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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915.

## The German Ports.

That all things British are now viewed in Germany with an intense hatred, is well known. Nowhere, it is said, is this feeling more manifest than in the great commercial ports of Hamburg and Bremen. Germany had made much progress in commerce in recent years, and the great ports of the nation had become busy and prosperous. The advantage of peace for the further development of this business was so evident that the friends of peace movements thought they could rely on the commercial interests of Germany to resist the efforts of the military class. The probability is that the commercial classes really desired peace, but were not influential enough to secure peace for their views. In the end, they, like the Socialists, apparently gave their adherence to the war party. Now they find that the splendid fleet of ships that they had built up has been driven from the seas. Many have been obliged to dismantle and lie idle in neutral ports, while many others have, by seizure, become the property of the British Government. The magnificent trade of ports like Hamburg and Bremen has been ruined beyond recovery. It would be too much to expect that the blame for all this shall be placed, as logically it should be, on the shoulders of the German authorities, who brought the war upon the world. It is the British fleet that has stopped the wheels of German commerce, and therefore England is regarded with bitter hatred in the once prosperous German ports.

## Relief Through Employment.

Discussing the problems of unemployment in a general way, we recently drew attention to a proposal that government works should be speeded up in hard times and slowed down in good times. Thus the swing of the pendulum which makes alternate booms and crises would be shortened. Something would be taken off the mountains of prosperity to fill up the abysses of industrial depression.

It is heartening to read that the relief measures of most of the largest cities of the continent are decidedly turning in that direction. In a survey of the measures adopted by seventeen of the leading cities in the United States only one was found to have voted money to be spent directly upon the needy. The others, without exception, are providing work.

These others are holding their summer employees on for three or four months longer than usual. They are doing extra park development work, extra street widening, extra school construction, extra sewer laying, and kindred things. Minneapolis is clearing a strip of land soon to be flooded by a dam in the Mississippi. Winnipeg is cutting cordwood on the right of way to Shoal Lake, whence her water supply is to come.

Another feature of this policy of providing work rather than charity is in rendering it easier for the seeking employer, and the out-of-work to come together. Inevitably, under the emergent conditions of the present time, this has been done hastily, and in a number of different ways. Employment bureaus of one kind and another, sometimes directly under city control, and sometimes under some charitable organization, have been opened.

Efforts to stimulate employment have been made. The Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association have circulated all employers, large and small, to do two things: (1) To consider carefully whether it is not possible to keep every employe at work throughout the winter and urging this as a civic responsibility. (2) To decrease work, if decreased output is an absolute necessity, by diminishing the number of hours' work per day, rather than the number of workers. The United Charities of Chicago has had a good response to a folder entitled, "About That Work You Want Done." This enumerated the kinds of odd jobs for which it was prepared to furnish men and women. The Memphis Associated Charities has posted at the various exchanges—real estate, merchant's, cotton, etc.—lists of the men (giving age and equipment, but no name), for whom it was seeking jobs.

All this is a radical departure from the soup-kitchen, bread-line, station-house lodgings regime which has been in vogue. It means the recognition of the truth that "the heart of good citizenship is the job." It marks a wide acceptance of modern and enlightened methods of dealing with poverty. It mingles brains with sentiment. It is constructive, whereas the former methods were destructive. It means that the poor man is not to be forced down and out into pauperism.

## What Constitutes a Good Education?

One of the most controversial subjects in the country centres around education. Faddists and cranks are continually suggesting new subjects, which they would like to see added to the curriculum, while the more conservative element cling tenaciously to the old courses, which they regard as more or less essential to the proper enlightenment of a pupil. It is, of course, necessary that education and educational methods should keep pace with the changed conditions, but there is a tendency on this continent for us to go to extreme lengths, and introduce fads.

Considerable amusement has been caused in the United States by a test which was recently made at Springfield. Eleven successful men from that city were tested in spelling, history, geography and arithmetic. The list included a state senator, a former lieutenant-governor, a manufacturer, a city official, a banker, a physician, a merchant, a lawyer, an editor, an engineer and a clergyman. Not one in the list "passed."

