithograph Company with \$7,000,000, the so-called Lithograph Trust. The American Ice Securities Company with \$20,000,000, which is to acquire the charter and assets of the American Ice Company in line with the reorganization plan, also filed incorporation papers.

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The London Review learns that the Belgian Government has laid before the Parliament of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a draft law to extend to certain specified industries the privileges accorded by the law of April 5th, 1902, as to the compulsory insurance of workmen against accidents. Amongst the trades mentioned are textile manufacturers, paper-making, tanning, lime-kilns, the joinery and wheelwright trades, etc. The extension is to apply to all industrial concerns which are run on profitable lines, though no mention is made as to agriculture or commerce. The insurance contracts now in force can be renounced within the period of one year, an indemnity being granted for those contracts dated prior to January 1st, 1904. The compensation to be paid to the assured is not in any case to exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the annual premiums at the time of their falling due, which must not exceed five years from the time of the taking over of the contracts.

#### A 2 2 2

For the half-year ending December 31st last, the gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway amounted to £3,120,814. compared with £3,138,468 for the corresponding half of 1903. The working expenses amounted to £2,205,091, or 70.45 per cent., against £2,214,084, or 70.55 per cent., leaving net traffic receipts of £924,723, against £924,384. The total revenue receipts amounted to £1,031,453, against £1,012,255. After the payment of dividends, already announced, which will be payable on the 28th inst., £6,619 will remain to be carried forward. The passenger receipts increased by £56,234, but general freight and live stock decreased £65,810. Maintenance of way and structures increased £23,358, taxes, £11,842, but maintenance equipment decreased £3,716. The expenditure in conducting transportation, £38,765, and general expenses, £1,712. The actual expenditures on capital account amounted to £239,001, comprising £65,107 for new works, £153,311 for double track, and £20,582 for land purchased. The gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Western amounted to £522,280, a decrease of £58,404. The working expenses amounted to £444,173, a decrease of £54,398, leaving a net profit of £78,107, a decrease of  $\pounds_{4,006}$ . After deducting net revenue charges there was a net revenue debit of £4,637, as compared with a credit for 1903 of £2,191.

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FOUNDED 1871-The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, (Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.) **REVENUE** ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1904. Cr. Dr. By Compensation paid and Incidental To Balance of Revenue Account, 31st De-\$3,360,810 cember, 1903 .... Deduct Transfer to Investment Reserve ..... \$271,925 31st December, 1903 ..... 2,125,000 and Suspense Account ..... \$179,135 Balance of Dividend for the year \$1,235,810 1903, less Tax ..... 61,655 Add Provision for Claims outstand-ing, 31st December, 1904 ...... 1,780,000 - 240,700 \$31,135 -\$3,015,810 To provision for Liability on unexpired Risks, By Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Stamps, Postages, Travelling Expenses, etc. ..... brought forward from 31st December, 1903.... 1,756,000 327,780 To Premiums, etc., less Reinsurances and Bonus to Expenses of Management, inclusive of Salaries Assured .....
 To Interest, Dividends and Rents, less provision for for Investments redeemable at par, and for Depreciation of Leaseholds .....
 To Transfer Fees ..... Bv 5,304,485 and Rent at Head Office and Branches, Direc-tors' Remuneration and Auditors' Fee ...... 833,800 By Commissions, including Provision in respect of Agents' Balances 147,995 948,985 155 By Depreciation of Furniture ..... 11.500 By Balance carried down ..... 2,101,895 \$7,239,770 \$7,230,770 By Provision for Liability on unexpired Risks... \$1,725,000 By Balance carried to Balance Sheet ..... 376,895 To Balance brought down ..... \$2,101,895 \$2,101,895 \$2,101,895 Cr. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1904. Dr. To Shareholders' Capital :----By Investments, as per Schedule, viz :-AUTHORIZED British and Colonial Government and Provincial 200,000 Shares of \$25 each ..... \$5,000,000 SUBSCRIBED 12,000 Shares of \$25 each (fully paid).\$ 300,000 112,308 Shares of \$25 each (\$5 per 855.780 ference and Ordinary Stocks ...... American Railway Mortgage Gold Bonds ...... Foreign Railway Guaranteed and Preference 124,308 1,268,050 \$3,107,700 Less Uncalled Capital ..... 2,246,160 511.055 Stocks \$ 861,540 Miscellaneous Debentures 53,775 To Sundry Accounts pending ..... 200,800 By Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold Proper-ties and other Securities To Unclaimed Dividends ..... To Capital Redemption Fund ..... 1,215 453,205 47,470 By Freehold and Leasehold Premises (less depreci-To Reserve Fund ..... To Investment Reserve and Suspense Ac-\$1,500,000 1,104,955 ation) By Furniture at Head Office and Branches (less de-258,545 count 99,305 preciation) To Provision for Liability on unexpired Rents due from Tenants and other Balances... 70,300 Risks 1,725,000 Balances at Branches and Agents' Balances .... By To Provision for Claims outstanding .... 1,780,000 (less Provision for Commission, Cancelments ---\$5,263,545 and Non-Renewals) 360.140 To Balance from Revenue Account ..... Less Interim Dividend paid Sept., 376.805 By Cash at Bankers and in Hand ...... By Investments and Cash in Trustees' Hands to meet Capital Redemption Fund ..... 251,650 1904, less tax ..... 61,520 47.470 -\$ 315,375 Appropriated as stated in the Directors Report, as follows: Transfer to Investment Reserve and General Contingency Account..... Balance of Dividend for the year 1904, \$225,000 61,385 (\$5 taken as the equivalent of £1 stg.) less tax Balance carried forward ..... 28,990 \$315,375 \$6.689.945 \$6,689.945 SIR THOMAS HEWITT, K.C., Chairman. RICHARD J. PAULL, General Manager and Secretary. CANADIAN ADVISORY BOARD:

WILLIAM M. RAMSAY, Esq., Director Standard Life Assurance Co., Director Molsons Bank. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., President Greenshields, Limited, Director Bank of Montreal, Director Royal Trust Company.

Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL.

CHARLES H. NEELY, Manager for Canada.

## TheSTANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

J. T. GORDON, ESQ., M.P.P., PRESIDENT. WM. WHYTE ESQ., and Vice President C.P.R. Vice President.

Authorized by the Governments of Manitoba and North West Territories to act as Executor, Trustee, Adminis-trator, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee, Financial Agent or in any other public or private fiduciary capacity. The Company offers unexcelled facilities for the trans-action of any business that legitimately comes within the scope of a modern Trust Company.

Administration and Will forms free on application.

Administration pplication. All business strictly confidential. Correspondence invited. WM. HARVEY, Managing Director. WM Head Offices : Cor. Fort St. and Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**Investors' Notice** Out of the \$500.000.00 issue, now authorized by the Directors, there remains for immediate allotment, \$100,000.00 at \$1.05 per share. This stock has paid a Dividend of 6% per annum, pay-able half-yearly, for the past ten years, besides adding a substantial amount yearly to the Reserve Fund. Subscriptions will be alloted in the order of reception until the issue is all subscribed.

subscribed.

Write for Financial Report, etc.

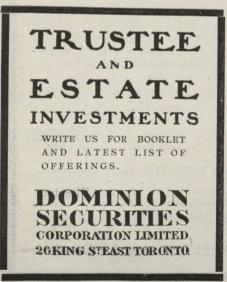
PEOPLES BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION, 428 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

## THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS CO..

274 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Permanent Preference Stock of the par value of One Hundred Dollars per Share is being rapidly sub-scribed for at a 25 per cent, premium. This stock bears Five per Cent, per annum, paid half-yearly. It also par-tiopates in the profits in excess of said five per cent. Profits paid yearly. A dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum was declared on the Permanent Stock for the year 1002. Five per Cent. Full-paid Stock (is an excellent investment), withdrawable in three years. Money to Loan on First Mortgrage on Real Estate on reasonable and convenient terms. Board of Directors:

Board of Directors: Board of Directors:
W. T. Alexander, Esq., President and Manager.
E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D., - - Vice-President.
J. T. Gordon, Esq., M.P.P., Gordon, Ironside & Fares,
E. D. Martin, Esq., Wholesale Druggist. [Exporters.]
James Stuart, Esq., President Stuart Machinery Co.
E. L. Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
H. Alexander, Esq., - - Secretary.



## Mercantile Summary.

The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company held a meeting in London, Eng., this week and declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. The debenture debt has all been repaid.

Several large freight steamers, controlled by Toronto navigation companies, which have been wintering at Midland, Owen Sound, and Kingston, have left for Duluth to load ore.

George Mackenzie has just completed a four hundred mile walk through one of the roughest sections of northern British Columbia. He states that he discovered a coal area of remarkable richness within easy distance of the projected route of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Northern Sulphite Mills of Canada, Limited, Sturgeon Falls, capital, \$500,000, has been granted an Ontario charter to manufacture and deal in all kinds of timber and wood pulp, as well as by-products. F. Ford, and Britton Osler, of Toronto, represent the company.

John Agnew, Limited, Brantford, have received an Ontario charter, empowering them to deal in trunks, valises, footwear and leather and rubber goods, and to take over the business now conducted by John Agnew, in Brantford and Woodstock. Capital is placed at \$50,000.

The William Gray & Sons Company, Limited, of Chatham, have received authority from the Dominion Government to increase their capital stock to \$500,000, and to organize at any place in Canada joint stock companies for manufacturing carriages, wagons, sleighs and other vehicles.

The Ottawa and New York Railway Co. has moved its shops from Santa Clara, N.Y., to Ottawa, and has closed those at the former place. Hereafter all the cars and equipment needed to be repaired for the line will be attended to at Ottawa, and a considerable staff is now engaged at that work.

The Buster Brown Gas and Oil Company of Ontario, Limited, of Windsor, Ont., capital, \$500,000, has been incorporated by the Ontario Government. It will produce gas and oil. Among the provisional directors are Garrett Smith Brown, of Detroit, Mich., and J. W. Hanna, of Windsor.

We note in the Montreal papers that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, has purchased the entire site between Mill St. and the Lachine Canal, in that city, formerly occupied by the Pillow, Hersey Co., recently absorbed by the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. It is understood that additional machinery is being placed in the Royal Mill, which will increase the capacity of this one mill to over 5,000 barrels daily, so that Montreal will have the largest flour mill in the British Empire. Large additions to the power facilities of the Glenora Mills, at St. Gabriel Locks, have already been decided on and by May 1st the capacity of these mills is expected to be increased by at least 1,000 barrels a dav.

