

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

The British M. P.'s Pay.

The question of payment of members of Parliament has again been raised in the British House of Commons, this time by a Liberal member, Sir Arthur Markham, who has proposed that during the war the members shall give up the allowances which they receive. While this is suggested as a voluntary step, Sir Arthur seems to contemplate the taking of some official action to give effect to his purpose. He qualifies his proposal, however, by a provision that members whose private incomes are less than £400 per annum, shall continue to draw their allowance.

The payment of members of Parliament was one of the reforms proposed long ago by advanced Liberals, and for many years strenuously opposed by Conservatives. The latter held that the honorary character of the member's service gave it dignity and value and that the adoption of a system of payment would tend to induce men to seek places in the House for the sake of the money to be received. There was some force in this argument. For a long time the Liberal party did not take up the payment idea. In favor of payment was the view that the old system gave a practical monopoly to the wealthy classes. That only rich men could sit as the people's representatives was a principle clearly opposed to the democratic spirit of the age. If the masses of the people were to have their fair share of influence in public affairs, they should be allowed to send men of their own classes to Parliament. A system of payment began to show itself, in which the state had no part. The Nationalist party and the Labor party paid their members, who thus came sharply under the rule of their respective organizations. Many thoughtful men who had not been enamored of the idea of payment of members began to see that it might be better to have members paid by the state than paid by private organizations. Eventually payment became a part of the Liberal programme, to which effect was given by legislation, and for several years each member has been entitled to £400, a little less than \$2,000 per annum. It is this allowance that Sir Arthur Markham proposes shall be dropped, except in the cases of the members with incomes less than £400.

Mr. Asquith suggested that the matter was one for the House rather than for the Government. It seems, however, to be a matter for individual action rather than for either House or Government, for one cannot easily see how any official steps can well be taken along the lines suggested. There will certainly be objections to the drawing of distinctions between the members on account of the variations in their incomes. The principle of payment being once accepted, there cannot properly be any distinctions between the members. All are justly entitled to the money. If some of them do not wish to take it, they can, no doubt, find a way to let it remain in the treasury, or if official red-tape makes that difficult they can have the money applied to some of the many patriotic funds that are in need. If others do not wish to apply the allowance in this way, they will have to be left free to draw the amount as at present.

Small States.

The entrance of San Marino into the list of warring nations calls attention to some of the hantam republics in Europe which have managed to keep their borders intact through all the centuries. San Marino, although a tiny republic on the border between Austria and Italy, is by no means the smallest of the list.

The Republic of Andorra, in an inaccessible part of the Pyrenees, has maintained its condition as an independent state since the time of Emperor Charlemagne in the ninth century. The president of the Republic holds office for four years. He is elected by a sovereign council of twenty-four members, who in turn are appointed by the electors of the Republic. The country's entire population is six thousand, of whom one thousand six hundred are in the army. Andorra, with a population of six thousand, has two thousand less than San Marino.

Another tiny self-governing state in the Pyrenees is St. Goust, which has an area of one square mile and a population of one hundred and sixty. This tiny Republic has a president who is also tax collector, assessor and judge. He is chosen by a council of twelve, and holds office for five years. This little Republic has maintained its independence for two thousand years, largely because it is located on the top of an inaccessible mountain peak.

Another tiny republic is Tavorara, which occupies the whole of a small island of the same name off the northern coast of Sardinia. It has a population of seventy who elect their president for six years, and also a council-of-state, the members of which serve without pay.

Until the German armies overran Belgium there was another diminutive republic near Aix-La-Chapelle known as Moresnet. It had a population of three thousand and elected its president and council for a period of five years. It maintained its independence for the past two centuries largely because Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands could never agree as to who had the greatest right to it. Germany settled the question pro tem when she invaded Belgium.

A British member of Parliament, attached to Sir John French's staff at the front, returned home to tell his fellow members that conscription was necessary if Great Britain were to win out in this

struggle. We are under the impression that the same thing will be necessary in Canada, and in all the Overseas Dominions.

The world had a railway mileage in 1913 of 634,614, of which 37 per cent. is in the United States, and 52 per cent. in North and South America. The United States leads with 254,000 miles; Canada comes sixth with 29,233 miles.

An officer describing the situation at the front during the past month or two said: "It has amounted to this, the Canadians and British have been meeting artillery attacks with rifle fire." Undoubtedly the Allies have suffered severely during the past few weeks through an insufficient supply of shells. More men and more munitions should be our rallying cry.