Only one knew the capital of Montenegro. None knew where are the desert of Atacama or the Pamir plateau, the length of South America, or the distance in degrees from Portugal to the Ural mountains. Only

one could express 150 degrees Centigrade in degrees of Fahrenheit, and not one could give the specific gravity of alcohol when two liters weigh 1.58 kilograms. The best record in the spelling match was six words out of ten and one man missed them all. In history only one identified the date of the Mexican war, and one that of the surrender of Cornwallis.

Influential newspapers in the United States, like the Chicago Tribune, in discussing this incident, have taken occasion to investigate the whole question of public school and high school education, and came to the conclusion that the system needs not only revision, but to be completely changed—"not revision, but revolution is needed."

It was most inconsiderate of Admiral Beatty to spoil the Kaiser's birthday by handing him a defeat instead of an expected victory. It's too bad to disappoint Willie!

If the reports from Petrograd, giving an account of the tremendous losses sustained by Germany in Poland are even half true, it does not take much of a mathematician to figure out the end of such a struggle. In less than six months of fighting in the East and West, Germany has lost two million men in killed, wounded and missing. Let this continue, and there will eventually be no Germans left to fight, while the Allies, because of their superiority in numbers, will still have millions of men in the field. There can only be one end to this war, and that is, the end of Germany.

The total profits of fourteen leading Canadian banks, which closed their fiscal year towards the end of 1914, amount to \$13,657,000, as compared with \$14,500,000 for 1913. This decrease of slightly over \$1,000,000, in view of the world-wide depression, must be regarded as very satisfactory. Our Canadian banks have come through the past year with flying colors, being careful to conserve their resources in hard times and at the same time have not refused accommodation to legitimate business enterprises. The credit of the country has been improved as a result of good banking practices.

Few men have enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing their inventions universally adopted, and rendering an important service in the social, economic and commercial well-being of the nations. Alexander Graham Bell is the one great exception. He first invented and talked over the telephone less than thirty years ago. Yesterday he talked from New York to San Francisco, or 4,000 miles, to the man who assisted him in building his first telephone. The part the telephone plays in our lives today, to say nothing of the billions of money invested in the telephone business, must bring a great deal of satisfaction to its inventor.

## RUSKIN ON THE GERMAN NATURE.

FROM FORBES CLAVELAND, WRITTEN IN 1874.  
"There is only for the meek and merciful, and a German cannot be either; he does not understand even the meaning of the words. In that is the intense, irreconcilable difference between the French and German natures. A Frenchman is selfish only when he is vile and brutal; but a German selfish in the purest states of virtue and morality. A Frenchman is arrogant only in ignorance; but a quality of learning ever makes a German modest. "He" says Albert Durer in his own work and he is the modestest German I know. "Fit cannot be learned from him." Luther says: "I dismiss the entire Gospel of St. James because St. James happens to be not precisely of his own opinion."

Accordingly, when the Germans set command of Lombardy, they beatified Venice, stole her pictures which they can't understand a single touch of, and entirely ruin the country morally and physically, leaving behind them misery, vice and intense hatred of themselves, wherever their sacred feet have trodden. They do precisely the same thing by France—rush her, rob her, leave her in misery of rage and shame, and return home chucking their ribs and singing Te Deum.

## WHY MISTAKES OCCUR.

The typewriter operator tomes from ten to twenty thousand keys each day in the office. Small wonder then, that he makes a mistake occasionally. The proofreader is occasionally asking his attention to something else while reading the proof mechanically, and it is not surprising that he may miss over an error in spelling. The slugs from the paper are printed are handled several times, carefully of course, but occasionally one will get mislaid. Atmospheric conditions are not always the same and with numerous other things to look after the pressman sometimes fails to look after them and then fails to get a good print. The printed sheet sometimes has to be handled immediately before it has had time to dry, and ink smears result. When we consider all these things we are highly gratified that there are not more mistakes and that the papers are delivered in as good a condition as they are—Belleville Ontario.