## A Change in the Trusteeship.

Whether of a Will, Marriage Settlement or Bond Issue, is a troublesome and expensive matter.

Where private trustees are appointed such changes are inevitable.

The Trusts Company alone enjoys continuity of tenure, fixity of residence and permanent records.

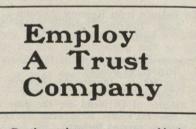
## The Toronto General Trusts Corporation Paid-up Capital....\$1,000,000

Reserve Fund..... 300,000 59 Yonge St., Toronto.

## AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

LONDON, · · ONTARIO
Paid-up Capital
Reserve Fund 250,000 00
Assets 2,447,613 51
Directors:
W. J. Reid, Pres. Thomas McCormick, Vice-Pres. T. Beattie. T. H. Smallman. M. Masuret Money advanced on improved farms and productive city and town properties, on favorable terms. Mortgages purchased. Deposits received. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. C. P. BUTLER, Manager.
THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
LONDON, - CANADA
LONDON, - CANADA
Capital Subscribed\$1,000,000 00 Total Assets, 1st Dec., 1900 2,272,980 88

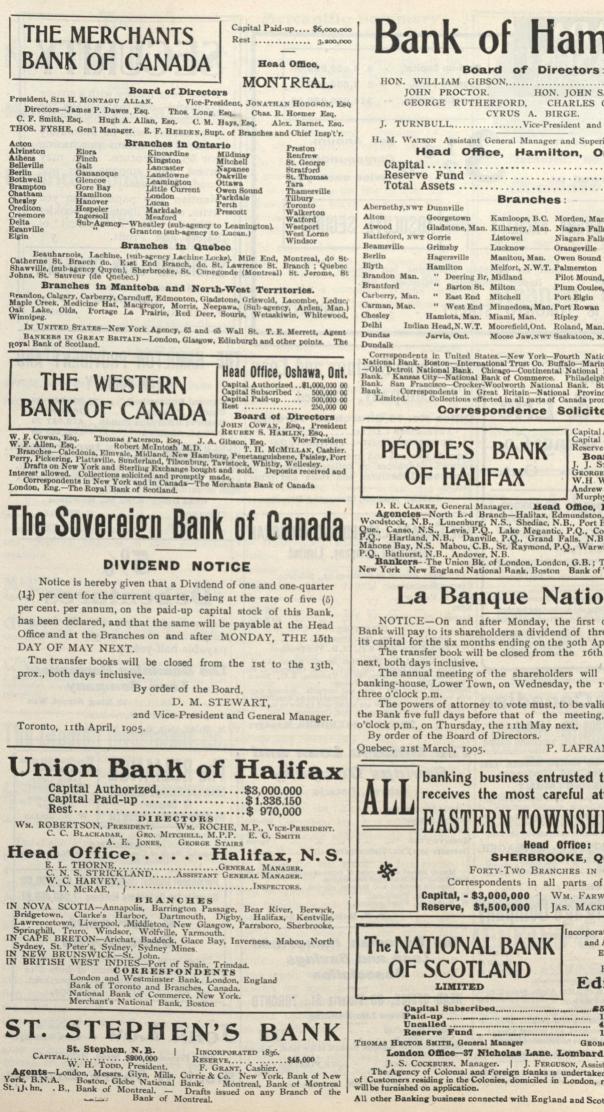
T. H. PURDOM, Esq., K.C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager



Death or other causes may suddenly remove an individual executor. Employ this company to execute your will and you'll have an ever-ready executor whose life is perpetual.

Consultation on this subject invited.





## Bank of Hamilton. **Board of Directors**: HON. WILLIAM GIBSON, JOHN PROCTOR. HON. JOHN S. HENDRIE, GEORGE RUTHERFORD, CHARLES C. DALTON, CYRUS A. BIRGE. President.

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1	н	ead Offic	ce, Hami	Iton, Ontar	io.
	Capital			\$	2 250 000
	Reserve	Fund		\$	2 100 000
	Total A	ssets		\$26	3,500,000
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		Georgetown	Kamloops, B.C.		Simcoe
	Atwood		Killarney, Man.	Niagara Falls	southampton
	Battleford, NWT	Gorrie	Listowel	Niagara Falls South	Stonewall, Man.
	Beamsville	Grimsby	Lucknow	Orangeville	Teeswater
	Berlin	Hagersville	Manitou, Man.	Owen Sound	Toronto
	Blyth	Hamilton	Melfort, N.W.T.	Palmerston	Vancouver, B.C.
	Brandon Man.	" Deering Br,	Midland	Pilot Mound, Man.	Wingham
	Brantford	" Barton St.	Milton	Plum Coulee, Man.	Winkler. Man
	Carberry, Man.	" East End	Mitchell	Port Elgin	Winnipeg, Man.
	Carman, Map.	" West End	Minnedosa, Man.	Port Rowan	Winnipeg, Man,-
	Chesley	Hamiota, Man.	Miami, Man.	Ripley	Grain Exchange

Wroxeter Jarvis, Ont. Moose Jaw.NWT Saskatoon, N.W.T.

Dundak Correspondents in United States.—New York—Fourth National Bank and Hanover National Bank. Boston—International Trust Oo. Buffalo—Marine National Bank. And First National Bank. Kansas City—National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia.—Merchants National Bank. San Francisco—Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. St. Louis—Third National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain—National Provincial Bank of England, Limited. Collections effected in all parts of Canada promptly and cheaply.

## Correspondence Solicited.

Capital Authorized \$1,500,000.61 Capital Paid-up... 998,500.00 Reserve Fund .... 440,000.00 Board of Directors:

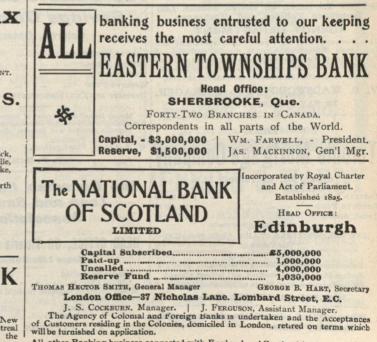
PLOPLL S DAINK OF HALIFAX D. R. CLARKE, General Manager. Head Office, HALFAX, NS. Agencies-North E-d Branch-Halitax, Edmundston, N.B., Wolfville, N.S. Voodstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediac, N.B., Port Hood, C.B., Fraserville, Que., Canso, N.S., Levis, P.Q., Lake Megantic, P.Q., Cookshire, P.Q., Guebee, F.Q., Hartland, N.B., Danville, P.Q., Grand Falls, N.B., Bridgewater, N.S., Mahone Bay, N.S. Mabou, C.B., St. Raymond, P.Q., Warwick, P.Q., Grand Mere-P.Q., Bathurst, N.B., Andover, N.B. Bankers- The Union Bk. of London, London, G.B.; The Bank of New York, New York New England National Baak, Boston Bank of Toronto, Montreal

## La Banque Nationale.

NOTICE—On and after Monday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent, upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next. The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 17th May next, at three o'clock p.m. The powers of attorney to yote must to be walld be deposited at

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e. before three o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 11th May next, By order of the Board of Directors.

Quebec, 21st March, 1905. P. LAFRANCE, Manager.



All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted



1426

Monetary Times.

## The NORTHERN ELECTRIC

AND

## Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

## **Electrical Apparatus**

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Special attention to

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## METAL WORK

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## MONTREAL

## BANKERS.

From the following list our readers can ascertain the names and addresses of bankers who will undertake to transact a general agency and collection business in their respective localities:

MEAFORD-Grey County. C. H. JAY & CO'Y Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.

**G**EORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor, Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served. A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references. H. H. MILLER, Hanover.

# The Grenfell Investment Co.

GRENFELL, N.W.1.

A General Banking and Financial Business transacted. Special attention given to collections on Neudorf, Hyde, Tiree, Mariahilf and Pheasant Forks. JAS. YOUNG-THOMSON MGR.

The Lake Huron Copper Mining Company, Thessalon, capital, \$500,000, has been granted an Ontario charter. It will do mining, milling, reduction and development operations.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, to replace its elevator "B," in Fort William, destroyed by fire, is building a new elevator, which is to be one of the most rapid in its action in the world, i.e., capable of handling three-quarters of a million bushels in twenty hours. Of course, the efficiency of the elevator to do what is demanded of it depends upon the ability of the railway to supply cars; the company is constructing a yard about a mile distant, from which the cars may be supplied as rapidly as needed.

## Mercantile Summary

J. B. Gateman & Company's pearl button factory, at Berlin, Ont., was on the 16th inst. partially destroyed by fire at a loss of nearly \$4,000.

A movement is on foot in Brantford, Ont., to purchase the plant of the local Electric Lighting and Operating Company, whose franchise expires shortly.

The Lake St. John Railway Company has secured English capital for the purpose of continuing the line to Port Lanay in James Bay, which from the present terminus at Roberval is a distance of about 400 miles.

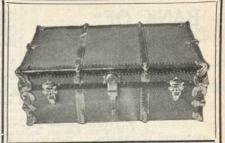
The coal and wood business now carried on in Hamilton and other Ontario cities by Thomas Myles' Sons, will be taken over by a company recently incorporated under that name of which the authorized capital is \$170,000.

The quantity of wheat at present stored in the railway elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, is stated to be about equal to that at the opening of navigation last season, namely, about 5.000,000 bushels. This will not be moved by Canadian freighters until the middle of next month.

J. McO. Mackie, David Yuile, and others, of Montreal, have been granted letters patent from the Dominion Government, authorizing them to acquire the property of the Laurie Engine Co., of Montreal, and carry on a general manufacturing and engineering business, also to build and repair ships, dredges, and dock appliances, bridges, etc. It will carry on business under the name of the Laurie Engine Co., with a capital stock of \$250,-000.

If it is given power to do so by the city, the Bell Telephone Co. intends, we learn from a Montreal paper, to put three miles of their pole lines in Montreal underground the coming summer. They purpose placing their conduits on St. Catharine St., Papineau Ave., St. Francois Xavier St., St. Antoine St., Duke St., Wellington St., St. Matthew, Dorchester and Sherbrooke streets. The longest stretch will be on St. Catharine St., from Seaver St. to the east city limit, one mile.

