

MUNICIPALITIES.

on, Ont., voting as to whether to
tric Company's plant.

chool District No 6 will Sept. 8th
w \$1,500 for building and equip-

nt., has been authorized by the
board to spend \$3,582 out of its
struct bridges.

een empowered to borrow \$1,000
ts, F. J. Robinson, Deputy
orks, Regina.

and Grimsby stone road debent-
County Council have been sold
charities, at par.

eparate schools, of O'Hara, have
\$105,000 at 4½ per cent. interest
s, payable in thirty years.

van municipalities has been or-
layor McAra of Regina, Presi-
Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

uncil is calling for tenders for
e, negotiations are going on for
ocal rival electric companies.

en council has passed a by-law
ar for general tax purposes. The
sum of \$2,223. Meantime they
firemen.

g of the Winnipeg Board of
ed asking that Main street be
was found to be insufficiently
phalting that street has already
n advertised.

submission to popular vote of
is, Man., \$7,500 for gas plant,
town improvements and bridge
adstone, Man., \$3,000 for school
ie, Man., school district, \$2,000

ool district of Salem, No. 623,
on the 31st inst. vote on a by-
tures at 5½ per cent. interest,
s. Payable in ten annual in-
lark of Rural Municipality of

Minto, Man., will on the 31st
ise by debentures the sum of
t for school building purposes
anklin Union, No. 780. Pay-
nts. E. Bailey Fisher, Clerk
Man.

chool District No. 1065, Rural
Man., will, on the 27th inst.,
ebentures for \$10,000 at 5 per
of building a new school
ing indebtedness. Payable in
Wm. Dickie, Secretary-Treas-

CROPS.

open winter, the wheat crop
ring, improved steadily until
nder favorable conditions, the
ity of grain, as a rule, being
Yield per acre is considerably
mated at 19,026,633 bushels, or
not much in favor. Harvest-
yield promised, although some
op, 3,348,190 bushels, or 18.8

in, much of it discolored, but
live stock (which is now its
record of the barley crop.
rain storms, and grasshoppers
Lake Erie counties. Notwith-
ly large yield per acre. Crop
or 41 per acre.

owing to lack of snow last
and considerable winter-killing
ow the record of recent years.
yield of corn.

vary, but in spite of a poor
in many cases.

ill be plentiful, but standard
nd Greening will be rather
will be a better sample than

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION POLICIES.

Jealousies of Commonwealth States: A New Zealand Invasion: Important Shipping Decision.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The semi-annual statement of the banks shows increasing deposits. As compared with two years ago there has been an increase of deposits of thirty million dollars in this State alone. There is with this a diminution of discounts, though in the past twelve months the discounts have been increasing, showing a little more activity and enterprise in business.

The Government incomes have swollen with the good times. The Commonwealth increase in revenue, which, relative to the income of the Dominion, is comparatively small, shows an increase of nearly a million and a quarter dollars, while the incomes of the States show an increase of about eight million dollars. The expenditure, though not increasing quite as rapidly as the income, has increased rapidly enough. In the State of New South Wales the total amount obtained from the people is equivalent to \$45.97 per head, and the expenditure to \$43.05 per head. Of course, this includes income from services such as railways, telegraphs and telephones.

The city of Melbourne recently offered a loan for \$1,250,000 at 3½ per cent. upon a market without underwriting. It was supposed that this was rather a risky experiment and financial institutions were, of course, against it, as it deprived them of the profit of underwriting. They obtained the loan at 66, a remarkable good rate for a city with a fairly heavy debt. That the money could be obtained locally at this rate indicates the abundance of money offering; and also, unfortunately, in a new country, the lack of industrial enterprise which ought to obtain a better rate for money.

New Zealand Invades Australia.

New Zealand is following the example of Canada; and, as the result of the late Premier's visit here, has opened offices in Melbourne and Sydney. It does not do things in half-hearted fashion. It has secured the most prominent offices in Sydney, paying a rent of \$3,200 a year; and handsomely equipping them. The ostensible reasons are: in the interests of trade a little, and securing tourist travel the more. But there is also a purpose not advertised, the securing of settlers for New Zealand from Australia.

There is an anticipation that the New South Wales Government's emigration policy will secure a good many English emigrants, who, coming here will be disappointed, and would be switched off to New Zealand. There is not much prospect of this, as admittedly the New South Wales emigration scheme has broken down and the best that is hoped for is the securing of a handful of emigrants for this State.

It is not necessary for Canada to imitate the expenditure of New Zealand in this matter; but it is a question whether more could not be done for securing a larger bulk of Australian travel to Great Britain. It has been estimated that the passengers on the last trip of the "Maheno," besides those who went over to settle in Canada, would spend about \$40,000 en route and during their stay in the country. This is an item of business worth looking after; and more might be done than is being done for its expansion, even by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Commissioner delivers lantern addresses upon Canada and Canadian scenery, which do something in this direction; but his field is limited to Sydney and its vicinity.