## REMEMBER CUBA.

We endured misrule in Cuba forty years. Mexico is nearer to us, misrule there interferes more directly with our own peace and comfort. Mexicans can put their own house in order if they will try, but they must bear in mind that the United States will not tolerate the present condition of affairs thirty-six months more.—New York Times.

## WHY GOOD MEN ARE BUSY.

"Marry a busy man," advises Helen Rowland. It can't be done legally. All the busy men are married. That's what makes them busy.—Rochester Post-Express.

## SIGNIFICANT.

The fact that German marks, supposed to be worth 24 cents, sold yesterday in New York at about 14 cents, seems to call for the immediate attention of Dr. Bernburg.—New York World.

## NOT A FAR CRY.

Evidently the Sultan's cry for a "holy war" did not reach so far as he thought it would.—Albany Journal.

## FULL OF HOLES.

Whitby, Scarborough and Hague Conventions shot full of holes.—Wall Street Journal.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SHIFT.

The fall of Count Berchtold and the appointment as his successor of the Hungarian Burián is the most significant event that has transpired for some time. It discloses an acute crisis in the affairs of the alliance, though after the climax has passed.

Had Berchtold been replaced by an Austrian it might have been explained by Austrian politics. But the appointment of a Hungarian almost amounts to a surrender of Austrian hegemony and proves that Hungary was so profoundly dissatisfied with the course of events that it was ready to resort to the most radical measures.

The intimations of the dispatches are exceptionally plausible and may be pretty safely accepted as accounting for this dangerous change. That is, Hungary was and is facing the unhappy fate of Belgium, Poland, and northern France, namely, invasion and devastation. German strategy not unnaturally emphasizes the operations from Cracow to the Baltic. Hungarian forces under this strategy might be and, it is charged, were being drawn away from the defense of their own country without due consideration for Hungary's interests. The theory that this was necessary to the successful conduct of the war was small consolation, doubtless, especially as the Hungarians probably suspected that the judgment of the German general staff was colored by German interests. It hardly could fail to be so colored, even though subconsciously.

Objecting violently to being used as a buffer for Prussia and flinching before the impending certainty of invasion, the Hungarian government undoubtedly was disposed to insist upon a more decisive hand in the war policy of the alliance, and it had a force back of its demand which seems to have been controlling. That force, of course, was Hungary's alternative, an independent peace, which unquestionably could be made with the Allies on very liberal terms.—Chicago Tribune.

## TIMELY WARNING.

Get rid of your auto before the Germans conquer us. The German name for a garage is kraftwagenstallraum.—Vancouver Province.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

The Bell Company values its Pennsylvania property at about \$7,000,000, and yet some persons still persist in saying that talk is cheap.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Austrians are being urged to send newspapers to the front to serve as chest-protectors for the troops. It possible the papers should be German, as these lie best.—Punch.

"I'm a Croop—Gwendolyn is an intensely feminine girl. Miss Ryder—More so than the rest of us?"  
"I'm Croop—Well, she asked the blacksmith the other day if her horse couldn't wear shoes a size smaller.—Exchange.

See—I see in this expense account, "Fourteen suits, \$10.00." You didn't pay that much for fourteen suits of clothes?"  
Son—No; two of 'em were damage suits.—Chicago News.

Sportsman (cassidy) jockey, who has been knocked out—"Stand easy!"  
"I'm Croop—Well, she asked the blacksmith the other day if her horse couldn't wear shoes a size smaller.—Exchange.

"What do you mean by calling me up at this time of night? Henry, I'll be waiting for you when you get home!" she shrieked. "That it, m'dear? Henry's voice was missing, dreadfully. "I just wanted tell you I'm interned at Casey's saloon till war's over. Good night!"—Buffalo Express.

A well-known Western senator recently visited a ladies shop, where the haberdashery, failing to recognize his patron, was very talkative.  
He ventured on all the timely topics of the day, and although the senator did not, apparently, enter into the spirit of the conversation very keenly, the tonorial artist's enthusiasm was not visibly dampened. Finally he asked:

"Have you ever been in here before?"  
"Once," said the senator.  
"Strange that I don't recall your face."  
"Not at all," the senator assured him. "It altered greatly in healing!"—Harpers.