Being interviewed on the subject of lead smelting in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, Mr. J. J. Campbell, of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company, says: "We have ore in sight for at least six weeks for one stack. I feel reasonably sure that there will be enough to keep us going indefinitely. I further expect that there will be such an improvement in the next few months as will justify us in blowing in the other furnace. The St. Eugene is, of course, our mainstay. At its present rate of output it can supply the Hall Mines and the Trail smelters for some time. By the end of June the payment of the Dominion Government bounty on lead exported from Canada will cease. . . But from the present indications, I should say that the outlook is fairly good, and I see no reason to apprehend any necessity of closing down



## **Business** Men

going to England on the Manufacturers' Association Trip should make it a point to see our stock of

# Steamer Trunks

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TORONTO

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1428

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## Mercantile Summary.

The Lakefield Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Limited, has received an Ontario charter. Its capital stock is placed at \$125,000. J. F. Lillicrap and E. R. Tate, of Lakefield, are provisional directors. They will do a general lumbering business, also as machinists and foundrymen.

The Continuous Steel Rail Company, Toronto, capital, \$500,000, has been incorporated by the Ontario Government. It will buy useful inventions in steel rails and car wheels, and manufacture these and railway supplies. F. B. Allan, Toronto, is a provisional director.

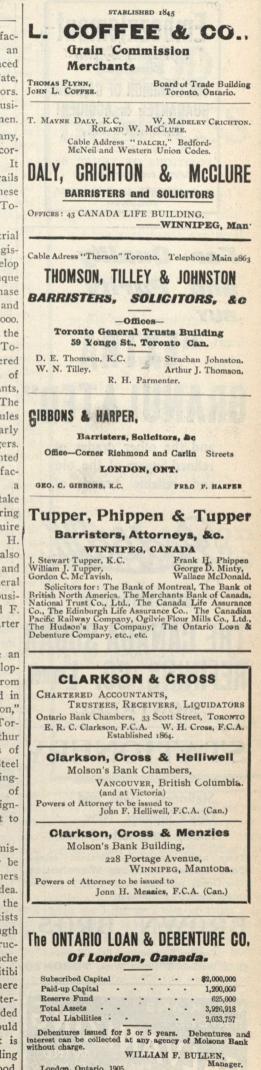
The Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company is applying to the Quebec Legislature for power to purchase and develop water powers, build dams, at La Tuque and elsewhere in the Province, purchase land, operate timber limits, run paper and saw-mills, etc. The capital is \$2,000,000.

On Monday last, at the rooms of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Toronto, an instructive lecture was delivered by O. M. Hudson, C.A., of the firm of Vigeon & Hudson, chartered accountants, on the subject of "Journal Entries." The speaker's remarks favored definite rules for the use of the journal, particularly in connection with self-balancing ledgers.

The Dominion Government has granted a charter to "Universal Motor Manufacturers, Limited," Montreal, having a capital stock of \$500,000. It will take over the assets of the Universal Spring Motor Company, Toronto, and acquire the manufacturing business of F. H. Leonard, Jr., of Montreal. It will also acquire and deal in other motor and power devices and engage in a general electric and mechanical engineering business. H. R. Harmer, of Toronto, and F. H. Leonard, Jr., Montreal, are charter members.

A welcome item, to those who take an interest in Canada's industrial development, is that which came on Tuesday from Collingwood about wire nails produced in that town. The steamer "Haddington," managed by Capt. J. T. Mathews, of Toronto, leaves that port for Port Arthur and Duluth, carrying about 1,000 tons of wire nails made at the Imperial Steel and Wire Company's works, in Collingwood, and consigned on the order of Lewis Brothers, Montreal. The consignment will require thirty cars to take it to Winnipeg.

The suggestion is made that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway be run by electricity, and the commissioners are said to be looking into the idea. Water-power for the generating of the electricity needed to run the road exists in superabundance along the entire length of the 200 miles built or under construc-On the Montreal and Blanche ion. Rivers and at the outlet of the Abitibi ake into the river of that name there re in proximity to the line splendid waterowers. If the line should be extended ventually to James' Bay, which would nake it about 400 miles in length, it is aid that the same conditions regarding vater-powers would be found to hold good.



1420

London, Ontario, 1905.

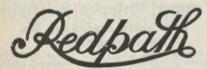


POSITIONS OF TRUST, &c. Write for Particulars.

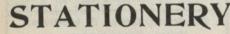
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## Mercantile Summary.

The St. Eugene Mine, Kootenay district, B.C., produced, milled, and shipped, last month, 3,700 tons of concentrates.

The Northern Elevator Company will erect a large flour mill in Winnipeg, at an estimated cost of \$200,000, the capacity to be 3,000 barrels per day.

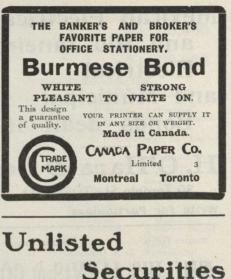
The bondholders of the Kingston, Ont., Street Railway offer to sell the road to the city for \$125,000. No steps have been taken in the matter, however, and the price is considered altogether too high.

The Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat Company held a special meeting two or three days ago for the purpose of taking definite action regarding the offer by the city to take over its plant under an arbitration. Finally it was decided to offer the plant to the city for \$233,000.

Shipments of ore from the Rossland, B.C., district last week were as follows: Le Roi, 2,059 tons; Centre Star, 1,643 tons; War Eagle, 1,170 tons; Le Roi, No. 2 (milled), 400 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 120 tons; Jumbo, 100 tons; Spitzee, 270 tons. Total for the week, 5,753 tons, and for the year, 102,357 tons.

The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held in London, England, on the 13th inst. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson said that the company were determined to fight the attempt of the Province of Ontario to increase the taxes of the company, an attempt which he considered most unfair, considering how much the company had done for Ontario. It was stated that the construction of the Lake Superior branch of the G.T.P. will commence in June and that of the Prairie branch in July. A resolution authorizing the reduction of the number of directors to ten was carried. The retiring directors, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Clutton and Brock, were re-elected, also Auditor William Ramsay, of Montreal.

The third annual meeting of the Henderson Roller Bearing Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held in Toronto on the 12th inst, Mr. Albert Ogden, the president, in the chair. The Hon. A. G. Blair, managing director of the Toronto Roller Bearing Company, Limited, who is also a shareholder in the former, emphasized the great value of the bearings in connection with both steam and elec-The following directors tric railways. were elected: Albert Ogden, Toronto; A. D. Watson, Toronto; D. B. Simpson, K.C., Bowmanville; A. E. Henderson, Toronto; R. I. Henderson, Toronto; R. J. Whitla, Winnipeg; John Ferguson, Toronto; E. Lemon, Owen Sound; Hugh Waddell, Peterboro; Whitford Vandusen, Toronto Junction; John L. Gibb, St. Catharines; Wm. Breese, Chatsworth; Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg; G. F. Marter, Toronto. Afterwards the following officers were appointed : President, Albert Ogden; first vice-president, A. D. Watson; second vice-president, D. B. Simpson, K.C.; secretary and treasurer, A. E. Henderson; manager, R. I. Henderson.



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A large amount of preliminary work has been done for the work of construction by the Oriental Power and Pulp Company of their proposed large pulp mill at Swanson Bay in northern British Columbia. It will be begun next month. The mill will have a capacity of 100 tons of paper per day.

A New York Tribune despatch of 13th inst. says that a great combination of iron and steel manufacturing companies of Great Britain, Germany, France and other European countries is being organized, which will be antagonistic to the United States Steel Corporation. Practically the entire world's output of steel and iron products will be manufactured by the two rival combinations. The steel interests represented by Charles M. Schwab, it is said, are to be allied with the new European combination.

The Hamilton Spectator is opposed to the nationalization of the port of Montreal. Canada, outside of Montreal, it asserts, doesn't care a penny whether the head of navigation is at Montreal or Quebec. If the Spectator will turn up its files at the time of the Montreal 'longshoremen's strike in Montreal, in May, 1903, and notice how the curtailment of the shipping facilities at Montreal affected the price of produce in Western Ontario, it will find therein proof of what a cheap harbor at Montreal means to Canada.— Montreal Gazette.



## Mercantile Summary.

A Paris telegram of last Saturday says that the porcelain factories at Limoges have decided to shut down because of the demands of the workers. About 20,000 workmen are, therefore, idle.

The James Bay Railway Company has agreed to run its main line between Toronto and Sudbury through Orillia, in return for a bonus from the town of \$30,-000 and a right-of-way through it.

The Merchants' Line will place two steamers on the route between Montreal and Fort William, calling at Toronto and Hamilton and other lake ports. They will each have a carrying capacity of 2,500 tons.

A cable of Monday last states that the Caledon Shipbuilding Company, of Dundee, has received an order from a Hamilton, Ont., firm for the construction of a 3,000-ton steamer, built specially for the trade of the Great Lakes.

The Railroad Committee of the Dominion Parliament has granted the Hamilton, Galt and Berlin Electric Railway Company an extension of two years for the beginning of the construction of the line, but insist that it be completed and in operation in four years. The road will be built direct from Hamilton to Guelph in accordance with the desire of the former city.

The Allan Line's second turbine steamship, the "Virginian," arrived in Halifax on the 14th inst., after a very successful voyage from Moville. The passage was made in six days, 21 hours and 34 minutes. She lengthened her course some 300 miles in order to avoid icebergs. The turbine engines are reported to have worked magnificently, with an entire absence of vibration.

The American Furniture Co's factory, Oxford, N.S., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., most of the stock, however, being saved. Loss, \$20,000; insured for about half. The town's electric light plant, adjoining, was also destroyed. On the same day, the Pelford Lumber Company's saw-mill at Prince Albert, Sask., was also destroyed at a loss of \$10,000; covered by insurance.

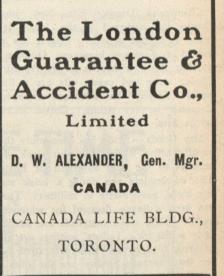
The Government ice-breaking steamer, "Montcalm," last week became caught in the ice at Cap Rouge, a few miles west of Quebec harbor. The boat has received a severe shaking up by her winter work in running up against the Chaudiere and Cap Rouge ice formation, and a large number of the plate rivets are loose. It is believed, however, that no very severe damage has been done.

