

THE CHARTERED BANKS

## The Bank of Montreal

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL (all paid-up) .. \$14,400,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.... .... $422,689.98$

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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Alliston, Ont. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Toronto, } \\ \text { Almonte, Ont. }\end{array} \\ \text { Queen St. }\end{array} \begin{aligned} & \text { Bridgewater, } \\ & \text { Canso, N.S. }\end{aligned}$
 Bowmanville,
Brantford, Ont. "، Ont. Bk. Br. "Ont. Bk. Br. Lunenth End.
Brat. Brockville, Ont.
Chatham, Ont.
Trenton, ont.

 Deseronto, Ont. W werford, Ont. Altona, Man. Eglinton,
Fenelon Falls,
Ft. Wiliam, Ookshire, Que. Cand
Candon, Man.
Colta.
 Hamilton, Lake Megantic, Lethbridge, Al. Sherman Av. Levis, Que. Pue Portage la
 "A Ont. Bk. Br. . "O Ont Bk Br Raymond, Alt.

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Yount Forest, } 0 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Se. Anne de } \\ \text { Bellevue, }\end{array} \\ \text { Newmarket, } 0 . & \text { Fort Rouge. } \\ \text { St. Henri }\end{array}$
 "O Ont. Bk. Br. Quebec, Que,
Paris, Ont.
Perth Ont. Perth, Ont.
"
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { "Ont. Bk. Br. } & \text { Andorver, N.B. } & \text { New Denver, B. } \\ \text { Picton, Ont. } & \text { Andor } \\ \text { Bathurst, N.B. } & \text { New Westmin- }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Port Arthur, O. } & \text { Bathurst, N.B. } & \text { Chatham, N.B. } \\ \text { ster, } \\ \text { Port Hope, Ont. } & \text { B. } & \text { Edmunston N. }\end{array}$

 Yonge St. Br. Shediac, N.B. Vernon, Ave. B.C
" Ont. Bk. Br. Woodstock, ${ }^{\text {We. }}$.

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St. John's, Bank of Montreal.
Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
in great britain:
London, Bank of Montreal, 46, 47, Thread-
needle St., E.C., F. W. Taylor, Man.
in the united states New York-R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane,

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bankers in great britain: London-The Bank of England. London-The Onion of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. Lon-London-The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool-TThe Bravk of Liverpool, Etd. Lid.
Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

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mere, in N.
Boston-The Merchants Marine Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo-The Tatio

The Bank of British North America
 Rest. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,2 38,666.6
Head Office, 5 Gracechurch st., London, E.C. 4,866,666.66 A. G. Wallis, Secretary. W. S. Goldby, Manage COURT OF DIRECTORS
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { J. H. Brodie } & \text { R. H. Glyn } & \text { F. Lubbock } \\ \text { E. A. Hoare } & \text { C. W. Tomkinso }\end{array}$ J.H.M.Campbell H. J. B. Kendall C. W. Tomkinso
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Duck Lake,Sask.
Estevan, Sask.
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Rosthern, Sask.
St. John, N. B. St. John-Union St,
Toronto, Ont. Toronto-
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Vietoria, B.C. Weston, Ont.
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Chesley, Chesley,
Delhi,
Dundalk, Dundalk,
Dundas,
Dinne Dundas,
Dunnville,
Ethel, Etherdwich,
For $\begin{array}{cc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Neustadt, } \\ \text { New Hamburg, }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Toronto Junc. } \\ \text { Wingham }\end{array}\end{array}$ Ningara Falls, S. What HEWAT
 Rradwardine, Ma Kenton, Man. Roland, Man,
Rrandon, Maa. Kinlarney, Man. Saskatoon, S'
 Rrandon, Man. Manther, Man. Swan Lake, Man.
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RIm Creek, Man. Moind
Noose Jaw, Sask. Winnipeg,「rancis, Saenk. Morden, Man. Mrain. Exchange BRITISH COLUMBIA
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Renk. St. LLuis. Third Natconal Bank.-San
Wrancisco, Crocker-Woolvorth National Bank Prancisco, Crocker-Woolworth Na
Pittsburg, Mellon National Bart.

