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and Business Manager.

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Rural Depopulation and Secondary Education

In the much discussed back-to-the em of education has tended to drive If a farmer wishes to measures esire this, they must send creation of a State Board of Immigratheir children to a town or city. Here tion to enforce reform methods. hove and girls meet with city unconsciously one of the most enlightened of Ameridrift away from the old home ties. The high schools and collegiate institute quired in Canada. We have foreign teach nothing directly associated with colonies in every industrial town and farming and when added to this there is the association with city boys and tively little or nothing is being done girls, we find a very small percentage from the farm returning there after they have received their secondary ed. instances the reverse is true. These

by establishing secondary schools in ciple as consolidated rural schools are now carried on in some parts of Canada and the United States. In certain parts of the neighboring Republic, four ration policy. We have been so anx hine and establish and maintain a been overlooked or at least relegated bine and establish and maintain a been overlooked or at teast to the background. This, however, to the background to the background. This, however, is quite natural from many points of view, and especially in a new country. result that changes are satisfied when the country result that changes are satisfied when the country result that changes are satisfied when the country results that changes are satisfied when the country results that changes are satisfied when the country results are country. The quality of population has only School and brought back to their within a few years begun to command School and brought back to their homes every evening. In this way, they are kept in touch with home life and with farm work and, at the serves. The influence of Malthus at serves. The influence of Malthus at the serves. same time, receive the secondary ed- the beginning of the last century com ucation, which is of so much importance under present day conditions. In the composition of that day, in tance under present day conditions. In the conditions, the condition is the condition of the conditions of the conditions in the condition of the conditions in the condition of the conditions in the condition of the conditions in the conditions in the conditions in the conditions in the condition of the condition of the conditions in the condition of the conditions in the condition of the other words, they are control of the compelled to fight, labor or pay be compelled to fight, labor or pay mers and bring back and apply to their taxes, and the proportion between homes the knowledge acquired in a food supply and the human beings to Such boys and girls be fed. never lose their interest in farm life nized the menace of the unequal in and make all the better farmers becrease of social and economic classes cause of their superior education. To carry on this work, good roads are and physical characteristics that make and physical characteristics that make for success. Indeed, the inequalities of innate human capacity were little appreciated until Darwin's Origin of price of rural depopulation and, instead of Species, appeared. Darwin pointed survival and physical characteristics that make for success. Indeed, the inequalities of innate human capacity were little appreciated until Darwin's Origin of Species, appeared. trying to deprive rural children of se-condary education, or forcing them to go away from their homes to obtain ted how far-reaching might be the efit, they were to bring high schools feet of hereditary defects and abilities into close contact with rural requirein determining the careers of individ-The subject is well worth ual men, and even the whole cours of civilization. This suggestion led

The Quality of Population evidence bearing upon the inheritant

The increase of our population through natural growth and immigration is indispensable to the continued prosperity of Canada. Our wonderful Galton's work was a study of human progress during the past decade has heredity and of social influence which been made possible by the projecting of railways into new districts and act, through heredity, for racial degenby placing the people on the land. In this way Canada's wonderful resources have been developed, and new markets opened for her manufactures. To maintain the same rate of progress or to achieve worth while results in ercial and industrial fields, it is absolutely essential to keep an un-diminished stream of population flowng to this country. Land, the greatest natural agent of production, lies

useless without labour to develop it. But, while we are all agreed that Canada needs additional population, have not been sufficiently care ful in choosing those elements that vill make for a strong, virile Canadian manhood. We have laid too much stress in the past upon the quantity of immigration this country secured, and too little upon its quality. The United States should have furnished examples enough of the dangers involved in admitting an unsitted and unselected mass of innuigrants. The danger of having Anglo Saxon institutions and ideals overwhelmed by a flood of alien peoples has come home vividity to the American people in recent years. And we in Canada would do well to take their experience to heart.

A Blue Book dealing with the Insurance of Canada has just been is the manual based in the contains to fire and life and other insurance to floating the size of Dyea. Alaska, for agricultural purposes. In the days of the Klondike boom Dyea was known as a famous gold camp, and in a few weeks had a population of 20,000, consisting to the fire Dominion.