Nova Scotia, which has been a leader in educational work and other progressive movements, deserves credit for having passed a law providing for town planning. In general, local boards are to be appointed in every city, town and village which will be required within three years to prepare a set of town planning by-laws for adoption. Certain broad, well defined provisions of the act cover streets and thoroughfares, building limitations and other matters common to all municipalities. It is a progressive movement, and speaks well for the province which has put it into force.

Despite the war being waged, and which one would naturally think would absorb all the energies of the nation, Great Britain's exports in May amounted to £39,618,000, being the largest since the outbreak of the war, and only six per cent. less than the corresponding month of the previous year. Imports also show an increase. The imports for the first five months were £353,500,000, as against £317,700,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The people of the "Tight Little Isle" can fight and trade at the same time.

New York City's budget appropriation for 1915 is over \$192,000,000. Nearly one-third, or \$60,000,000, goes for city debt, \$42,000,000 for education, \$31,000,000 for police and fire protection, \$18,000,000 for health and sanitation, \$9,600,000 for the judiciary, \$9,500,000 for charitable purposes, \$5,000,000 for streets, and \$3,000,000 for parks, the balance being used for public buildings, pensions, etc. The expenses of running a great city are enormous, and despite the spasmodic efforts at economizing, no real progress seems to be made in reducing the expenditure.

The war is making the world, so far as material wealth and comfort are concerned, very much poorer, but there are countries as there are individuals, who may prosper by it. A New Zealand correspondent of an English journal writes: "Principally on account of the war the prices of our staple products are at present particularly good, and in consequence the Dominion is exceedingly prosperous." But there will soon be another side of the story. "A war tax," the correspondent continued, "is bound to come when Parliament meets in June, and it is anticipated that other serious calls will be sure to come in the near future, which will considerably tap the resources of the people."

WONDERS OF TRANSPORT.

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British army, some idea of the gigantic task of the army service corps will be gathered.

This enormous weight of goods, says Mr. Harold Begbie, comes almost entirely from England, for we are not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk. Vast stores are brought from England and loaded into sheds at the base depots.

All day by motor lorry and railway truck supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing line. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident to the railways might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the railways of thirty-six hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw on the reserves I have mentioned; regimental stores were sufficient for his need. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for an accident.—London Tit-Bits.

SUPPLYING THE BRITISH ARMIES.

(Harold Begbie.)
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The Day's Best Editorial

OUR BEST SCHOOLS—AND THE WORST

The best schools in the United States are those maintained for certain groups of negroes, for lunatics, for the feeble-minded, for Indians, for deaf-mutes and the blind, for convicts, and for incorrigible boys and girls in reformatories. Away off in the Philippines we have established better rural schools than those of New England or Wisconsin. The worst schools in the United States are the rural schools that have always, as typified in that mythical building, "the little red schoolhouse," been pointed to with pride, when they should have been viewed with alarm.

What we need in this country most of all things earthly is the success of the great movement now taking place among the country people themselves, for giving to our honest, moral youth the advantages forced on the colored, the incorrigible and the insane. American society is unthinkable without schools. Other things are wrong in the rural districts besides schools—among them the price of land and the villainous American system of land tenantry; still, there is opportunity in Back-to-the-land in a economic way. No parent with any good American ambition for his children, however, can contemplate leaving the fair-to-middling schools of our towns and villages for the archaic apologies for schools that exist in most American rural districts. The retired farmer with the dinner pail in about three cases out of four has left the farm in order that his children may have better school facilities.

The rural schools of America are not so good as they were fifty years ago. I think they are absolutely poorer; but some experts will disagree with me. I have yet to find any one, however, who will not admit that they are poorer in comparison with the schools of the towns and cities. They are not really rural schools at all. They are copies of poor city schools of many years ago—and bad copies of that.—Saturday Evening Post.

ENGLAND'S LITTLE ARMY.

Not so much is heard now from German sources about England's insignificant little army as was heard at the beginning of the war. England's army is much larger than it was, but as a matter of fact, England's importance in the war has never been little or insignificant. Germany, in spite of her expressions of contempt, knew this all along. Hence her rage and her chants of hate, France also knew it from the first, and hence no complaint has ever been heard from General Joffre or any other Frenchman in authority as to the value of Great Britain's help.

Although the British force in France and Belgium early in the war was not over 150,000 and probably less than that, the British navy really decided France's fate. It was worth a million men to France at the time Germany was making her drive toward Paris. It relieved the long French coast line from any danger from the German navy and permitted France to disregard precautions for the protection to her coast and to throw all her military strength against the invaders. Great Britain has undoubtedly made the difference between success and failure for Germany in the war. No wonder that Great Britain is the main object of German vindictiveness.—Hartford Courant.