Four hundred and ninety doctors have assembled this week in Atlanta, Georgia, in an anti-tuberculosis congress. There are representatives from nearly every part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, besides several prominent representatives from European centres. The subject of the Great White Plague is one of great moment, and it is much to be hoped that the interchange of view may throw more light upon the best means of combatting this dreadful scourge.

# GOOD BUSINESS

It is part of a man's good business to see that all his assistants are well bonded. — It's part of the assistant's business to see that he does not apply to his old friend for a bond. — He need not be under a compliment to a friend when we stand ready to supply him. . . . . . .

Write for particulars.



The Robb Engineering Company have received an order from Calgary for a 350-h.p. cross compound Corliss engine for use in that city's electric lighting plant

A meeting of shareholders in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, has been called to ratify a decision of the directors to enlarge the hotel, at a cost of about a million dollars. It has been arranged that the hotel will be ten stories, or 130 feet from sidewalk to cornice. Mr. W. S. Weldon, manager of the Windsor, leaves shortly for the States with two or three of the directors to visit the most extensive and up-to-date hotels, with a view to making the new Windsor one of the finest on the American continent. It is hoped that work may be begun on the extension by the end of May. The Lethbridge, Assa., Electric Company are enlarging their plant, and have ordered a 350-h.p. engine and two 125-h.p. boilers from the Robb Engineering Company, Amherst, N.S.

J. D. Sowerby & Company, of Oak Bay Mills, P.Q., are rebuilding their saw-mill, which was burned last year. They have ordered a 150-h.p. engine and a heavy rotary saw-mill from the Robb Engineering Company, Amherst.

Toronto capitalists, so it is said, are interested in the scheme of a new and modern hotel for London, Ont., which most travellers will agree is desirable. The proposed hotel will cost \$200,000 or more, but all the capital secured to date is less than \$100,000.

A few days ago, the Political Economy Club, of Montreal, met and dined, after which function there was read a paper by Mr. Seargent P. Stearns on "Alexander Hamilton." The paper dealt with the life and political activity of Hamilton, who though born in the West Indies, acquired most of his fame in the United States, to which country he moved in 1772. Mr. Stearns then traced Hamilton's steps as a lawyer, as secretary of the treasury, in the Washington Cabinet, and as leader of the Federalist Party in the United States.

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## TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 19th, 1905.

Chemicals, Drugs, Etc.—Not much change has occurred in the local drug trade since last report. Opium has regained its firmness, however. Quinine is holding its own at the recent recession. Clove, anise and cassia oils are a little easier. Sulphur has advanced somewhat. Camphor is very strong. Cream of tartar is firm.

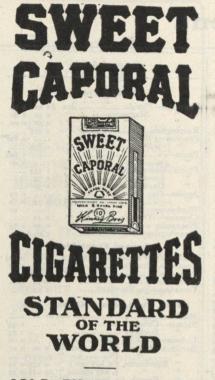
Dry Goods.—Trade has been more than usually active during the past week, due perhaps to the near approach of Easter. The wholesalers are doing a brisk sorting trade, particularly in millinery. There has been a heavy demand for whitewear goods. Shirt waist materials are particularly called for. Tailors' suitings are also in brisk request, and those of rather better than average quality are the ones in greatest favor. Carpets, curtains, and other house furnishings have all experienced a good movement.

Flour and Grain.—Trading in flour is on the quiet side. Ninety per cent. patents sell for \$4.35 to \$4.45 in buyers' bags, east or west. There is still a marked scarcity in bran and shorts. Rolled oats have made no appreciable change in their position. Wheat is in about the same condition as flour, so far as business is concerned, it is very quiet, and the divergence between the views of buyers and sellers continues. No change in prices has occurred since last quotations.

Groceries.—Sugars continue very firm, but no further advance has taken place. The movement is barely average. General trade is about normal, and in country districts has shown some improvement.



S. NORDHEIMER, Esg. E. B. OSLER, Esg., M.P. WILLIAM WHYTE, Esg. D. R. WILKIE, Esg.



## SOLD BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Molasses is quite firm. Prices for dried fruits hold steady though at the moment no great volume of trade is passing. Tomatoes and corn, among vegetables, are very scarce and strong in price.

Hardware .- Prices keep quite steady. A good brisk season's trade is looked for. There is scarcely any feature worthy of special comment. Building hardware is in good demand, and the prospects all round look bright. In the metal branch, reports concerning iron and steel are very good, and would appear even to be improving. Prices, however, seem to be keeping up well, with no tendency towards undue inflation.

Live Stock .- Prices for many lines of butchers and exporters' animals advanced 10 to 25c. per cwt. at last market owing to the scanty supplies. The quality of offerings is about as stated in last report -not as good as it should be.

Hides and Skins .- There is little appreciable change to record this week, and trade continues dull. Prices remain fairly steady. Tallow is dull, but prices nominally remain the same.

Provisions .- The market for butter is becoming easier on account of the freer receipts. Firmness is still the rule in cheese. Arrivals of eggs now are quite large, but prices keep steady at 14 to 15c. Heavy lots of potatoes have been coming into this market for the last few days and prices are easier. Smoked meats and hop products are still firm.

Seeds .- There is quite a scarcity of some lines of seeds, notably clover, and prices rule high. Alsike and timothy are unchanged.

Wool .- Prices at present are merely nominal, pending the receipt in quantity of the new clip.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 19th April, 1905.

Ashes .- Business at the moment is quite stagnant in this line, there being as yet no demand for export by first outgoing steamers. Values, however, hold quite steady, \$5.50 being quoted for first quality of pots of good tares; seconds, \$4.95 to \$5; pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cental.

Cements and Firebricks .- Enquiry for cement is increasing, and a fair aggregate of moderate orders is reported. We quote from. store as follows: Belgian cement, \$1.70 to \$2.10; English, \$2.05; American and Canadian, \$2.30 to \$2.40, less rebate allowed for packing. Prices for imported cement will be a little lower than the above figures for delivery from wharf, after opening of navigation. Firebricks are moving quite freely at \$18 to \$23 per thousand.

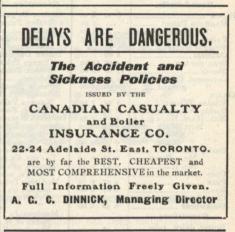
Dairy Products .- Supplies of new butter are quite light, and though prices are lower than a week ago, still choice new milk creamery realizes about 24c.; rolls in small packages, 21 to 23c.; there is a decided scarcity of dairy. Liverpool cables on cheese show a firmer market, but business on spot is of a very limited character, and what trifling stock there is here, is held at 121/2c. for finest white, and 12 to 121/4c. for colored.

Groceries .- Little of special interest has developed in this line of merchandise since a week ago. Some increase in the distribution is noted, but collections as a whole are only fair. The sugar market inclines to easiness, with no special activity in the demand from jobbers. The St. Lawrence the moth bags again, and many would-be

## Promoter Wanted.

Of first-class executive ability to handle an Indus-trial Proposition inviting a limited amount of capital, to co-operate with an American Manufacturing Concern about to locate in Canada, which shows a strong earning power. Present goods entirely imported.

Address, Box 138, Monetary Times.



Refining Co. has withdrawn its recent advance of 5c., in which the Canada Refining Co. did not follow, and both companies are now quoting \$5.65 for standard granulated in barrels, with \$5.15 the lowest quotation for yellows. A Barbados cable of yesterday quotes 24c. for new molasses, a figure which means a laid down cost getting close to 40c. It is said very few orders have been placed so far for this market. In other lines of groceries there is nothing new.

Dry Goods .- City retail Easter trade has thus far been disappointing. Chill northerly winds have been prevalent, suggesting the taking of the winter furs out of