The New South Wales Government went lightly into soliciting emigrants from Great Britain; and made two great blunders. It offered nothing to the British emigrant in comparison with Canada; nor had it the machinery to look after him when he arrived. It also displayed an unworthy jealousy in reflections upon Canada and other points in its emigration literature.

The "little Australian" is too evident in the States. Western Australia has sent agents seeking emigrants from all the other States; and now Victoria is reciprocating by sending an agent over to West Australia to secure emigrants from that scantily populated country. Until there is a broader spirit and wiser methods, advertising Australia is not likely to bring a flood of immigrants to this country.

Important Suit About Onions.

New Zealand business is good, and the Colony is enjoying the prosperity which has characterized it for some years. There is some apprehension amongst those interested in Canadian trade that Premier Sir Joseph Ward will not do so much for Imperial trade as Mr. Seddon. He is understood to have been negotiating for a reciprocal treaty with the United States, which, according to rumor, will cut into the preference now enjoyed by Canada. It is better to wait his return and let him make his own statement, before judging his policy.

A case in which the meaning of "C.I.F." has recently

been tested by a court here may be of interest to Canadian produce exporters. A firm doing business in Japan entered an action against a Sydney produce firm for the value of 450 tons of onions shipped by the plaintiff to a well-known produce house of Sydney. The Sydney house entered a counter action for \$18,207 as the loss of profit incurred by the inferior quality of the shipment. It was shown that the onions were in good condition when they were put on board ship in Japan; and also that they were in a bad condition upon their arrival here. The plaintiff contended that his liability ended when the onions were loaded in good condition; the defendants demanded that the onions should land in good condition.

The jury found a verdict for the full amount of damage claimed by the Sydney firm. In their opinion there were two rules in Sydney respecting C.I.F. shipments, the Chamber of Commerce rule being that the buyer undertook the risks of shipment; but the produce merchants' rule was the contrary. They could not find which was the older of the two; so they followed the rule of the produce trade. They also declared that the onions were in a sufficiently good condition to be sold in Japan, but were not mature enough when shipped to carry safely during a long ocean voyage.

This judgment has been somewhat of a surprise. Victorians who ship largely onions and potatoes to the Sydney market have had a meeting, and declared that their sales will be wholly conditioned upon the buyer having the articles inspected when put on board ship and, failing this, that a Government Inspector shall report upon them, and when passed by either of these examiners, their liability will cease. As it is possible that some shipments of both onions and potatoes may be sent from Canada in September and October next, it will be well for exporters to note this judgment and to specify in their contracts upon whom the risks of the voyage shall rest.

Small Increases in Canadian Trade.

According to the Australian returns, the importations from Canada last year were £230,981 as against £222,064 in the previous year. The exports were £43,288 in 1905 as against £29,352 in 1904. The principal items of importation were:—

Apparel	£5,981	Agricultural imple-	
Cottons	11,609	ments	£43,329
Boots and shoes ...	8,135	Musical instruments.	1,274
Fish	54,132	Machinery	14,349
Furniture	1,870	Printing paper	4,829
Flour	5,258	Timber	61,369
		Bicycles and parts ..	5,723

There was an increase in the imports of cotton goods, fish, agricultural implements, machinery, furniture, paper, and a decrease in bicycles and timber. There was a large increase in the export of hides, timber, tin, and wool.

The total imports were £38,346,731, of which £23,074,717 are from the United Kingdom, and £4,486,604 from the United States. The importations from the United Kingdom show an increase of £613,000; the importations from the United States show a decrease of £130,000. The imports from Belgium show a very considerable increase. France also shows an increase, but is less than that of 1902. The imports from Germany were less in 1905 than in 1904 or 1902.

F. W.

ECHO OF COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

From a private letter: "I was at the meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and I am sending you this week a copy of the full reports which I think you will find very interesting reading. I think Mr. Drummond's opening remarks were of the very best, but I regret to say that a few speeches made showed about as narrow an imperial idea as anything I ever heard. I allow no one to be a greater Canadian than I am, or to have the interests of Canada more at heart, but when I see men come over to this side of the water from some little jay country town, trying to force Great Britain, with its much more conservative ideas, and very much older civilization (not that I think for a moment that they are ahead of us in some things), I think there is a very narrow spirit displayed.

"Perhaps it is not so much narrowness as a different breed of people. As I observed to some of the Canadians, Canada did not give up her low tariff and adopt a high one in fifteen minutes. It took some time to do and we move quicker even than the British. How do Canadians expect these people to give up without very serious thought, their old ideas of duties? Of course, living here in this country, I consider that the British fiscal system is the rottenest on earth. Still, they have been accustomed to it, and it always seems to me that they are so wealthy that they do not quite appreciate what other people are doing."