## ARMY PEOPLE MEET EVERY DAY.

General Deliberty.  
Colonel Horey.  
Major Premise.  
Captain Industry.  
Cadet Gray.  
Corporal Punishment.  
Private Practice—Life.

## THE LOST CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.

All through the by-ways of Belgium the fatherless children are crying—  
Fatherless, motherless children, with great eyes dumbly imploring.  
Blank, dull fear, as they stumble astray, 'mid the dead and the dying.

Fair-haired, moon-faced infants, adrift in the furious weather—  
Staring stolidly forth, aghast at the riddle of things—  
Pining their plaintive cries for home, how they huddle together!

Blameless babies, caught in the clash of Iscariot kings!  
Children for sale—yes, free for the asking to all who will take one—  
Threefold orphaned waifs; and they might have been yours or mine!

If by chance God hath no hell, then I say He will make one—  
So be the children of Belgium avenged with a vengeance divine!

Headstrong prince, or medallion'd duke, or helmeted knight—  
Driven indeed by the aweless forces of Fate if you will—  
Wise in their own conceit, they are whirled by intelligence wiser

Into the jaws of that doom which yawns to receive them still!  
All through the by-ways of Belgium, the fatherless children are crying—  
Fatherless, motherless children with great eyes dumbly imploring.

Blank, dull fear, as they stumble astray, 'mid the dead and the dying!  
—William Hurd Hillier, in N. Y. Sun.

## THE EMBATTLED EDITORS.

If all the belligerent editors in this country could be mobilized and put into action, what a battle there would be! What carnage, slaughter and bloodshed! What glorious victory! What lasting peace!

There is the San Francisco Argonaut, bristling with fierce desire to settle the Mexican question—writhing with anguished humiliation at the attitude of the United States; proclaiming with bitter emphasis that the American people are awakening to the enormity of their crime in the matter of their government's treatment of Mexico. And now the New York Independent bursts forth as follows, in a signed editorial with a border around it:

"Fumes of fire are dropped from the clouds on undefended towns and cities. The United States is silent. Deadly mines are strewn on the high seas. The United States is silent. Buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charity are razed to the ground. The United States is silent. Seven millions stand emaciate in Belgium. The Hague conventions are thrown into the scrap basket. The United States is silent. But—the dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests! It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilization of the world."

It is a big contrast, truly—to protect the civilization of the world! From the Christian Era to the present day, according to statisticians and historians, there have been less than 20 years without a war. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century nearly seven billion men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history—a number nearly equal to five times the present estimated population of the globe.

As for protecting the civilization of the world, our country will do well to keep out of war and to handle such troubles of its own as strikes, riots, high cost of living, prosecutions under the Mann Act, and the like. We are none too civilized ourselves.—Southern Lumberman.

## NATIVES OF ALASKA.

According to the Government statistics, the natives of Alaska are about 26,000 in number and they are spread over more than 350,000 or 390,000 square miles of the territory. Their small settlements extend along 10,000 miles of coast and on both sides of the Yukon River and its tributaries for a distance of more than 2,500 miles. One of the supervision districts contains a full 100,000 square miles, the others average more than 65,000 square miles each. Of the natives of Alaska, approximately 11,000 belong to six tribes of Indians in southeastern and southern Alaska, and in the valley of the Yukon. About 11,000 are Eskimos on the western and northwestern coasts, along the Behring Sea, the Behring Straits and the Arctic Ocean. Something more than 3,000 are Aleuts and mixed races through the Aleutian Islands.—Christian Herald.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The Department of Agriculture is busily engaged in the campaign of increased agricultural production which is being prosecuted this winter in all provinces. It is under the direction of Mr. C. C. James, Commissioner of Agriculture, who is co-operating with the provincial authorities. Meetings are being held in all the important agricultural centres and the farmers will be urged to increase their crops next season in view of the greatly increased demand to be caused by the war. The highest prices are assured and with agriculture, the staple industries of the country, prosperous and flourishing good effects are bound to follow.—Canadian Miller and Cerealist.