## **Toronto Prices Current.**

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale    Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.	The search of	GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon		Canned Fruits.
FLOUR	\$ c. \$ c.	Ceylon, Or'ge Pekoes		GALVANIZED IRON :	\$ c. \$ c.	Pineapple-Florida doz \$2 50 2 75
Manitoba Patent " Strong Bakers	5 40	Broken Pekoes Pekoes	0 30 0 40 0 22 0 24	Gauge 16 " 18 to 24	3 5º 3 75 3 5º 3 75	" Singapore-12 " 1 50 1 60
Patent (Winter Wheat)	4 25 4 45	Pekoe Souchongs	0 18 0 20	** 26	3 75 4 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Straight Roller Oatmeal	4 15	Souchongs Indian Darjeelings	0 17 0 18	Case lots less 10C 100 lbs	5 15 4 25	reaches—3 108 2 821
Bran per ton	14 00 15 00	Orange Pekoes	0 28 0 35	WIRE:		Pears-2's " 1 87½ 1 64½
Shorts	17 00 18 00	Broken Pekoes	0 28 0 35 0 20 0 24	Brass Copper Wire	······ 0 23 ····· 0 28	** 2'5
Cornmeal, Domestic " ground	4 00 4 75 32 00 34 00	Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	0 19 0 21	Galvanized	2 45 4 55	Plums—Greengage 2's " I 432 " Lombards 2's " I 35
GRAIN	1 04 1 05	Souchong Kangra Valley	0 17 0 18 0 20 0 35	Coil chain <sup>§</sup> in Barbed Wire	3 65	" Damson, 2's " I 30
Winter Wheat Spring Wheat, new	0 95 0 96	Oolong, Formosa TOBACCO, Manutactured	0 35 0 65	Iron Pipe, 2 in	12 55	Apples—Gal. Cans
Man. Hard, No. 1 g. i. t.	1 08 1 09	TOBACCO, Manufactured American Tobacco Co		Screws, flat head " r'u head	0 873	Blueberries—'s
" Nort. No. 1 " " No. 2 "	I 04 I 05 0 98 I 00	Derby, 3's, 4's, 8's, 16's	0 65	Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 82½ 0 15	Cherries—White 2's 2 40
" " No. 3 "	0 96 0 98	Derby, 3's,4's, 8's, 16's Old Chum, cut, 1/10 Empire Tobacco Co.	0 85	" " 3 in STEEL : Cast	0 173	Pineapples 2's
Barley No. 2 No. 3 Extra	0 46 0 47 0 44 0 45	Cur'ncy, 6's, 10's, 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 's Empire, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 's, 5's, 10's.	0 46	Black Diamond	0 122 0 14 0 08 0 10	Canned Vegetables.
No. 3	0 42 0 43	Empire, 32's, 5's, 10's.	o 46 o 45	Boiler Plate, 1 in	2 10 2 25	Beans-2's Wax and Refugee doz o 80 o 824
Oats	0 40 0 41 0 77 0 78	Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co		"" " 3/16 in " §& th'kr	2 25 2 10	Corn-2's, Standard
Rye	0 67 0 68	Beaver, 9's B't'h Navy 6's, 1507	o 73 o 39	Sleigh Shoe CUT NAILS :	2 10 2 25	Pumpkins-3's " 0 75
Corn Canadian Buckwheat	0 52 0 53 0 58 0 00	B't'h Navy,6's, 15 oz	0 40	30 to 60 dy	2 30	Tomatoes—3's, Standard " 1 25
Provisions.	And all and	Macdonald's Prince of W.,8's,16's	0 66	16 and 20 dy 10 and 12 dy	2 45	Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. lb tin
Butter, dairy, tubs	0 18 0 20	Napoleon, 8's	o 68	8 and 9 dy	2 40	Mackerel per doz \$1 10
" Prints Creamery, boxes		Brier, 8's G.E.Tuckett & SonCo	0 70	6 and 7 dy		Salmon-Cohoes
" Prints	0 25 0 27	Mahogany, 8's	0 62	4 and 5 dy 3 dy	2 90	1 1 DOCREYE 1 75
Cheese (Large) " (Twin)	0 11 0 11	Myrtle Navy, 4's Cut Myrtle, 1/10	o 74 o 86	2 dy Wire Nails, basis	3 35	Sardines-Alberts, 1'sper tin 0 20 0 23
Dried Apples	u 041			Rebate	2 55 ·····	" Sportsmen, f's, key opn'r " o 13 9 14
Evaporated Apples	0 000 0 07	Liquor Pure Spirit, 65 0. p	in b'd dy pd 1 25 4 80	HORSE NAILS : "C" Monarch		" French "s, key opener " 0 21 0 22
Hops, Canadian Beef, Mess	12 00	" 50 O. p	I 14 4 37	Peerless	dis. 50-72	Looster-XXX is nat
Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear	15 00	Family Proof Whis-		HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs CANADA PLATES: all dull	3 80 4 05	" Canadian, 1's " 0 04 0 04
Bacon, long clear "Breakt'st smok'd		key, 20 u. p	0 66 2 40	Lion & pol.	2 60	Chicken-Boneless Aylmer, 1's
Hams Picnic Hams	0 00 0 001	Old Bourbon 20 u. p. Rye and Malt, 25 u. p.		Full Pol'd TIN PLATES IC	3 50	<sup>2</sup> dozs per doz 3 20 Duck-Bi's Aylmer, 1 s, 2 doz " 3 20
Rolls	0 00 0 10	Rye Whiskey, 4 y. old	0 85 2 60	WINDOW GLASS :	3	I urkey, Bis Ayim r, is, 2 doz " 3 20
Eggs, # doz. fresh	0 14 0 15	G. and W 7 y. old	1 15 2 90	25 and underdis 10% 20 to 40 "	3 80	Pigs Feet—Aylmer, 12's, 2 doz " 2 50 2 50
Beans, per bush	1 75 1 80		3 00 6 45	41 to 50 "	4 50	" " Clark s, 2's, 1 doz " 2 70
Groceries.	Contraction of the second	Special 1887	5 25 8 70	51 to 60 " 61 to 70 "	4 75	Ox Tongue-Clark's, 11's " 7 50
COFFEES	spare stories	Leather.	man and the tak	ROPE : Manilla basis	5 00	" Clark's, 23's " 9 25
₩ 'b., green R10	0 24 0 35	Spanish Sole, No. 1 No. 2	29 0 30	Sisal Lath yarn	0 II 0 II	"Clark's, 23's" 9 25 Lunc Tongue- " 1's 1 doz " 3 15 3 25 Control 1 2's, " 6 15 6 25
Porto Rico "	0 20 0 24	Slaughter, heavy		AXES :		Com ped Beet-s and is, pr d'z " 1 60 2 70
Mocha	0 20 0 28	" No. 1 ligh	t 0 29 0 30 0 28 0 29	Single Bits Double Bits	6 50 9 00	Soup-Clark's, i's, Ox Tail, 2 d'z" 1 oc "Clark's, i's, Chicken, 2 doz " 1 oc
FRUIT : Raisins, Malaga	2 25 7 00	Harness, heavy	0 27	Oils.	9 50 10 5C	Fish-Medium scaled Herring. " 0 12 0 13
Valencias	. 0 00	" light	. 0 28 0 20	Cod Oil, Imp Gal	0 75 1 00	Kippered Herring-Domestic " 1 05 1 10
" Sultana California	0 05 0 14	Upper, No. 1 heavy " light & medium	0 35 0 38	Palm, # lb Lard, ext	0 75 1 00	Ales, Etc.
Currants, Filiatra	. 0 05 0 062	Kip Skins French	1 2 85 0 05	Ordinary	0 50 0 60	White Labe
" Patras " Vostizza	. 0 00 0 005	" Domestic " Veals	0 00 0 70	Linseed, boiled Linseed, raw	0 46 0 47	Amber 0 90 0 60
Calit. Apricots	0 13 0 15	Heml'k Calf (30 to 40)	0 60 0 80	Spirits Turpentine	10 11	Jubilee 0 90 0 66 XXX Forter
Prunes, 90-100	. 0 04 0 041	French Calf Splits, V lb	· I I5 I 50	Olive, # Imp. gal Seal pale S.R	· 1 05 1 10	Half and Half 0 90 0 60
70-80	. 0 05 0 05	Enamelled Cow, # ft.	0 18 0 23	Amer'n Family Safety	0 171	Sawn Pine Lumber, Inspected, B.M.
50—70 50—60	0 06 0 061 0 061 0 07	Patent Pebble	0 18 0 22	Photogene	0 17 0 172	CAR OR CARGO LOTS AT MILL.
40-50	. 0 08	Grain, upper	0 15 0 17	F.O.B., Toronto		1 in. pine No. 1, cut up and better \$35 00 40 x
Tarragona Almonds	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Buff Russets. light, \Blb	0 13 0 16	Canadian, 5 to 10 bls	Imp. gal	12 inch flooring
Peanuts, green	. 0 08 0 10	Gambier	0 061 0 071	Can. Water White Amer. Water White	• 0 16	11 inch flooring 21 00 26 00 1X10 and 12 dressing and better 26 00 36 00
Grenoble Walnuts	. 0 09 0 11	Saddlers Russets Sumac	0 0 0 0 10	Pennoline, Bulk	· 0 17 0 19 · 0 18	1X10 and 12 dressing 25 00 30 0
Filberts Sicily	O II O I2	Degras		Paints, &c.	E States	1X10 and 12 common 18 00 22 0
Brazils Pecans	· ···· 0 15	Dita & Oblas	LCV.L	White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs		I inch dressing and better 25 00 30 00
Pecans	0 20 0 25	Hides & Skins.		white Lead,	4 50	r inch siding common 16 00
SYRUPS : Com. to fine	. 0 25 0 45	Steers, 60-90 lbs. No	1 0 09 2 0 08	Red Lead, genuine	4 50	I inch siding mill culls 13 00 14 0
rine to choice	0 020 0 02	Cows, green, No. r	. 0 00 08	Yellow Ochre, Frenc	h I 50 2 25	Cull Scantling
MOLASSES : W. I mal	. 0 03 0 74 5	Caltskins, green. No		Varmilian Fac	. 0 95 1 00	dressing and better 25 00 30 0
New Orleans	28 0 50	Country hides, flat Deerskins	. 0 06% 0 07	Varnish, No. Carr.	1 1 1 1 75	17 00 18 00 XXX Shingles, 16 in
Patna, lom. to imp		Sheepskins Tallow, rendered	1 25 1 50	Bro. Japan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	XX Shingles, 16 11 2 0
Japan " " Genuire Hd. Carolina.	. 0 051 0 07	Tallow, rendered	0 04 0 04	Putty, in brl per 10c lb	s 1 40 1 65	Lath, No. 1
SPICES Allspice	. 0 18 0 20	Wool.		Drugs.		Lath, Norway 2 5
Cassia	0 20 0 30	Fleece (old clip) Fleece (unwashed)	0 22 0 23	Alum 1	b 1 90 2 50	2x10 and 12 common
Cloves Ginger, ground	0 20	Fleece (rejected)	. 0 16 0 17	Blue Vitriol Brimstone	. 0 06 0 07	Hard Woods -#M. ft. Car Lots
Ginger, root Nutmegs	0 20 0 30	Pulled, combing	0 23 0 25	Borax.	. 0 04 0 05	Ash white 1st and 2nd-1 to 2 in \$28 oo 35 o
		" extra	0 22 0 24	Camphor	0.00	" " 21 to 4 in 35 00 40 0
Mace				Castor Oil	·· 0 65 ···	black, " 1 to 1½ in 22 00 30 0 Birch " 1 to 4 in 25 00 28 0
Mace Pepper, black ground.	0 16 0 18	Hardware	The second se			
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground	0 16 0 18	Hardware TIN :	\$ c. c.	Caustic Soda	0 031 0 05	" square. " 4x4 to 8x8 in. 25 00 28 0
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s	··· 0 16 10 18 ··· 0 28 0 30 ··· 6 38	TIN: Ingot	. 32 00 34 00	Caustic Soda Cream Tartarl Epsom Salts	0 03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 05 b 0 27 0 30 1 50 1 75	" square, " 4x4 to 8x8 in. 25 00 28 0 " Red, " 1 to 13 in 25 00 28 0 " 2 to in 35 00 38 0
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s " " 100'S	···· 0 16½ 0 18 ··· 0 28 0 30 ··· 6 38 ··· 6 28	TIN :	32 00 34 00 16 25 21 00	Carbolic Acid Castor Oil Caustic Soda Cream Tartar Epsom Salts Extr't Logwood, bul Extr't Logwood, bul	0 032 0 05 b 0 27 0 30 1 50 1 75 k 0 12 0 13	" square, " 4x4 to 8x8 in. 25 00 26 0 " Red, " 1 to 13 in 25 00 28 0 " 2 to in 35 00 38 0 Basswood " 1 to 14 in 15 00 28 0
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground Sucars Cut Loat, 50 s " '' 100's Extra Granulated Acadia	0 16± 0 18 0 28 0 30 6 38 6 28 5 73	TIN: Ingot COPPER: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar	32 00 34 00 16 25 21 00 4 80	Gentian	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground SUGARS Cut Loaf, 50 s " 100 s Extra Granulated Acadıa Beet Granulated	• 0 16½ 0 18 • 0 28 0 30 • 6 38 • 6 28 • 5 73 • 5 78	TIN: Ingot COPPER: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig.	32 00 34 00 16 25 21 00 4 80 3 80 0 05 0 05	Gentian Glycerine, per lb	K         O 12         O 13           CS         O 15         O 17            O 10         O 12            O 19         O 22	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s " '' 100 s Extra Granulated Acadia Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee	• 0 164 0 18 • 28 0 30 • 6 38 • 6 38 • 5 73 • 5 68 • 5 68 • 5 68	TIN: Ingot COPPER: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig Sheet Shoet, common	32 00 34 00 16 25 21 00 4 80 3 80 0 05 0 05	Gentian Glycerine, per lb Hellebore	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"square, "       4x4 to 8x8 in. 25 00 26 0         "Red, "       I to 13 in 25 00 28 0         ""       " to 13 in 25 00 28 0         ""       " to 13 in 25 00 28 0         ""       " to 14 in 10 00 24 0         Basswood       " I to 14 in 10 00 24 0         ""       " to 14 in 24 00 30 0         Butternut, "to 3 in 25 00 35 0         ""       " to 2 in 25 00 35 0         ""       " to 2 in 25 00 35 0         ""       " to 2 in 26 00 35 0         ""       " to 2 in 26 00 36 0         Chestnut, ""       I to 2 in 26 00 28 0         Cherry "       I to 14 in 48 00 55
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Acadıa Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 2 Yellow	o         16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>7</sub> o         18           o         28         0         30            6         38          6         38            6         28          5         73            5         73          5         68            5         68          5         68            5         68          5         63            5         563          5         63            5         5          5         63	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig Sheet Shot, common Zinc sheet	32 00 34 00 16 25 21 00 4 80 0 05 0 05 5 15 6 00 	Gentian Glycerine, per lb Iodine Insect Powder	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"square, "       4x4 to 8x8 in. 25 oo 26 o         "Red, "       I to 13 in 25 oo 28 o         "a to in 35 oo 28 o         "a to in 35 oo 38 o         "a to 14 in 10 oo 24 o         Butternut, "a to 14 in 25 oo 38 o         "a to 14 in 40 oo 35 o         Chestnut, "a to 14 in 48 oo 55 o         "a to 14 in 48 oo 55 o