WONDERS OF THE WAR.

(London Clarion.)
Verily, it is a war of wonders. But the most wonderful feature of it all is the wonder that all these miracles of science and the prodigies of individual valor without which they would all be wasted, should be monopolized by the least profitable and most damnable of all human activities. If but an infinitesimal fraction of the treasure, ingenuity and bravery expended on this monstrous business could be diverted to the advancement instead of the destruction of the human race, what a world it might become!

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Never run down your neighbor. Let the automobiles do that.—Lindsay Post.

Office Boy—Please kin I go to me grand-mother's funeral?
Boss—No, you will intern in the office till the end of the season.

Old Lady (to nephew on leave from the front) as Puck heard her—"Good-by, my dear boy, and try and find time to send a postcard to let me know you are safely back in the trenches!"

Eight Year Old: "Mother, may I have another tart?"

Mother: "No, my dear, there is but one for each of us; the cook counted noses."

Eight Year Old: "Oh, dear! I wish she had counted ears."

Samuel Rogers gave a dinner, and had the rooms decorated with candles, placed high up in order to show off the pictures, says T. P.'s Weekly. At dinner he asked Sydney Smith how he liked the plan. "Not at all," he replied; "above there is a blaze of light, and below nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth."

In London they tell of an American woman of great beauty and attractiveness who is devoted to the Irish cause.

At a social function one evening she chanced to remark, "Really, I believe I was meant for an Irish woman."

Whereupon a Celt rose to the occasion.

"Pardon me, madam, he said, 'a good many would back me in saying that you were meant for an Irishman.'—New York Times.

Tommy came out of a room where his father was taking down a carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what is the matter?" asked the mother.

"P-a-p-a hit his finger with the hammer," Tommy replied through his sobs.

"Well, you needn't cry about a thing like that," comforted his mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," Tommy answered.—Teachers Magazine.

TIT-BITS.

"Do I believe in lawyers?" said the little man, bitterly. "No, sir; I do not."

"Why not?" asked his companion.

"Because a lawyer never says right out what he means," retorted the small man, viciously. "He twists things about so. Suppose he wanted to let you that two and two make four; he'd begin: 'If by that particular arithmetic rule known as addition we desire to arrive at the sum of two added to two, we should find—and I say this boldly, without fear of contradiction—I repeat, we should find that by particular arithmetical formula hereinbefore mentioned—and, sir, I take all the responsibility for the statement I am about to make—that the sum of the two added to the other two would be four. No, sir,' finished the little man, coldly: 'I do not believe in lawyers.'"

HYMN IN TIME OF WAR.

(London Times.)
O God, to Whom our fathers prayed,
When in their darkest hour
Thy Hand the great Armada stayed,
And broke Napoleon's power.

Grant as your sons go forth, O Lord,
To battle in the field,
Not pride, but duty, be the word
Engraven on their shield.

Thou knowest, Lord, we count no cost
Of sorrow or of pain,
If only those we loved and lost
Shall have not died in vain.

We should not dare, O God, to pray,
Our prayers would be as naught,
Had we not faith we fight today
For All Thy Word has taught.

Grant that Thy Spirit, Lord of Life,
Thy world be born again;
Till from the chaos of its strife
Thy world be born again;

And to this land which Thou hast made
So fair and free and strong,
God of our fathers! lend Thine aid
To war against the wrong;

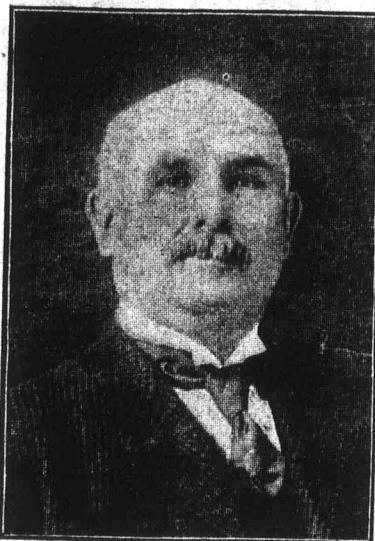
For false and feeble is the sword
Unsheathed in tyrannic might,
But, if our cause be righteous, Lord,
Thou wilt defend the right.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

Way down East we are accustomed to think that we are the only people who are really doing anything to help wipe Prussian militarism off the map. Every few days we chronicle the fact that some millionaire has given a machine gun or two, a hundred thousand dollars, a yacht or has raised a regiment or done something spectacular. Due credit is given these patriotic gentlemen, but we oftentimes overlook the fact that the West in proportion to population is doing more than the East. Edmonton, a city of fifty thousand odd, has sent nine thousand men to fight the battles of the Empire. Victoria, Vancouver and other western cities have done equally well. A day or two ago it was announced that "Pat" Burns of Calgary had given a machine gun and if his fellow citizens raise six he will add still another to the string.