In the Fire Department, the report of gold seekers and adventurers from all parts of the world. Dyea was situated at the end of the Lynn Canal, and all travelling was then done afoot.

cial commission appointed by the State of Massachusetts to investigate the subject. The report states that at present more than two-thirds of the people living in the State are either foreign-born or of foreign parentage, and that the other third is striving to the state are either foreign-born or of manual markets and that the other third is striving to \$884,502,000, British companies \$1,595. bring these under dominant American 20 000 and American companies \$316. bring these under dominant American 607,000 and American companies \$816. influences. The problem is due, in page 1023,000. The total of \$3,097,000,000 largest measure, to the intense indus compares with \$2,684,000,000 in 1912. Telephone Main 2662.

Hon. W. S. Fielding. President and Editor-in-Chief.

Attracted by the seemingly unlimited opportunity to secure employment. a rapidly growing stream of Southern and Eastern European's has been pouring in during recent years. These people are unfamiliar with the language laws and customs of the United States, and with the standards of living of the American people. The re-port states that "while the Commonwealth has cordially received thes natives of every country, it is the right and the duty of the State to decide as to the terms upon which they, as well states and other companies \$35,257,000.

During the same period, the net cash as all others, may dwell within her borders, and to impose such condition as it may deem essential to the public welfare. The problem of how those land question, those who advocate re- who do come may be adjusted to their forms overlook the fact that our sys- environment, with the least possible loss of such physical strength and boys and girls from the farm, idealism as they bring, will remain a problem that the State and the inditouch with farm life through home leport proposes specific corrective or girl a high school gramme for training these people for education, and to-daymost progressive participation in American life, and the

and extent of our fires.

The report for life insurance is not omplete as the total business done y the British Companies in 1913 is ot given. The Canadian companies city in this country; and compara ad \$750,637,512 of insurance in force the end of 1912, an increase of 43,981,395 over the figures for the revious year. es in 1912 had \$54,537,725 of insur foreign-born are a distinct menace to the standard of living and the ideals and \$350,775,330 of insurance in force of citizenship to which the people of t the end of 1913, an increase of \$50 this nation have attained only after 60,503 over the figures for 1912. With long years of effort and sacrifice. out adding the British figures, which re yet to be published, the Canadian wide her doors to all who measure up nd United States companies have a to our ideals of citizenship.- But we nsurance in force as compared ration poincy. We have been so and the adjoining school sections comvith \$1,070,000 for all companes for 1912. In other words vithout including the British busines or 1913, Canadian and United States ompanies have now \$39,000,000 more ousiness for 1913 than all companies ad at the end of 1912. British figures are added, it will pro pably show an increase of \$100,000, 00 over the figures for 1912, indica ing that Canadians are paying an in reasingly large amount of attention o life insurance.

unequally endowed with the mental

the late Sir Francis Galton to publish

in 1869, his classic work on Heredi-

epoch-making argument in favor

of selective improvement of the human

breed as a promising means of in-

creasing human welfare. Primarily,

Insurance in Canada

A Blue Book dealing with the In-

tary Genius-an impressive array of

end to the other seems united in re ;ard to the exclusion of the Hindus This country must be kept a white nan's country.

reasing year by year.

Confederation, the losses paid by in-

surance companies operating in the

premiums received by all companies

perating in the Dominion amounted

o \$369,020,180. The apparently large

lifference between losses paid and net ash premiums received, amounting to

141,413,000, covers expenses of man-

ther items, and when divided among

bout a hundred companies operating or a period of forty-four years does

tot leave a very large margin of pro

da. Fire insurance on this contin-

ent is not overly profitable to insur

ince companies owing to the number

The British compan-

When the

That all-night debate at Ottawa rings back memories of two year igo when all night sessions were the opular thing. We hear very little the Navy Question at the present ime although it was the cause o hose stirring all night sessions

Calgary oil companies have been incorporated with a capitalization of 150,000,000. There are undoubtedly ome promising oil wells near Calgary, out there is nothing there to justify such a capitalization. Investors, who cannot afford to lose money, should be very wary of investing in these pro-

The latest reports show that ther of human talents and aptitudes, and will be 21,000,000 acres under crop in he Western Provinces this year, as increase of 2,000,000 over the previous Even with a moderate yield this increase should mean much the prosperity of the West.

