

EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands from Canada have been placed under embargo by the Canadian Government, under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, by the following decree of September 8:

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, viz:

All kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use;

All contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals necessary or convenient for their use;

All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations;

Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt, and metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture;

All kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture;

All chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs and tanning materials;

Cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, and other fibers and manufactures thereof;

All earthen, clay, glass, sand, and their products; Hides, skins, and manufactures thereof;

Nonedible animal and vegetable products; Machinery, tools and apparatus;

Medical, surgical, laboratory, and sanitary supplies and equipment.

All metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof;

Paper pulp, books, and printed matter;

Rubber, gums, rosins, tars, and waxes, their products, derivatives and substitutes, and all articles containing them;

Wood and wood manufactures;

Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices;

Wines, spirits, mineral waters, and beverages.

Canadian embargo lists prior to 1917 maintained a special division of a limited number of articles the exportation of which the four neutral countries in question was prohibited.

DECREASED PACK OF FRASER RIVER SALMON.

(From report of Consul General George N. West, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Aug. 31.)

With the run of spring salmon on the Fraser River practically at an end it is certain there will be a big drop in the catch in this district, which in the past has provided nearly half the total pack of British Columbia. Between 80,000 and 90,000 cases is the estimate of the pack to date, according to the chief inspector of fisheries for British Columbia.

The run of spring salmon ends about August 25 and in 10 days or so the fall run of sockeyes is expected. This may add to the season's pack to some extent, but it is scarcely likely that more than 100,000 cases will be packed.

There used to be a close season from August 25 to September, but now fishing goes on until October 1 for sockeyes. The general close season starts on November 15.

In 1916 the Fraser River salmon pack amounted to 106,440 cases, and there is practically no hope that this year's figures will equal it.

This was the year of the "big run," and in the last similar year, 1913, there were 732,059 cases packed on the Fraser River. This was more than half of the total pack of 1,353,901 for the Province of British Columbia.

THE PACK IN RECENT YEARS.

The salmon pack on the Fraser River for the past 10 years has been: 106,440 cases in 1916, 289,199 in 1915, 328,390 in 1914, 732,059 in 1913, 173,921 in 1912, 301,344 in 1911, 223,148 in 1910, 567,203 in 1909, 89,184 in 1908, and 163,116 cases in 1907.

The years 1917, 1913, and 1909 were "big run" years, the salmon coming in large numbers every four years; but the present season's pack is likely to be the smallest in a period of nine years.

In 1913 and 1909 the Fraser River pack was consid-

PORT OF LONDON TRADE.

London, September 8, 1917.

A considerable falling off in the trade of the port of London is shown by a report just issued for the year ending March 31 last. The report shows that the total net tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions, and coastwise, during the year 1916 was 24,976,437 tons, as compared with 30,890,531 tons during the year 1915, exclusive of vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war. The net register and deck cargo tonnage of shipping which entered and left the port of London and paid river tonnage dues during the year ended March 31, 1917 and 1916, respectively, was:

	1917	1916
Foreign		
Inwards.	8,208,337	9,970,865
Outwards.	4,879,660	5,544,461
	13,087,997	15,515,326
Coastwise:		
Inwards.	4,072,662	5,024,099
Outwards.	1,219,553	1,742,742
	5,292,215	6,766,841
	18,380,212	22,282,167

The decrease was therefore 3,901,955 tons, of which 2,427,329 tons were in the foreign and 1,474,626 tons in the coastwise trades.

TRADE OF VARIOUS PORTS.

An interesting feature of the report is the comparison of London trade with that of certain of the chief ports of the country. The figures refer to values, and though trade generally has fallen off considerably values in all cases have risen very materially.

The total value of the imports and exports for the United Kingdom in 1916 was £1,552,352,377, a decrease of 16.2 per cent compared with 1915. London claims more than one-third, of this large total, or £547,825,533, which, however, only represents an increase of 10.3 per cent. Liverpool, which ranks next with £476,185,960, shows an increase of 21.1 per cent; Manchester (including Runcorn), with £69,251,894, being still the fourth port in England, and showing an increase of 22.2 per cent. Hull, which is third port, shows an increase of 18.7 per cent, and Southampton a decrease of 5 per cent.