"Pat" Burns is better known in the West than in the East, but his fame as Canada's Cattle King has spread pretty well throughout the land. He comes from Kirkfield, Ont., and as a boy 'rattled' west, fishing and played 'hooky' with Sir William Mackenzie and the late James Ross—two men who subsequently became millionaires. Pat is in that class himself, although he is as free from side and as unostentatious as when he hoed corn and weeded turnips on his father's farm. He made his first money, and incidental-



ly caught a clue to his future vocation when as a boy of eleven he sold a derelict steer to a local butcher at a fancy price.

The future Cattle King did not get much of an education. Between the long hours spent in farm work, the poverty of the family and the distance to walk prevented a regular attendance at the traditional "little red schoolhouse." As a young man he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West and settled in Manitoba, where he took up farming. Shortly after "Bill" Mackenzie, his former playmate, ran the Canadian Northern through a corner of Pat's farm, and by way of helping his old confederate made it a station. Pat cashed in and went further west, eventually ending up at Calgary. He reached the foothills at a time when mining and railroad construction gave employment to a lot of men. Beef was scarce and contractors were paying fancy prices for meat. Pat remembered the derelict steer that he sold as a boy and decided he would go into the business. He brought in some cattle from the Western States, taking them up the Arrow Lakes and through to the Foothills. The experiment was a success, and Burns launched on a career which has made him a millionaire many times over. To-day he has a dozen ranches stretching from the Foothills away down east, almost the "cent belt." Other ranches have been swallowed up by settlers, cut into by railroads and the civilization of the East, but no so Pat Burns' ranches. He was there first, and with an Irishman's foresight and determination has so walled himself about that his ranches are likely to remain for all time. Burns has stores in all the western cities through which he disposes of his meats.

In one respect Pat has succumbed to the machinations of the Easterners. A short time ago he allowed himself to be incorporated as a joint stock company—a science which has been highly developed by Eastern promoters. Perhaps they injected a little water into Pat's outfit, but not into Pat himself. He is as honest and as upright a man as is to be found west of the Great Lakes. He transacts his business on an absolutely cash basis, and while worth millions it is a common saying that "Pat Burns' word is as good as his bond."

Canada's Cattle King is a typical Westerner. To really imitate the spirit of the West one must be caught young. Pat was young in years when he went west, while he has always been and always will remain young in spirit. He has identified himself prominently with the life of the West, but to his thousands of friends scattered all up and down the ranches and on the frontier towns he still remains plain Pat Burns. He has not changed one whit from the days since he used to follow his own team across the field, or when atride a pony he herded his own cattle and roughed it with his men. If he could be transplanted back to the East he would probably want to go barefooted and take a swim in the old swimming pool.

THE BUSINESS OF WAR.

(London Daily Express.)
It is a matter of common agreement that whether the war is to terminate speedily or to drag on for many more weary months depends absolutely on the supply of munitions. To accelerate the production of these munitions, therefore, means the saving of life and of vast sums of money, and the hastening of the destruction of the crazy militarism which threatens the soul of Europe. Acceleration depends on two factors—the goodwill of the workers and an efficient use of all the nation's industrial resources.

WOMAN'S REAL WORK.

(London Daily Express.)
It is easy to babble sentimental rubbish about the brotherhood of man. It is hard to stand patiently by when one's loved ones are going to death and suffering, even for a great cause. Woman is doing many fine things in this war, but as in centuries past, her finest service still is to buckle on her man's harness and to match his courage with hers. It is traitorous for her to cry aloud for the sparing of the enemy who is threatening his life and the liberty of his children.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO
Capital Paid up..... \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund..... \$7,000,000

This Bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.

MONTREAL: Cor. St. James & McGill Sts.
BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865.
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - WINNIPEG.
Paid-Up Capital..... \$5,000,000
Reserve..... 3,400,000
Total Assets..... Over 80,000,000

John Galt, President.
G. H. Balfour, General Manager.
H. B. Shaw, Assistant General Manager.
This Bank having over 220 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

London, Eng., Branch, 6 Princes St.
F. W. ASHE, Manager
West End Branch, G. M. C. Hart Smith, Acting Manager, Haymarket, S. W.
Correspondence Solicited.