GREY DAYS AND COLD.

The Bank of England has worked out the equation between the colors of the English sky and the business efficiency of its corps. London fogs modurate speed, strain the eye and attended that up to the present, Canadians have been so little concerned with the quality of the racial stock that is now finding ingress to our shores. The question of the sources of our European immigration and of its quality is far more important for our ultimate national welfare than the problem of Asiatic immigration which now holds an uppermost place in the public mind.

Insurance in Canada

GREY DAYS AND COLD.

The Bank of England has worked out the equation between the colors of the English sky and the business efficiency of its corps. London fogs modurate speed, strain the eye and attention, and reduce mental force and working capacity to a noticeable degree. So, when the weather is more than usually dark and dismal, the bank of England changes its distribution and schedule of work. It hat found that mental stagnation accompanies depressing skies. Temperamen and temperature work detrimentally and eligible and that mental stagnation accompanies depressing skies. Temperamen and delicate comparisons and put upulity and delicate comparisons and put upulity and delicate comparisons and put upulity and the public in a stagnation accompanies and temperature work detrimentally and that mental stagnation accompanies appears and temperature work detrimentally and the public in a stagnation accompanies appears and the public in a stagnation accompanies and the public in the question of the sources of our shores. The weather is more than usually dark and dismal, the bank of England changes its distribution and schedule of work. It hat the public in a stagnation accompanies appears and the public in an accompanies appears and the public in the question of the sources of our shores. The suppears are speed, strain the eye and attendency and the business of England has worked out the equation between the colors of the England pared against.—The Wall Street Jour

AGRICULTURE THE MAINSTAY.

compared with \$11,885,713 for 1912, while the net amount paid for losses amounted to \$13,922,102 as compared with \$12,119,581, showing the amount of property burned in Canada is in-Since 1869, or but two years after

with certain inalienable rights, among which are life and liberty, may also so disputed. There are men in all human socioty who are every day by their conduct forfeiting their right to iberty and even to life. They may not voluntarily allerate it, but it is allenated for them, by authority to which they are subject.

There are many fallacies more or less prevalent based upon the assumption of a human equality which does of \$227,607,002, of which Canadian ompanies paid out \$51,590,000, British ompanies \$140,758,000 and United less prevalent based upon the assumption of a human equality which does not exist, and which all thinking and reasoning beings know does not exist. There is no more obtrusive and conspicuous fact than the inequality of reated men in their physical and menal capacity, and in their susceptibility to moral development and ethical raining. The wide difference in decree and variety in the ability and ree and variety in the ability an aracter and in the condition of m due mainly to inequality from birth n some it has been mittgated by en-riconment and experience, and it thers it has been aggravated. There is no natural tendency to equality. The sesult is the "all sorts and conditions of men" with which human society has o deal. This also accounts in the main for

hat unequal distribution of the re-ults of human effort of which there so much complaint and so much ch of this, but it only emphasizes of 400 feet in height and one fact of natural inequality, and feet. This latter is the highest

t is the mainspring of all human strivng and progress, a vital factor in the
volution of the race. The most comnon falacy arising from a superficial
ussumption of equality appears in poltics and government, the assumption
of a natural fitness for self-government
of the mass of men. Therein there is
s wide a diversity as in the capacity
or other achievement. The perpetual ent comes from the continual conflict s of government may be widened th safety, but at no point will there equality of influence or power among dividuals. No matter what the form government the ruling power will avitate to hands capable of exercisng it, with or without the consent of he governed.—New York Journal of Jommerce.

AUTOMOBILE SHIPMENTS.

NOW AND THEN"

Coal Dealer—Why don't you wheel their joint still remain in fit's not a very hard job; there's an nelined plane to relieve you. Pat—Aye, master, the plane may be nclined, but hang me if I am!—Pear-erican Banker.) on's Weekly.

A would-be smart youth thus ac-osted a Jap recently—"What sort of 'nese' are you—Chinese or Japan-free?"

see?"
"Well," said the Jap, "what sort of
"key' are you—a Yankee, a monkey,
donkey, or a Cockney?"—London

"It seems strange that he could plun-

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be

in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you are a man?"