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s " " 100's Extra Granulated Acadia Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow	o 16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o 18 o 28 o 30 6 38 6 38 5 73 5 73 5 68 5 68 5 63 5 53 5 33	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig Shoet Shoet. Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ht. & ht.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian Gycerine, per lb Hellebore Insect Powder Morphia Sul	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"square, "       4x4 to 8x8 in. 2; 00 a\$ 0         "Red, "       I to 1; in 2; 00 a\$ 0         "Red, "       I to 1; in 3; 00 a\$ 0         "I to 1; in 10       0 a\$ 0         ""I to 1; in 10       0 a\$ 0         ""I to 1; in 10       0 a\$ 0         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$; 0         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$; 0         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$; 0         ""I to 1; in 25 00 a\$ 0         ""I to 2; in 25 00 a\$ 0         ""I to 2; in 25 00 a\$ 0         ""I to 2; in 25 00 a\$ 0         Chestnut, "I to 2; in 25 00 a\$ 0         ""I to 1; in 48 00 a\$ 50         "In 60 00 1000         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$ 0         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$ 0         "In 60 00 1000         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$ 0         "In 50 00 a\$ 000         ""I to 1; in 20 00 a\$ 0
Mace Pepper, black ground "white, ground Sucars Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Acadia Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow " 1 " " TEAS :	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet LEAD: Bar Pig Shoet Shoet.common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ht.& ht. Solder, Standard Brass. Sheet	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" square, " $4x_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $26$ o         " Red, "       I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $28$ o         " Red, "       I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $28$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $15$ oo $28$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $15$ oo $28$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $10$ oo $2x$ o         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         Butternut, " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $35$ o         Chestnut, " I to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $25$ oo $25$ o         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $48$ oo $55$ oo         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ oo         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ oo         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ oo         " " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ oo         " " Rock " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ oo
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground Stoars Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow "" 1 " " 1 Sas: Japan, Yokohama	o 16% o 18 o 28 o 30 6 .38 6 .38 5 73 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 53 5 33 5 3	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet ERAD: Bar Pig Sheet Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ht. & ht Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet IRON: Hamilton Pig.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian Glycerine, per lb Hellebore Insect Powder Morphia Sul Opium Otil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid. Paris Green 1 b pkl		" square, " $xx_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_6$ o         " Red, "       1 to $1_7$ in $z_5$ oo $z_6$ o         " Basswood "       1 to $1_7$ in $z_5$ oo $z_6$ o         " Basswood "       1 to $1_7$ in $z_5$ oo $z_6$ o         " To $1_7$ in $16$ oo $z_4$ o         " To $1_7$ in $16$ oo $z_6$ oo         Butternut, "       to $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         " " To $1_7$ in $25$ oo $z_6$ o         Chestnut, " I to $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " To $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " " " " " I to $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " " " " " I to $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " " " " " I to $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " " " " " I to $1_7$ in $z_6$ oo $z_6$ o         " " Rock " I to $1_7$ in $18$ oo $z_6$ o         " " " " I to $1_7$ in $18$ oo $z_6$ o
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground Stoars Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Acadia Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow ' 2 '' TEAS: Japan, Kobe Japan, Siftings & Dust	o 16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o 18 o 28 o 30 6 38 6 38 5 73 5 68 5 68 5 53 5 53 5 23 0 18 o 30 0 18 o 30 0 18 o 30	TIN: Ingot Copper: Ingot Sheet ERAD: Bar Shoet. Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ht. & ht Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet IRON: Hamilton Pig. Refined Horseshee	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian. Glycerine, per lb Hellebore Insect Powder Morphia Sul. Opium Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid. Paris Green 1 b pkk Potass. Iodide		" square, " $4x_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       1 to $1_9$ in $2_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       1 to $1_9$ in $2_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $1_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $1_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $1_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $1_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $1_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         Chestnut, " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " " To $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " " " " $1_9$ to $3_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " Hemlock, " T to $1_9$ in $2_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         Hemlock, " T to $z_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground SUGARS Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Acada Beet Granulated Phoenix Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow "2" "1" TEAS: Japan, Yokohama Japan, Kobe Japan, Schungs	o 16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o 18 o 28 o 30 6 38 6 38 5 73 5 68 5 68 5 53 5 53 5 23 0 18 o 30 0 18 o 30 0 18 o 30	TIN: Ingot COPPER: Ingot Sheet Bar Pig Shoet Shoet Shoet Shoet Shoet Shoet Shoet Solder, ht. & ht Solder, ht. & ht Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet IRON: Hamilton Pig. Refined Horseshoe Hoop Steel	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian. Glycerine, per lb Hellebore Insect Powder Morphia Sul Opium Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid. Paris Green x b pkt Potass. Iodide Quinine O saltpetre	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" square, " $xx_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_6$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_4$ oo $z_9$ oo         " To $1_9$ in $z_6$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Hemlock, " $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         Hickory, " T to $z_9$ in $z_8$ oo $z_9$ o
Mace Pepper, black ground white, ground Stoars Cut Loat, 50 s Extra Granulated Beet Granulated Bright Coffee Bright Coffee No. 3 Yellow " 2 " " 1 " Japan, Yokohama Japan, Kobe. Japan, Siftings & Dust Congou, Monings Congou, Movune Yg, Hyson, Moyune.	o 16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o 18 o 28 o 30 6 38 6 38 6 28 5 63 5 73 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 53 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 18 0 30 0 18 0 35 0 0 9 0 18 0 55 0 0 18 0 55 0 0 0 56	TIN: Ingot COPPER: IngotSheet LEAD: Bar Sheet Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ft. & ht Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet IRON: Hamilton Pig. Refined Horseshoe Hoop Steel Swedish	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian		" square, " $xx_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $10$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $38$ o         Chestnut, " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " Rock " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $18$ oo $20$ o         " " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $18$ oo $20$ o         " " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $20$ oo $25$ o         " Rock " I to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $100$ oo $25$ o         " Hemlock, " to in $12$ oo $125$ o         Hickory, " I to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in $26$ oo $30$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $28$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $16$ oo $200$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $16$ oo $200$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $16$ oo $200$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $25$ oo $28$ o         " To $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $16$ oo $200$ o
Mace	o 16 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> o 18 o 28 o 30 6 38 6 38 6 28 5 63 5 73 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 63 5 53 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 18 0 30 0 18 0 35 0 0 9 0 18 0 55 0 0 18 0 55 0 0 0 56	TIN: Ingot COPPER: IngotSheet LEAD: BarPigSheet Shoet Shoet Shoet Shoet AntimonySolder, ht. & ht. Solder, ht. & ht. Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet BRASS: Sheet Horseshoe Hoop Steel Swedish Bar, ordinary Lowmoor	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian		" square, " $xx_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_4$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_4$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $z_4$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $z_6$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_8$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " " Rock " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " Hemlock, " T to $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ oo         " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ o
Mace	o 164 o 18 o 28 o 30 o 28 o 30 o 6 28 o 6 28 o 5 73 o 5 73 o 5 73 o 5 68 o 5 68 o 5 63 o 5 63 o 5 63 o 5 63 o 5 63 o 5 63 o 5 03 o 18 o 30 o 18 o 30 o 18 o 35 o 18 o 50 o 5	TIN: Ingot CoppER: IngotSheet LEAD: Bar ShoetShot, common Zinc sheet Antimony Solder, ht, & ht. Solder, ht, & ht. Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet BRASS: Sheet Hoors the Hoors Steel Swedish Bar, ordinary Lowmoor Hoops, coopers Band	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gentian		" square, " $xx_4$ to $8x_8$ in. $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " Red, "       I to $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_6$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_4$ oo $z_9$ oo         " To $1_9$ in $z_6$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_5$ oo $z_8$ o         Chestnut, " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " Rock " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo $z_9$ o         " To $1_9$ in $z_9$ oo
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## Remarkable Growth.