THE DOMINION BANK

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-president

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

Trust Funds Should Be Deposited

In a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

The average price of the tenders made by the City of Halifax bonds was 90.67 per cent. of all bids, excluding the highest, and the successful tenderers—Messrs. Macintosh and Company—bid 93.07 per cent. of the face value.

The Corporation has been able to borrow a half of one per cent. interest of the rate of the Dominion Government on its latest war loan tenders, as follows: J. C. Macintosh, 93.07 per cent.; N. S. Trust Co., 93.07 per cent.; N. W. Harris, Montreal, 90.67 per cent.; Dominion Securities Company, Montreal, 90.67 per cent.; C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto, 90.67 per cent.; Eastern Securities Co., Halifax, 91.34 per cent.; F. B. McCurdy & Co., Halifax, 90.30 per cent.; Maritime Trust Corporation, Halifax, 91.34 per cent.; Jamieson Jarvis & Co., Toronto, 87.71 per cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
London, June 26.—Money was easy at 1 1/4 per cent. call with loans into July at 2 1/4 per cent. steady at 4 per cent.

The stock market was depressed but there was no doing. Consols declined to 65 and old war bonds to 87 1/2.

American stocks were rather easy except for United States Steel, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Railway Transfer preferred.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. DIVIDEND.
New York, June 26.—Diamond Match Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00, payable September 15, to stock of record June 30.

WESTINGHOUSE DIVIDEND.
Pittsburgh, June 26.—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - OTTAWA, CANADA.
Capital Paid Up..... \$1,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits..... 4,978,289
Total Assets over..... 50,000,000

Board of Directors:
HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President
JOHN H. FRASER, Vice-President
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DENIS MURPHY
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, HON. SHE GEORGE H.
DAVID MACLAREN, E. C. WHITNEY
GEORGE BURN, General Manager
D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector

A FIRE.
(By Mary Howitt.)

A fire's good companionable friend.
A comfortable friend, who meets your face
As pleasant as a palace! Are you cold?
Hungry? He doth prepare your viands for you.
In a strange land? His face is that of one
Familiar from your childhood. Are you poor?
What matters it to him? He knows no difference
Between an emperor and the poorest beggar!
Where is the friend that bears the name of man
Will do as much for you?

NEW YORK MAR BECAME STR

ading Broadened and Bec
Active as Prices
Advanced

U. S. STEEL ACTED

covery of Strength in Canadian Pa
garded as an indication of a Suspens
don Selling, Which was a Factor i
the Week.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of

New York, June 26.—Trading at the
market wholly confined to industrial s
new priced railroad issues, while standi
slightly neglected.

Missouri Pacific opened 3/4 off at 7, th
Jan. January. The decline was due to
of a tentative re-organization plan.
movement of \$50 a share. It was arg
that while some stockholders might ha
obtaining the money to pay the assessm
stock the new securities to be given
would be well worth the amounts paid i
After opening 1/4 up at 54 1/2, United S
back to 54 and it was believed in
that certain members of the board who
suspension of dividend payments
their point.

New York, June 26.—After a dull and
opening the market developed a substan
as prices advanced. The movement
after the covering of shorts. Accumulat
deposits was the main factor, and it p
fected a belief that the note expected
within about a week would make concess
status demands.

There was a neck and neck race betwe
Belle and Reading. Both closed Frida
both advanced until at about 10.30 o'
the Pacific reached 148 1/2, with Reading
147 1/2. The recovery of strength in Cana
was regarded as an indication of a suspens
selling which was a factor earlier in
from its opening at 7, Missouri Pacific
and there seemed to be some coverin
the outline of re-organization plan as it
the worst was known, and that it ha
ended.

United States Steel acted well and in
risk there was a satisfactory increase o
activity.

New York, June 26.—Reading became th
the market, and sold up to 149 1/2 at the
first hour, compared with 147 1/2 at Friday's
general list made a good response to the
the issues, although traders were unwilling
into new bull commitments at the week's
Although General Electric was not among
customers, credence was given to the reports
the contribution to the stockholders before
management, "One rumor, said, there would
test stock dividend, but in the more co
quarters there was a disinclination to make
in statement as to the shape of the extra
dividend, while it was admitted that something
trouble kind would probably be done.

CREDIT OF HALIFAX QUIET.

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