"Nuffin," said the child.

"Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger. tranger.

"Because," said the child, "I'm a lit-e girl."—Rochester Herald.

upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a ter-rific explosion and the shoemaker was

well to take their experience to heart. That the question of unrestricted immigration to the United States is indicated by the report of a specific properties indicated by the report of a specific properties of the united states is indicated by the report of a specific properties of the united states is indicated by the report of a specific properties of the united states and foreign companies. The net cash at traveling was then done afoot.

A QUESTION.

The wisest and most interesting mental interesti

strewn.

Where the dolls are asleep in the chairs.

Where the building blocks and the toy

cart
With its horses rules the floor,
and rest comes into my weary he
For I am at home once mor

The box of paints and out
And the ship with her broken spars;
Let me step in a house at the close of day,
That is littered with children's toys.
And dwell once more in the haunts of play
With the echoes of bygone noise.

Give me the house where the toys a seen. The house where the children ron and I'll happier be than man b

been
'Neath the glided dome of pomp.
Let me sée the litter of bright-eyed
play
Strewn over the parlor floor,
And the joys I knew in a fat-off day
Will gladden my heart once more.

Whoever has lived in a toy-strewn

Though feeble he be and gray.
Will yearn no matter how far he roam. For the glorious disarray Of the little home with its littered

floor
That was his in the bygone days,
And his heart will throb as it throbbed

When he rests where a baby plays

THE WONDERS OF WIRELESS. Starting to-day, Germany now has regular wireless service with all ite African colonies. The German Tele funken Company has worked nigh and day on the erection of five tower he fact of natural inequality, and makes it harder to overcome. The only remedy lies in the development of the moral nature and of the sense of justice with which men are also snequally endowed.

This latter is the highest value of the sense of justice with which men are also snequally endowed.

This latter is the highest value of the sense of justice with which men are also south. West and East Africa and United States. A gigantic high query machine, which was investigation of the wireless expectation of the warm of

MUTUALIZATION.

A New York cigarette con has hit upon a novel scheme for ducing its product and at the time keeping the consumer inte in the company and its success. A corp of salesmen recently invade the financial district, and to every pur chaser of 500 cigarettes a bonus of on share of stock, par value \$10. was de livered. The cigarettes, likewise, hav

livered. The cigarettes, likewise, have a market value of \$10.

In this way the company intends distributing \$100,000 par value of its stock, and even after the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still bear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear the product has "vanished into thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air," the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air, "the consumer still hear thin air, air thin air, air thin air, air thin air thin air, air thin air, air thin air th still has the stock, and it is r

LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

The London Bankers' Clearing House is an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the out-

April exceeded even March in the hipment of cars from the automobile actories of the U. S. The records of the traffic department of the Automobile can be closely frequency and perhaps it may be partly the outomobile can be closely frequency and perhaps it may be partly the outomobiles of the traffic department of the Automobiles of what last month 14,609 freight cars were used to carry 63,700 automobiles.

Roreign trade of France for first four months of 1914 shows, \$40,000,000 intrease in imports and \$10,000,000 dericase in exports.

A LITTLE NONSENSE

A LITTLE NONSENSE

NOW AND THEN**

The London Bankers Clearing House its an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of no little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of not little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of not little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an institution of not little antiquity and perhaps it may be partly the outomom of an insti Huerta acts like a man who intends ianging around Mexico City until it is on late—Detroit Free Fress.

Where is that barber who used to ell the funny stories?" asked a custoner.

"We had to let him go," replied the proprietor. "He had too much talent, the illustrated his stories with cuts when he was shaving people!"—Lonloin Opinion.