## POOR OLD MEXICO.

In Mexico there has been a great deal of hard fighting. There also have been many executions. In four days 155 men, a majority of them former officers of the Federal army, were put to death. Gutierrez, the Provisional President of Mexico, has been warned that no Mexican Government responsible for so barbarous a policy can hope for recognition at Washington. A convention was to have been held January 1 to elect a President, but it was postponed. It was admitted, however, that Gutierrez "must go." There has been a great deal of "going" in Mexico and not much getting anywhere.—Southern Lumberman.

## FURTHER NORTH.

All nations will envy the courage, ingenuity, and endurance that gave the Stars and Stripes the right to fly furthest north; but none will grudge the success—least of all Britain, whose sailors and men of science have found and named a hundred places in the eternal ice, and whose record is not the less glorious that it does not carry with it the blue ribbon of Arctic exploration.—Manchester Guardian.

## The Day's Best Editorial!

## THE MADDEST TIME FOR A STRIKE.

It will seem to a great many plain, ordinary people with homespun minds and modest ideas of anybody's rights in this difficult world, that the man who throws up his job in times like the present because the pay isn't as high as he would like deserves to have no job and no pay.

There are 2,000 men on The Sun's bread line every day who have no job and no pay. There are said to be 200,000 men without jobs in New York city. According to well sustained reports the number of the unemployed throughout the country would run far into seven figures. Truly blessed is he who has work and pay while so many of his fellows are idle and living either on their savings or on charity.

What a time to select for demanding an increase of wages! What a time to strike! Can anything be a greater proof of the blind, insensate folly of some labor leadership?—New York Sun.

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## AN ELECTRIC DINNER.

Several New York electric men went out to Toledo to attend an electric Christmas dinner given by the Toledo Edison & Light Co., and they have not yet quit talking about the affair.

From start to finish everything was done by electricity, showing how rapid has been the advance in the manufacture of various domestic appliances. There were no ordinary place cards but, when it was announced that dinner was served, a little electric sign bearing the initials of the man who was to sit at that place, flashed up at each place. An electric soup dish, and electric steak broiler, electric chafing dish and an electric cigar lighter were at each place. Each man cooked his own soup in his individual dish, broiled his steak on an individual grill and other food was prepared in individual chafing dishes.

There was an individual percolator for the coffee and the potatoes were baked in electric ovens, cigars were lighted by individual electric cigar lighters and as fitting finale a photograph of the guests was taken by an electric flashlight.—Wall Street Journal.

## FARM INTENSIVELY NOW.

Most important of all the reasons why intensive farming has been so seldom practiced in this country is that the farmers have not been forced to do their farming in that way. If land were as scarce in proportion to the population in this country as it is, for example, in Denmark, there would be intensive farming on all of it that was worth putting a plow into, just as there is now in Denmark, where it is hard to buy farm land at any price. American farmers have not had to farm intensively, and they have not done so. It is going to be a very long time yet, too, before intensive farming will be forced upon them by the scarcity of land, but there are many reasons why every farmer should stop thinking about the vast acreage that is not under cultivation, and confine his attention to the acreage that is in his possession and handle it as though there were no more to be had.—Savannah Morning News.

## A QUAIN POLITICIAN.

Lord Sherbrooke, whose widow has just died, was physically one of the quainest men who ever rose to eminence in English politics. Mr. H. Preston-Thomas, who served under Sherbrooke in the Education Department, declares him as "half-blind and almost an albino. His appearance, with his white hair, massive white eyebrows and pink complexion, was remarkable. He was known in the House of Commons as the Whitehead Turpentine. He generally rode a white horse of uncertain temper, but he was also one of the earliest men to take a bicycle, and I often saw him careering about London on this, despite his defective eyesight."—London Chronicle.