On December 31st, 1894, the Government Reserve held by the Manufacturers Life was \$628,429.00.

On December 31st, 1904, it had amounted to \$5,255,077.00 certainly magnificent progress.

It pays to insure in a prosperous Company like this one.

Write for rates to any Agent of the Company, or to

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Head Office, Toronto.

shoppers have elected to stay at home alongside the radiator and await pleasanter weather conditions. A few warm, springlike days would no doubt help retail dry goods matters greatly, for trade has been \$4.25; Ternes, \$6.50. The general run of good on such seasonable days as we have had. Wholesale merchants report sorting business just fair, with travellers selling a moderate proportion of fall goods. Cashmeres are said to be selling freely, and some large orders are being placed for these goods with American manufacturers. English cottons remain very steady with the mills well employed on orders in hand.

Hides.-The market is without a change ft. first break. of any kind. Receipts of beef hides continue to rule light, and quotations are steady on the basis of 91/2c. per lb. for No. 1. For No. 1 calfskins 14c. per lb, is has made an assignment to V. E. Paradis, paid, and 12c. for No. 2. Lambskins, accountant at Quebec. Last fall he com-10c. each and sheepskins \$1.20 each.

Leather .-- Manufacturers are comparatively light buyers of leather just now. Prices of sole are very steadily main- Sandy Bay, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, tained, No. 2 manufacturers being quoted below Quebec, whose embarrassment we at 24 to 241/2c., and No. 1 oak slaughter lately noted, as the result of his being at 28 to 29c. Western splits are quoted burned out some weeks ago, with insuffiat 20 to 21c., but are little asked for, and ctent insurance, has arranged with his are said to be slow of sale just now in creditors for a settlement at 50 cents on England, where there has generally been the dollar. His liabilities are stated at a very fair outlet. Quebec splits are about \$13,500.

[FIRE] German American Insurance Company New York

# CAPITAL \$1,500,000 5,841,907 ASSETS

## AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

quoted at 16 to 17c.; heavy buff, 121/2c.; pebble, 111/2c. to 12c.; glove grain, 111/2c.; Scotch grain, heavy, 15c.; harness, 30 to 31c. Sheepskins are again advanced 1/4c. a foot.

Boots and Shoes .- The present time is between seasons for manufacturers of boots and shoes; the spring trade being over, and their travelling salesmen getting ready their fall samples, and indeed getting out with them. The volume of trade has been fairly good and prices, as a rule, maintained.

Metals and Hardware .- The demand in these lines is of a fairly satisfactory volume on the whole, although business in pig iron is not brisk at the moment. No. I Summerlee, for delivery from wharf on opening of navigation, is quoted at \$19; No. 2, ditto, \$18.50; No. 1 Middlesboro, \$17.50; No. 3 Middlesboro, \$17.25 domestic brands for spot delivery continue to range about \$19. There has been no recent change in bars, wire or nails. Tinplates are steady at \$3.65 for cokes, and \$3.90 for charcoals of standard brands; black sheets, \$2.15; Canadas, \$2.35; galvanized sheets, metals remain as last quoted.

Oils, Paints and Glass .- The advance in linseed oil is maintained, boiled selling at 49c. for ordinary jobbing lots, and raw at 46c. Turpentine is again stronger at 90 cents per gallon in single barrels. Ground white lead is stiffer, \$4.75 being now asked for strictly pure; putty, \$1.35 to \$1.40, in bulk; in bladders, \$1.60 to \$1.65, window glass firm at \$3.75 per 100

A grocer of Lorette, Que., F. A. Bedard, promised liabilities of about \$1,000 at 40 cents.

9- 90 9

L. N. Desrosier, general merchant, of

An assignment has been made by Henry O'Brien, a Montreal painter. The statement of his liabilities filed with the assignee includes his wife's dower claim for \$10,000, and totals \$16,000.

On demand, an assignment has been made by Hess & Blainpoix, who are said to have come from Alsace, in 1902, and started business in Montreal, as agents for certain French and German manufacturers of dry goods, smallwares, etc. Their affairs are expected to turn out very poorly.

Recently we noted the failure of G. A. Perry, doing a general store business at Dalhousie Station, Que., under cover of his wife's name, owing to former troubles. He is now said to have negotiated successfully with his creditors for a compromise arrangement at 50 cents on the dollar.

We note the assignment, at Cobden, Ont., of J. E. Ross, formerly a clerk in that town, who in 1900 bought out the general store business of R. Burton, An overliberality in the matter of retail credits is assigned as the main cause of his difficulties, and during the past year ro so he has shown signs of financial strain, with suits appearing against him at times.

The failure is reported of Joseph Lapointe, who has been a general storekeeper, at La Macaza, in the Labelle district, north of Montreal. He was formerly a farmer, and is said to have started business three or four years ago on a capital of \$70, but he apparently had no difficulty in getting rather liberal credits. He himself has trusted his neighbors freely, and the largest item of his present assets is said to be book accounts.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Clovis Arcand, for the past twentyfive years a carriage-maker at Portneuf, on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec. Of late years he has also done considerable in a lumbering way, and has thus become ruch spread out, with the result that he has fallen behind in payments, and been sued from time to time. He recently claimed to have a surplus of some \$25,noo but an investigation into his affairs now being made by an accountant will no doubt result in a very different showing.

Commercial Union	STOCK	A	ND E	BOND	REF	PORT	•	
Assurance Co., Limited. of LONDON, Eng. Fire - Life - Marine	BANKS	Share	Capital Author- ized.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months	Closing Price HALIFAX, Apr. 10, 1905.
Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000 Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal. Las McGregor, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East. GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York Caledonian	British North America New Brunswick Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N.B Royal Bank of Canada St. Stephen's Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	100	\$ 4,866,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 180,000 4,000.000 3,000,000 3,000,000 500,000	\$ 4,866,000 2,131,000 1,000,000 180,000 3,000,000 1,336,000 300,000 344,000	\$ 4,866,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,80,000 3,000,000 1,356,000 3,00,000 3,00,000 3,00,000 3,00,000 3,00,000	\$ 2.044,000 3,326,000 440,000 175,000 3,000,000 45,000 970,000 35,000 296,000	36 5 3 4 4 3 3 3 1 4	137 141 900 3012 2619 266 
INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH The Oldest Scottish Fire Office. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL LANSING LEWIS, Manager. J. G. BORTHWICK, Secretary. MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents, Temple Bidg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.	Banque St. Jean Banque St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Hochelaga Merchants Bank of Canada Montreal Montreal Montreal Ourbec Union Bank of Canada Quebec	50 100 30 100 200 50 25	1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000		281,000 329,000 2,499,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 3,000,000 823,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	10,000 75,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 450,000 3,200,000 3,000,000 nil. 1,000,000 1,000,000	3 3 4 3 7 3 5 4 3 3 5 1 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 3	Montreal Apr. 12. 161 133 135 106 170 266 228 230  r28 142 245
Northern       Assurance Co. Cr. London, Eng.         Asadian Branch, 1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Income and Funds, 1903.         Capital and Accumulated Funds, 1903.         Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds, 1903.         Applital and Accumulated Funds, 1903.         Sepital and Accumulated Funds, 1903.         Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest on Invested Funds, 1903.         Applital expension of the Security of Policy-holders	Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Hamilton Imperial Metropolitan Ontario Ottawa Standard Sovereign Toronto Traders. Western Crown Bank of Canada	50 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	4,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 1,500,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 4,00,000 4,00,000 3,000,000	3,000,000 2,237,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 500,000	9,561,000 3,000,000 2,35,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,300,000 3,000,000 2,918,000 500,000 675,000	3,844,000 3,500,000 2,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 3,500,000 3,500,000 3,500,000 2,50,000 nil.	32 5 5 Nil 3 42 2 2 2 3 5 3 5 3 5 * (qu rtly)	Toronto Apr. 12. 1684 2538 254 2203 223 2392 241  134 137 225 240 1293 140 1411
THE HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA	LOAN COMPANIES. Canada Permanent Mortg e Corporation	10	20,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	3	128
HEAD OFFICE Home Life Building, Toronto. Capital and Assets, \$1,400,000	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Toronto Mortgage Co Canada Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav, & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landed Bankıng & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa	50 50 50 100 100 50 50	1,450,000 750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 700,000 679,700 (not li t'd)	750,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 700,000 679,700	630,200 725,000 750,000 934,200 1,400,000 700,000 679,700 1,200,000 300,000	250,000 275,000 315,000 60,000 1,000,000 415,000 240,000 101,000 625,000 75,000	2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 3 3 3 3	1221         106         1212         70         168         120         121         121         111         112         121         111         112
Reliable Agents wanted in unre- presented districts Correspondence solicited	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Man. & North-West. L. Co	100 100 50 100	2,000,000	2,500,000 1,000,000	398,481 1,250,000 1,000,000 187,500	120,000 800,000 210,000 51,000		93 95 168 992 95
'OHN FIRSTBROOK, PRESIDENT A. J. PATTISON, MANAGING-DIRECTOF.	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd. Real Estate Loan Co	100 100 40	2,008,000	2,008,000	725,155 1,004,000 373,720	64,000 400,000 55,000	3	701 115 117 76
ECONOMICAL Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100		450,000 373,000 1,000,000	437,000 271,993 480,000	170,000		 t22 t30
Cash and Mutual Systems. Total Net Assets\$ 319,377 Amount of Risk	MISCELLANEOUS. British America Assurance Co Canada Life Imperial Lite Western Assurance Co Canadian Pacific Railway Toronto Railway Twin City Railway. Sao Paulo Tramway. Bell Telephone Co Canadian General Electric.	400 400 100 100 100 100 100 100	I,000,000           I,000,000           2,000,000           84,000,000           20,000,000           7,000,000           20,000,000           7,500,000           3,000,000	1,000,000           1,000,000           2,000,000           84,000,000           6,650,000           17,500,000           3,000,000           3,000,000	1,000,000 4,50,000 2,000,000 84,000,000 6,268,414 16,510,000 7,500,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	1,024,000 47,800 163,507 1,316,170 1,164,770	4 12* 3 3 12* 12* 2* 2*	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
<b>WANTED</b> A GENERAL MANAGER for the Province of Ontario for a first-class old line Life Insurance Company, being established in the Province for 10 years. To the proper man, who can show a successful record in personal work and developing agents, a first-class contract will be given. Address all communi- cations, which will be treated confiden- ially Care of Monetary Times.	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, common. "Bonds, 6 p.c., 1st Canada North West Land, preferred. "Common Dominion_lelegraph Co Richelseu & Ontario Navigation Consumers Gas Co Niagara Navigation Co	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,000,000           20,000,000           5,000,000           8,000,000           15,000,000           3,000,000           2,500,000           2,500,000           1,467,000           5,500,000           3,300,000           2,300,000           2,300,000           3,300,000           3,300,000           3,300,000	840,000           20,000,000           5,000,000           7,926,000           13,000,000           3,000,000           3,000,000           2,500,000           2,500,000           1,030,000           2,500,000           2,500,000           1,403,000           2,500,000           2,500,000           3,132,000           3,132,000           2,250,000	840,000 20,000,000 7,926,000 15,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000 2,505,000 2,55,000 2,55,000 2,55,000		5	81         824           211         22           72         74           84            79         79           53            108            123         125           74         75           212            123

## W. G. A. LAMBE LLOYD'S AGENT FOR ONTARIO.

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

FOUNDED 1825. aw Union & Crown INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON Total Cash Assets Exceed \$24,000,( Fire risks accepted on almost every description of insurable property. 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL (Corner of Place d'Armes.) Canadian Head Office: J. E. E. DICKSON, Mgr. DOUGLAS K. RIDOUT, Toronto Agent. Agents wanted throughout Canada.

## WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS, CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

HEAD OFFICE, - WATERLOO, ONT Policies in Force in Western Ontario over ..... 25,000 00 GEORGE RANDALL, President. WM. SNIDER, Vice-President.

FRANK HAIGHT, R. T. ORR, Manager. T. L. ARMSTRONG, Inspectors.

# The London Mutual

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada Established 1859. Losses Paid to Date - - \$4,000,000 00 Assets - - -- \$755,707 33 HON. JOHN DRYDEN, GEO. GILLIES, President. Vice-President. H. WADDINGTON, Sec'y and Man. Director. H. A. SHAW, City Agent, 9 Toronto Street.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company CASH-MUTUAL and STOCK HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO -Authorized Capital, \$500.000

D. HIBNER, Berlin, Pres. W. H. SHAPLEY, Toronto, Vice President W. G. WRIGHT, Inspector. F. CLEMENT BROWN, Manager.



Head Offices-Queen City Chambers, Toronto SCOTT & WALMSLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1858. Managers and Underwriters.

## LIQUIDATION DEFINED.

"Flannagan," sez I, "what do they mane be liquidatin'?"

"That's a fie-nancial terrum," sez Clarence, "that's used be uz min iv money. I'll thry and luminate you, Malachy,' sez he. "Whin uz fie-nanciers starts a company, dy'e mind, we put in a gallon iv wather to a pint iv copper, like you wor mixin' limonade; and we sell it to suckers for pure copper. Suckers, Malachy, loves wather, and they'll give up money any time for a chance to dive in it. That's organization. Bimeby a lot iv new suckers wants to get in, but ther isn't room for thim all. Thin we make a hole in the bottom iv the company's tank, and out goes the wather and the suckers is left gaspin' high and dhry. That's what's called liquid-atin'. Whin its all over, we mind the hole in the tank, fill 'er up with wather agen, put in the suckers-the new crop-and start agen. That's what we call reorg'nizin'. Man alive, Malachy, fienance is as aisy as pickin' feathers off chickens; 'tis more high-tuned than bank robbery and safer than safe blowin'. As the poet sez: "The sheep for the wolves, the suckers for the wather, the wather for the fie-nancier." Jawn D. is a great fie-nancier."-Malachy Brogan in open letter to the Hon. Jawn D. Rocyfeller, of Poverty Hollow, Wall Street.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES

ENGLISH (Quotations on London Market)

No. Shares or amt.		No. of the second second second	11	19201	1	I was	Ga (235-74)
Stock.	Yearly Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	I Channel	Share par value Amount paid		Last Sale Mar. 31	
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RAILWAYS			lue	London Mar. 31			
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Central Life Insurance Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 500,000 Head Office. TORONTO. Co., canada. Our rates are most favorable to the insuring public. Our Policies are unconditional from date of issue. Our Reserves are based on the highest Govt. Standard. First-class positions for men of character and ability. Write to the Head Office of the Company for particulars. THOMAS CRAWFORD, M.P.P., J. M. SPENCE, President. Man. Dir, Excelsion Life Insurance Insurance CORPORATED Head Office: Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO Business for 1904 largest and most satisfac-tory in Company's career.

A\$Sets	\$1,250,000.00		
New Insurance	2,233,132.00		
In Force	7,601,097.00		
Desirable positions vacant on for good men.	Agency Staff		
E. MARSHALL, Secretary.	D. FASKEN, President.		

## Atlas Assurance Company, Limited with which is incorporated th MANCHESTER FIRE OFFICE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - \$11,000,000 Total Security for Policyholders exceeds Twenty-five Million Dollars. Claims paid exceed One Hundred and Thirty Million Dollars. TORONTO BRANCH — 22-24 TORONTO STREET. A. WARING GILES, - LOCAL MANAGER. SMITH & MACKENZIE, — TORONTO AGENTS. The Company's guiding principles have ever been Caution and Liberality. Conservative selection of the risks accepted and Liberal treatment when they burn. AGENTS-i.e., Real Agents who Work-wanted in unre-presented districts.

Head Office for Canada-MONTREAL. MATTHEW C. HINSHAW Branch Manager.

## "FRENZIED FINANCE" does not affect 'he dominio

Sound Management has secured the Policyholders of this GOOD CANA-DIAN COMPANY against any possibility of loss.

HEALTHY GAINS made in all features of the Company's business during 1904.

HOS. HILLIARD, Managing Director. FRED. HALSTEAD, Supt. of Agencies.

Toronto Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.				
CORNWALL, ONT.				
We man- ufacture PAPPER High and medium Grades.				
Engine Sized. Tub Sized. Air Dried.				
WHITE AND COLORED				
WRITINGS, BONDS, LEDGERS.				
M. F. & S. C.				
BOOK, LITHO, ENVELOPE				
and COVERS.				
FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALERS.				



**Cost Accounting.** 

A specialist in Costing, Organization and System: would engage with a manufacturing concern. Competent to take assistant managership. Address "Costing," c/o The Monetary Times, Toronto.

## AN EDITOR'S FEELINGS.

The editor's heart swells up with gratitude and his throat chokes with emotion, like an old cow with a turnip in her throat. The big world is, after all, a happy one, and as we gaze from the window of our editorial monastery at the sun-kissed landscape, sweet visions of milk and honey, humming birds and molasses, brick cheese and ambrosial nectar, dance before our astonished vision like a calf in front of a circus procession. Last Saturday one of our subscribers came into the office and paid, in cold cash and in cold blood, three years' arrearages and two years in advance.

P.S.—There are several hundred more subscribers whose subscriptions are still due, and we want to be made to rejoice even more.—Smith's Falls News.

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## THERE ARE OTHERS.

The St. Thomas affair is but a surface ripple indicating the moral sewage that hes at the bottom of much of present day business methods. Unfortunately, the majority of the people who thus prey upon the community remain uncaught; when once in a while, however, the coils close upon one of them, honest people cannot but express the most profound satisfaction. There are, no doubt, many crooked failures that are never ventilated in court, because of the very great difficulty and risk attendant upon following up cases of this kind. A few more determined creditors like those in the Hill failure will have a wholesome effect. We understand there is a similar case in the East just now. Let us hope the good work of ferreting out knavery in business will go on .- Can. Shoe and Leather Journal.

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## UNITED STATES FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Henry Clews & Co. say in their letter dated New York, April 8, 1905:

Another week of uncertainty has gone. The prevailing undertone of the stock market has been strong; but what with the disposition to realize shown in certain quarters, and wnat with recent

stock market developments, the public mind appears somewhat confused as to the interpretation of current events. Our railroads have been wonderfully favored by national prosperity. In spite of the great increase of facilities made in the last two or three years, our principal systems still find themselves overtaxed with traffic, and with every probability of its continuance for months to come. Both agriculture and industry are also enjoying much prosperity. In every part of the country trade is showing increased activity, and the volume of business reported exceeds even the unprecedented volume of the last two years. The course of the money market will be watched with exceptional interest. In all probability the period of extreme ease has passed. Bank reserves, being exceptionally low, will be apt to rise during the next few months unless the declared intention of the Government to withdraw its deposits should interfere. Secretary Shaw is likely to conduct these operations with as little effect upon the money market as possible; but the heavy drain of new issues upon our surplus capital, the activity of business and the possibility of gold exports in connection with our subscription to the Japanese loan, as well as the fact that our foreign trade balance is not satisfactory, all point to the possibility of considerable future gold shipments. Our exports of merchandise are making less and less favorable comparisons with the last tour or five years, while our importations are steadily increasing, thus diminishing the trade balance. Fortunately, money continues very easy abroad, especially in London, while both British and European investors are showing an increased disposition to invest in American securities, which are among the safest and most profitable which they can find in spite of present high prices.



# THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE GO.

The Company OF the People, BY the People, FOR the People.

# ASSETS, \$128,094,315.24

## Proof of Public Confidence

This Company has more premium-paying business in force in the United States than any other Company, and for each of the last 11 Years has had more New Insurance accepted and issued in America than any other Company.

The Number of Policies in force is greater than that of any other Company in America, greater than all the Regular Life Insurance Companies put together (less one) and can only be appreciated by comparison. It is a greater number than the Combined Population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa.

## Significant Facts

This Company's Policy-claims paid in 1904 averaged in number one for each minute and a quarter of each business day of 8 hours each, and, in amount, \$102.54 a minute the year through.

THE DAILY AVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1904.

391 per day in number of Claims Paid.

6,561 per day in number of Policies Issued. \$1,426,700.50 per day in New Insurance Written.

\$114,060.67 per day in Payments to Policyholders and addition to Reserve. \$73,326.8 per day in Increase of Assets.

Full particulars regarding the plans of the Metropolitan maybe obtained of any of its Agents in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, or from the Home Office, 1 Madison Ave. New York City.

Amount of Canadian Securities deposited with the Dominion Government for the protection of Policy-holders in Canada, over \$2,600,000.00