Coal Dealer—Why don't you wheel he barrow along more quickly, Pat' t's not a very hard job; there's an office of the story of the part of the other intended by the same of the part of the did private banks have been absorbed by their joint stock rivals, and only two still remain in the clearing. The other fifteen members consist of joint stock and the same of the same of the same of the same of the part of the did private banks have been absorbed by still remain in the clearing. The other fifteen members consist of joint stock still remain in the clearing. The same of the same of the same of the part of the dromedary's head in the tent of his master, and it was not long before the joint stock was not long before the joint stock was not long before the joint stock was not long before they were finally demitted, but the never system once installed in the Clearing House soon lead in the tent of his master, and it was not long before the joint stock remains and in the tent of his master, and it was not long before they were finally demitted, but the never system once installed in the Clearing House soon lead in the tent of his master, and it was not long before the joint stock was not long before they were finally demitted, but the never system once installed in the Clearing House soon lead in the tent of his master, and in the clearing the part of the dromedary's head in the clearing the part of the dromedary's head in the clearing the part of the part of the dromedary's head in the clearing the part of the

ONE THOUGHTFUL EDITOR.

ONE THOUGHTFUL EDITOR.

The proprietor of the local paper at Eberswalde, a small Prussian town not far from Berlin, does his best to make his paper useful as well as instructive. Two days a week he has the General Anzeiger printed on only one side of the paper so that it can be used for wrapping up provisions without any danger of contamination from printers. Ink. On these days the paper is twice as large as on ordinary days, so that as large as on ordinary days, so the public loses nothing in the way reading matter.

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We also have entirely new and simple device for removing sand and solids from water on its way to pump. Devices are protected by patents.

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VOL. XXIX. No. 25

Now that Fears of a Reduce Dividend have been Finally Allayed

CANNERS LOWER

s Practically Resigned to Som ange in Dividend Policy—Twi Makes New Stock Issue.

feature in a comparatively du on the Montreal Stock Ex change to-day.

ion was drawn to this securit Attention was drawn to this security by reason of the publication of the fin ancial statement for the eightee months covered between the date of incorporation in July, 1912, and December 31st, 1913.

The stock gained 1½ to 75%.

The bears who have been predicting that the company would be scarce, the public to a reason is dividend have been about to be incorrect in their surmiss southers have been there has been earned in excess of

For there has been earned, in excess of from the investment in the do Electric Company; income s source, as well as from ex-to the Rio and Sao Paulo ays, augur well for very much earnings during the present

available for dividends was \$11,198,493.29, and the surplus car-ried to profit and loss \$3,012,997.79. Twin City Issue.

ity experienced a slight re-t was 105 bid with none ofpany has jest announced a of \$1,900,000 common stock, out will be offered at pare preferred and common sockholders whose names appear or the books at the close of business or the 15th inst.

There is at present outstanding \$3, 100,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 com-

The last issue of Twin City stocks in June, 1906, when \$2,000,006 s offered at par.

Dominion Canners.

Aparently the market has become econciled to a cut in the dividend on obminion Canners common.

There was a further decline at the pening to-day of 1½ points, to 31, tith a recovery in the second term of 32.

is certain that if the dividend

Power Was Stronger.

here was outronger.
here was quite a sharp upturn in ntreal Power during the afternoon sion. Opening at 221 in the morn-it advanced steadily, following its mal meeting, to 225 at the close this office.

DETROIT-UNITED.

The Detroit-United Railway Company in April showed a decrease in gross earnings of \$34.865, and a net decrease of \$30.748. The surplus after charges decreased \$29.802.

For four months the gross decrease is \$192.962, net \$181.804, surplus \$164,-1448. Earnings for the third week in May eshow a decrease of \$16,418.

TQRONTO THINKS BRAZALIAN

kers engaged in a lively controversy over the Brazilian report. controversy | real had been a clear twenty-four digest the statements of the

rs to digest the statements of the sidary companies and to estimate present earnings of the merger/on basis of the fixed earnings and dend requirments revealed by the bit. The hears in the stock found considerable consolation in the report, and the shown includes two months' dividend of or almost ambient to the control of the

favorable view of of the expenditures of the company had been in permanent work which required little or no allowance for depreciation and that such writings off which was so practically in the construction stage.

oured little or no allowance for depreclation and that such writings of
were not imperative in an enterprise
which was so practically in the construction step and the same of the company of the
company and that, with this enterprese in operation, and with the ordimary stowth of the other companies
the profits of the enterprise would be
close to nine per cent, this year.

So far as one might judge from the
progress in quotations the question as
to whether the report was a build docment was answered by the ayes
London opened the stock higher and
sent buying orders here with the resuit that the market touched 79 3-5.