been constructed in this way the nethod of financing such work has The terms of the Act have been changing conditions. rate, which was first three per cent., limitation as to the maximum cost as sidy hasis was raised, to meet increasing size of ships. Some of the the docks were modified. But the neral framework of the law-the operated by companies—remains. The given notice that it is proposed to inrease the subsidy by raising the rate of interest from three and one-half

per cent, to four per cent. tion of dry docks as private enterprises is to be continued there can rate of interest. A four per cent, rate ancing, than three per cent. was when the Act was first adopted, and no better than three and one-half per cent, was in a more recent period. All financial operations have necessarily to be readjusted to the higher rate of There is, however, a feature of the

situation that may cause some embarrassment to Government and Parliament in the future. Dry dock schemes have not as a rule proved attractive to financiers. In several instances, after failure of companies to construct the docks under the provisions of the Act the Government have undertaken the construction as Government works. Precedent in the affairs of Government is a powerful factor. A Government may for their own reasons apply a policy to a par case and resolve that it shall go no further. For the moment they may fancy that they can thus severely it the application of that policy. But they and their successors in office that the precedent so established cannot easily be ignored. The effort to show that there was a particular reason for taking action in the one case that does not apply in be one case that does not apply in another case is never satisfactory to those interested in the latter. In the cyse of those who are keenly interested there is no substantial difference between the two cases, and they and their friends will employ all the arts known to politics to secure the same treatment for both. Some of the people who are anxious for the commission must be construction of dry docks in their ports may be content for a while with the efforts of company promoters, and of rate experts accountants of rate experts accountants. Between cost of service and the cost to service, which is generally oversors to set the cost to serve, which is generally oversors to study and the cost to extend water, or public ownership, to extend water, or public ownership, to extend water, as, light and transportation service to certain consumers or districts that would not, and should not, pay a price which would cover the cost per unit to extend the service. Yet this would be desirable, not only for the benefit though be aided in its work by a staff those served and the community as a whole, but also for those other forms. in some cases these efforts may prove successful. But where the company fails to obtain the necessary capital for the enterprise the people of the locality will remember that the Government are building docks elsewhere

Already we have a Dominion Rall-way Commission which has rendered the highest and most valuable service of cheapen of the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of the people of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers who paid something above cost as compared with what they would pay the people of th

all the armies and navies in the world. such profit. apital to-day furnishes the sinews after the war, for none can long be carried without adequate public utilities, and

## PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

The first essential of effective con-rol of public service corporations is of the problem. The requisite powers nission of three members is preferible to a larger board, even of equal ndividual ability. Adequate salaries nust be paid to secure loyal and eficient service. As to the method of ish system has been, on the whole,

SAMERS AND WAR

BANKES AND WAR

The direction of the street of the stree

the war burden means, it is only yet open in which the prospect of ment of Mr. Monk's death will be necessary to point out that the six securing economic profit is large, and ceived with the deepest sorrow. great powers of Europe composing the where the reurns may be quite legifi-Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente mately high. Both in Canada and the have a total yearly outlay of \$2,000, the United States we are continually 000,000. To this, however, must be boasting of our efficiency in produc added the 2,500,000 young men who are tion. So much has been said in recent to serve in the armies and navies. resources that we need to be con-Estimating the value of the productive tinually reminded that Canada is yet, powers of each of these young men at \$400 per year, we have a total cost great inroads have been made on our of the fighting forces of these six forests, yet the whole of our natural nations for a single year of \$3,000, resources have hardly been touched, 00,000. This is a tremendous tax on It is only in the field of primary progreat efficiency. In the secondary o that of cold finance. In this con- is true that we have very generally

on anywhere without it, and in as real at the present growth of urban popua sense few would ever be begun, if lation there will probably be an increasing demand for the services of with whom he came in contact. ugreed in refusing to finance it." By such utilities. For example, both urning their faces away from war Montreal and Toronto need to expand their transportation facilities. Im pankers are doing an excellent work. proved facilities of transportation, tion it will require more than heating, lighting and communication proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to see will be demanded. All these will in- daylight in the matter. volve an element of risk which will only be assumed by private capital, if rol of public service corporations is in efficient administrative body. Experience in Great Britain and the Unit ad States indicate that a board or complission best meets the requirements of private ownership is to continue, spirit animating the work will contre too great to be entrusted to a ingle person and a large body is too
No commission should be instructed
No commission should be instructed sufficient inducement must be given tinue throughout the year. to deny a reasonable rate for service to run a municipal bank, a civic light to determine maximum rates at all. late, that charges of public utilities run a few of the many department selection, appointment seems to se-the cost of performing the service. chaotic state? ure better results than popular But there is a distinction just here, between cost of service and the