If Glasgow is included, that city should take fourth place, the values in this case being £75,879,394, showing the largest increase of any of the six ports, or 33.3 per cent. The statistics show that Liverpool has approached another step nearer to the colossal figures of London.

The tonnage of shipping liable to dock dues which entered the wet docks was 8,101,730 tons, a decrease of 1,557,785 tons, or 16.1 per cent. The shipping entering the dry docks of the Authority was 595,864 tons, or 18.4 per cent less than that of the previous year, namely, 1917, 2,634,890 tons gross; 1916, 3,230,754 tons gross.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1917, the Port of London Authority landed or received 2,649,064 tons of import goods for warehousing or for immediate delivery, a decrease of 170,268 tons, or 6 per cent. The landings for warehousing have again been heavy and exceed the tonnages for all previous years except 1916, and the tonnage of goods passed directly over the quays, although less than last year, is above the average for previous years.

The stocks at the end of March, 1917, in the warehouses directly controlled by the Authority amounted to 629,292 tons, an increase of 65,797 tons. The stocks in warehouse at the end of each month of the year under review have exceeded those for the previous year by 76,961 tons on average of the twelve monthly stocktakings. The export traffic handled on the dock quays amounted to 867,710 tons, a decrease of 4,579 tons.

erably more than half of the total.

According to a statement compiled by Mr. Burdis, of the British Columbia Salmon Canneries' Association, the canneries of this Province have a total capacity of 8,592,000 cases. The best season's pack was 1,353,901 cases in 1913, when the Fraser River pack totaled 732,059 cases.

The last salmon pack was only 11.58 per cent of the total capacity of the canneries.

Fraser River canneries have a capacity of 3,072,000 cases of salmon. The last pack was 3.46 per cent of that capacity and the present pack will probably be little more than 3.2 per cent of the capacity.

Over fishing and land slides in the Fraser River which prevented the salmon going upstream to spawn are the chief causes of the decrease in the pack.

PROFESSIONAL

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN THE LANGUAGES.—Instruction in the Languages and Mathematics. No. 91 Mance Street, or telephone East 7302 and ask for Mr. E. Kay.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

BLACK DIAMOND
FILE WORKS

Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions. Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta, 1895

G. & H. Barnett Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

PENMANS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company, for the quarter ending October 31st, 1917, payable November 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record of October 20th, 1917, also a Dividend of one per cent. on the Common Shares for the quarter ending October 31st, 1917, payable November 15th, 1917, to shareholders of record of November 5th, 1917.

By order of the board.

G. B. ROBINSON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1917.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED**ORDINARY DIVIDEND No. 3.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent on the issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 25.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917.

The above dividends are payable November 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at close of business, October 13th, 1917.

By order of the Board.

H. H. CHAMP,

Treasurer.

Hamilton, Ontario, September 17th, 1917.

ST. JOHN FIGURES.

The customs revenue at St. John for the six months ending June 30, 1917, (including sick mariners' fees and other small revenues) amounted to \$2,095,559.06, as against \$1,604,463.60 in the same period the previous year.

The building permits for the first half of 1917 represented a value of \$467,150, compared with \$301,950 in 1916.

The bank clearings for the first six months of 1917 amounted to \$52,219,907, as against \$42,614,039 in 1916.

St. John. — During the calendar year 1916, New Brunswick produced \$878,446 worth of minerals. The coal values aggregated \$367,041, against \$309,612 in 1915 and \$241,075 in 1914. New Brunswick produced in 1916, 610,118 thousand cubic feet of natural gas, valued at \$79,628. The production of petroleum in the province last year was 1,345 barrels, as against 1,020 in 1915.

For the three months ending June 30, 1917, the total of exports and imports at St. John amounted to \$103,514,476, as compared with \$82,976,224 at Montreal; \$20,198,681 at Halifax, and \$12,998,775 at Vancouver.