## EUROPE'S NEED OF RUSSIA.

It is fortunate that circumstances have drawn Russia Europeanward, for Europe needs Russia as Russia needs Europe. Especially is it fortunate not only for Russia and England, but for the world, that England has found it to her advantage to join hands with Russia, England, whose life is a world life, can, if she will, become the great door-opener for the Russian people. England, the advanced one, become the tutor of Russia, the backward. It is to be hoped that England realizes her great opportunity.—The Century.

## ENGLAND'S EFFORT.

England is evidently determined to put an invincible army into the field. Having broken all records for enlistment within the short period since the war began, there is now strong talk of resorting to conscription in order to bring all available young men of the kingdom to the colors. It is maintained, with some show of reason, that it is an injustice to the volunteers that thousands of less patriotic men should escape service.—Buffalo Commercial.

## UNDER REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

With banks going "bust," trust companies liquidating; business firms by the score going bankrupt; children going hungry to school; families starving; relief work for bare bread and board; men by the thousand unable to obtain work; the chief justice and the attorney-general swapping billingsgate; British Columbia is indeed a happy, happy land.—British Columbia Federationist.

## WONDERS OF THE SLAV.

For centuries the Slav has lived and, so far as the rest of the world is concerned, still lives just beyond the horizon. There is about him something of the wonder with which our forefathers regarded the periborens, something of the awe with which dwellers in valleys look upon high mountains upon the Alps or the Himalayas.—The Century.

## U.S. STEEL'S ADVANCE DUE TO COVER

Traders Will Await Quarterly Statement Before Taking on New Commitments

## STRENGTH IN SEABOARD

Reflected Improved Conditions in the South Atlantic Out of Better Cotton Prices—Auction Made Another High Figure.

New York, January 26.—Towards the end of the first hour the market quieted, but prices held firm and the opinion was expressed in conservative quarters that the market had discounted unfavorable quarterly statement by the U. S. Steel Corporation.

It was rumored that Pennsylvania was making arrangements for the sale of a substantial block of \$100,000,000 bonds, which stockholders will be authorized at the annual meeting in March. Improvement in business conditions in the South resulting from the rise in cotton prices was reflected in an increase of strength in Seaboard 170, the stock selling up 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Cuba-American Sugar common sold up 8 1/2 to 4 1/2, the minimum price established by exchange committee is 32.

New York, January 26.—A very satisfactory degree of strength was displayed by the market during early afternoon, considering that business was dull as a result of the determination of traders to await statement of the Steel Corporation before entering into new commitments. U. S. Steel advanced to 57 1/2, the rise being due to covering by a few shorts.

Pittsburgh Coal stocks were strong, the common ranging a point to 18 1/2, and the preferred gaining by selling up to 8 1/2. The rise was based on prospective stimulation of the soft coal business by an industrial revival.

Attention responded to the statement of December earnings by a rise to a level above 96, the highest far reached on the present movement.

## NEW YORK STOCK SALES.

New York, January 26.—Sales stocks, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., to-day, 118,331; Monday, 134,650; Friday, 27,865.

Bonds—To-day, \$1,851,000; Monday, \$1,712,550; Friday, \$3,392,300.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.				
Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.
Am. Cop. ....	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
B. Sugar ....	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Can. ....	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Car. E. ....	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
T. & T. ....	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	120 1/2
Wire ....	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
A. T. & S. E. ....	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
J. & O. ....	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Steel R. ....	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Brooklyn R. T. ....	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Can. Pacific ....	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Leather ....	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ohio ....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
S. St. P. ....	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Can. ....	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Gas ....	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Electric ....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Corp. ....	144 1/2	145	144 1/2	144 1/2
Met. ....	117	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
St. ....	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Val. ....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rich Valley ....	138	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Can. Pacific ....	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Cons. ....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
York Cen. ....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
N. H. H. ....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pacific ....	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
R. R. ....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Cons. ....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Island ....	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
Pd. ....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Pacific ....	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Railway ....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
St. Paul ....	121 3/4	122 1/2	121 3/4	122 1/2
Robt. ....	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Union ....	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Cons. ....	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Upper ....	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2