omposed of high grade men. It is some cases these efforts may promoters, and engineers equar to the enterprise the people of the cality will remember that the Govament are building docks elsewhere in the other cases and engineers and engineers equar to the saff of any private corporation in the cality will remember that the Govament are building docks elsewhere in the case of those served and the community as a whole, but also for those other consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers are uniformly and the reduction of the community as a whole, but also for those other consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such an extension of the service might result in a lower net cost to those consumers are uniformly and the reduction of the community as a whole, but also for those other consumers whose payments cover the total cost and something in addition. Most of these utilities cover the rule of decreasing cost, and such

Journal of Commerce

Published Daily by
The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited,
At 35—45 8t, Alexander St, Montreal
Hon. W. & Fielding. President and
S. C. Ross, M. A. Managing Editor,
How York, M. Managing Editor,
Journal of Commerce Offices:
Toronto-A. C. McPibes 41-46 Lombard
New York—C. Q. Standeliph, 208 Broadway.

Journal of Commerce, Somewhere, S. W.
Subscription Price 52-80 per anum.
Single Copies 2 cents.

Robert Sing, President and content of the most of the public of the construction of dry docks in of the construction of manufacturing plants, for the public service, and the services of the construction of dry docks in of the construction of manufacturing plants, for the public service, and the services of the position of the construction of manufacturing plants, for the locality of the public service, and the service of the position of the construction of manufacturing plants, for the public service, and the service of the position of the construction of manufacturing plants, for the public service, and the service of the position of the countries of the position of the service of the position of th ment of Mr. Monk's death will be re-

# DEATH OF WILLIAM WAIN-

WRIGHT. Few men who have passed away added the 2,500,000 young men who are tion, so much has been sate a will be more sincerely mourned than withdrawn from productive industries, years concerning our exploited natural Mr. William Wainwright, who died yesterday at Atlantic City. Mr. Wainwright entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company more than half a century ago, at a time when the Grand Trunk was the one great railway of Canada. His work be productivity and resources of these duction that we have achieved any and for a very long time before his Perhaps the most gratifying feature f the whole international situation is it relates to war is the attitude it relates to war is the attitude scarcely a beginning of efficiency has f the world's bankers. The great been made. And this applies particularly of the world has larly to public utilities, where very anking fraterinty of the worth and related by the question and related profits, in return for ments, Legislatures and Governments. noved it from the realm of sentiment services rendered, are to be made. It To adequately represent these intero that of cold innance. In this con-section, a recent address by James J. agreed that public utilities should be with the public men of all shades of agreed that public utilities should be monopolies, but that does not imply nost cosmopolitan force in the world. The beginnings of human interpourse, it has broken down more barourse, it has broken down more barourse. It has broken down more barourse at the state of the state o ourse, it has proken down more par-iers and cemented more bonds than mains a field in public utilities for of this kind was entrusted, and it is

> If many more moves and counter moves are made in the Mexican situa

Montreal's Clean-Up Week is wor

Mayor Mederic Martin now propos rendered, provided it has the power ing plant, and several other institutions. Would it not be advisable It has been widely advocated, of he first demonstrated his ability to which are now in a more or less

THE QUALITY OF THE READER

31,073, and of American Companie 26,788. These represent the new business of 25 Canadian and eleven American offices. There were five British Companies operating.

By your standard the test of success appears to lie in the relation see

ess appears to lie in the relative quanty of business according to nationalities. If this line of argument were embloyed to test the merits of the operations in foreign fields of some of our xcellent Canadian Companies, how yould they stand? Would it be right to asume, for instance, that the Canadian Companies represented in Great Pittain were failures because they did of secure as much business there, as he British Companies do? Such a tatement would be unfair; but not nore so than that British Companies re unsuccessful because they do not ecure more busin he Canadian or American Companies.
The basis upon which your article is ounded does not seem to be one upon hich comparisons can be fairly made. omparisons of Life Insurance Comanies are at the best, unsatisfactory ind unsatisfying. It is fairest to say, hat all good Life Insurance Companies have much in common and that, in ther respects, each one has some peuliar advantages of its own.

I hope that you will, in fairness and ustice give publication to these few

A customer entered the small town

CAPITAL Paid up

REST UNDIVIDD PROFITS-

ustice give publication to these few emarks, so that a prejudice against british Companies may not be unfair-y caused.

## Yours truly, ARCH. R. HOWELL.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A customer entered the small town sarber shop.

"How soon can you cut my hair?", he asked of the proprietor, who was leated in an easy chair perusing the parse of a dime novel.

"Bill," said the barber, addressing his errand boy, "run over and tell degited that I'd like my scissors, if he's got done editin' the paper. Gentleman waitin' for a hair cut."

Many good stories were told by Dr.

Many good stories were told by Dr.

# BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817

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.\$7,000,000 .\$6,911,050

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The MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA PAYS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

# THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid Up the state of the s

Head Office: TORONTO OORE, President

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

d-fashioned business prudence of the closed-mouth variety and gumshoe order. Men who expect-to succeed in business kept mum y minute and rarely took the pubwhich under agreement at House cauuse will go over until the winter sesstate most progressive business menhave come to the conclusion that harnessing up the public's interest and
co-operation is best served by the uimost frankness and taking the public
into one's confidence.

A striking illustration

Mrs. Kawler (to hostess' child)—Are on glad to see me again, Edith?
Edith—Yes; she said alter the control of th

The rural credits bill, as prepared House and Senate currency commi tees and introduced in the House which under agreement at House

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

The victim—Painstaking. Don't you near painsgiving?

Co-operation is best served by the utions of the wide-open door policy, is formished by a large retail store in the South, which has an idea that the public respects a merchant who insists on a fair port. Here is a card which the firm loan association is situated. To buy and sell from and to other mortgages.

To buy and sell from and to other farm loan associations indorsed his increasing to its customers and ports. To buy and sell united States honds. To buy and dispose of a suitable mortgages.

To buy and dispose of a suitable mortgages. To buy and dispose of a suitable mortgages.

To buy and dispose of a suitable mortgages. To buy and dispose of a suitable mortgages.

Mrs. Kawler—Is she?
Edith—Yes; she said she hoped you tould come to-day and have it over with.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you dance all the new steps?"
"Everything but this new one they've ust brought over from Brazil caffed he mediation."—Exchange.

"Gone back to smoking yet?"
"You must have considerable willower."
"You must have considerable willower."
"You must have considerable willower."
"Well, what I lack my wife supplies."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Drofts are paid by its customers for he service it renders them. Therefore, we will give the best possible profits.

"3. As our customers will, rely largely upon our advice in the matter of purchases, we will bandle the goods who honestly believe to be best for them, even though we could make a little more money on a similar article. We will not handle any line of more interest after the five-year period instance, and it will be our possible profits.

"4. We will not handle any line of more many he extinguished that clashes, with this policy. We are starting with the fail fights trade goods this community will now consume, and it will be our more form. No loan is reto be made onto the loan through annual or semi-anrual particles that clash five years, and not more than 20 years, and the loan may be extinguished at any date set for payment of interest after the five-year period insequence and the profits will not be a starting with the policy. We are starting with the policy to lead them.

"Well, what I lack my wife supplies.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

He—How, aw, did you enjoy your, our in France?

She—Oh, immensely: it was so despitute to hear the French peasants ingling the Mayonnaise.—Sketch.

Nora was applying for a place as yook, and when asked for a reference resented the following:

To whom it may concern: This is occurrify that Nora Foley has worked or us a week, and we are satisfied."—Everybody's Magazine.

A customer entered the small town

A customer entered the small town

Policy. We are starting with the injects community will now consume, and it will be our policy to lead them upward, step by stock, or of a farm home. No loan be stock,

ance either cash or first mortgage. Of the stock 10 per cent, is to be invested in Unifed States bonds.

The bill authorizes issue of farm loan bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 in series of not less than \$100,000, their term to be fixed 13, federal reserve board, bearing interest at not more than 5 per cent. Creation of a reserve fund is projuded to be set apart to meet any osses incurred in non-payment of principal or interest of loans.

VOL. XXIX. No. Shorts Covering In Dominion In

Stock Advanced in E Trading But Later Sol Below Opening

T. R. RIGHTS ACTIVE Much Evening Up is Going On-Profit-taking in Laurentide-Market Generally Dull.

Dullness prevailed on the Mor Stock Exchange this morning, Do ion Steel and Toronto Railway r continuing in the limelight

Steel, after an unchanged operat 22½ sold up to 24, but later clined below the initial figure, ch ing hands at 22%.

The directors of the corporation scheduled to meet in this city at the conclusion of the session the after sheet is likely to be handed The prevailing impression on Street is that it will have very effect upon the future course of stock. The worst, it is felt, is

teally known.

Toronto Railway stock is la held in the hands of investors, these, in anticipation of the new sue are continuing the evening process.

C. P. R., in response to the street of the stree

a point to 193½.

Twin City, which of late has the subject of dividend rumors, firm at 105.

Quebec Railway made a boshowing during the morning boar 13. and in the afternoon sold a

point further to 14.
Some profit-taking was eviden
Larentide between 179 and 179½Goodwin's came out for the
time since control in the property
transferred, a sale beling made at
Recently it has been 26% bid v
none offering.
Faculty best of the sale of the none offering.
Enquiry has developed for Wess
Canada Power bonds and good-s
blocks sold at 78 and 78 %.

## MERCHANTS BANK'S NET \$1,218,6

Statement Issued To-day Makes Highly Gratifying Exhibit for Shareholders. The Merchants Bank of Can

shows net profit for the year em 30th April, 1914, of \$1,218,694. The ures in connection with the past ye ees were made public to-day, a be regarded as, highly satisf tory.

Comparisons with previous years made somewhat difficult owing to change of the Bank's fiscal year fr. November 30th to April 30th. In addition to the not provide me above, the Bank received \$180,325

premium on new stock, which, with balance brought forward from the statement amounting to \$401,014 mas \$1,800,533 available for distribution \$1,809,533 available for distribution.
Dividend requirements absorb
\$6.514, while there was transferred
the Reserve Fund from the Profit;
Loss Account the sum of \$400,000 s
from the premium on new stock \$1.8
\$25. Officers' Pension Fund absorb
\$50,000, Bank Premises Account \$1.0
\$00, and Depreciation in Bonds a
investments \$135,000, leaving \$248,
to be carried forward.

The Reserve Fund now stands
\$1,000,000.

9 annual meeting of the sharrs will be held on Wednesda

U.S. FINISHING COMPANY TO ISSUE BONE

New York, May 15—The stocholders' committee of the United State Finishing Company has issued a celular asking stockholders to subscrito a \$1,000,000 issue of 6 per celonds, payable in six to nine years, rehabilate the property and to be sen the company's floating debt.

The debenture bonds are offered with a bonus of 25 per centin common stock.

The circular at the Common stock. TO ISSUE BONE

mon stock.

The circular states that the conpany's note indebtedness has been reduced from \$2,245,000 to \$1,721,467 the 13 months beginning April 1s 1913, during which the new management has been in control. The mortgage debt also has been re uced \$88,950 by payment into the adding fund and the comment

nings of \$193,300 after all char SUB-TREASURY DEBTOR.

New York, May 15.— The Sub-Treasury was a debtor at the clearing house this morning to the extent of \$496887.
Clearing house statement: Exchange \$281,321,797; Balances, \$12,860,310. RUBBER EXPORTS. RUBBER EXPORTS.

Cable advices from the Federated Malay States Government to the Mulay States information Agency state that the exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States for the month of March amounted to 2,418 tons, as compared with 2,364 tons in February making the total for the first three months of the year 1,324 tons, as against 5,625 tons for the corresponding period of 1913.

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A FRANK STATEMENT A DVERTISING is necessary high grade newspapers." bles us to furnish you will attive articles, and illust a price which does not cover the ducing this paper.

Advertising has made it possible helped you to replace old-fashi conveniences—is always bringin improvements and comomies to our advertisers, and we are githeir patronage by constantly restricted.

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