THE CHARTERED BANKS
The MOLSONS BANK
corporated by Act of Parliament, 185
Cspital Paid up .. \$3,305,840
Reserve Fund
$3,305,840$
board of directors
Wm. Molson Macpherson. Vïe President.
S. H. Ewing ... .. .. .. Vresident.
W. M. Ramsay,
H. Markland Moleon, Lt.Col. F. C. Henshaw.

Wm. C. McIntyre. Manager.
A. D. Dumes ELLIOT, General Mord, Chief Inspector and Supter
A. D. Durnford, Chief Inspector and Supt.
Branches; W. H. Draper, Inspector
W. W. L. Chipman \& J. H. Campbell, Assist.

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| alberta. LIST OF | BRANCHES: |
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| manitoba. | Trast End Branch. |
| MANITOBA. Winnipeg. | Toronto. Queen St Weat Br. |
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| Aylmer. | Waterloo. |
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| Chesterville. | QUEBEC. |
| Clinton. | Arthabaska. |
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| Dutton. | Drummondville. |
| Exeter. | Fraserville \& Riv. du |
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| Hamilton. | Knowlton. |
| - Market | Lachine Lo |
| Hensall. | Montreal. |
| Highgate. | "، St. James Street. |
| Iroguois. | Market and |
| Kingsville. | Harbor Branch. |
| London. | St. Henri Branch. |
| Meaford. | "St. Catherine St. Br |
| Merlin. | Quebec. |
| Morrislurg, | Richmond |
| $r$ h Williamshurg. | Sorel. |
| Norwich. | Ste. Flavie Station. |
| Oitawa. | Ste. Therese de |
|  | Blainville, Que. |

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exchange., Commercial Letters of Credit and
Travellers, Circular Travellers' Circular
all parts of the world.
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WM. H. BEATTY... Robert Reford
Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P Albert E. Gooderham $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Robert Meighen. } & \text { Albert E. Goode } \\ \text { William Stone. } & \text { Nicholas Bawlf. }\end{array}$ William Stone.
DUNCAN COULSON Duncan Coulson
. General Manager.


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Allandale
Aurra,
Berlin,
Bradford
Bratfor
Brantford.
Brockville,
Ben
Burford
Cardinal,
Cole
Cobourg,
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Coldwater,
Collingwod,
Copper
Copper Clifi
Creemore
Dorchester
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Galt,
Gananoque,
Hattings

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London,
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London North,
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Waterloo,
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Rondon, Eng.-The London City and Midland
New York-National Bank of
Chicago-First National Bank.
Automatic Flevator Wanted.

## at Lewest "Up-to-Date Figure.

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132 8t. James street


## BANK

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4,500,000
President. cdonald.
Gooderham Bawlf.
coulson 1 Manager.
aterloo,
QUEBEC Ontreal.
5 Offic aisonneuve,
t. St. Charle aspe. MANITOBA.
artwright, ilot Mound
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orkton,

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Paid-up Capital, - \$10,000,000 Rest,

## HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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## The Sovereign Bank

 of canada.Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.
Head Office, 28 King St., West, TORONTO, Ont.
79 BRANCHES IN CANADA
Paid -up Capital.... $\$ 3.000,000$
Total Assets . . ....22,500,000 NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST
Exporters of Grain, Hay. Cat tle, Butter, Cheese or other pro ducts will find the Bank ready to facilitate their transactions.
Exchange on the United States Great Britain, the Continent \& other points bought and sold.
Special Facilities for handling American Business.

Prompt Attention and best terms guaranteed.

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1-2 TO 4-5 Horse-Power
Made by the Canadian General Electric Co., of Toronto.
Has been in use only about three months
Will be sold considerably under martei price.

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## THE CHARTERED BANES.

## Uaion Bank of Canada

## Established, 1865

head office .. .. ..QUEBEC.
Capital Paid-up.
$\$ 3,000,000$
Rest.
1,600,000

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E.
J.
T.
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H. ..
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Vibert .. .. Assistant Inspector.
P. Vibert.................. Assistant Inspector.

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wick, Fort wick, Fort William, Haileybury, Hastings,
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land, Plantagenet, Roseneath, Ruthven, Shel-
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worth, Westwood, Wheatley, Wiarton, Winchester. |
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.-Vancouver
Agents and Correspondents at all important Gnited States.

The Standard Bank of Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Capital Authorized by Act of Parliament
$\$ 2,000,000$
Capital Paid-up
$1,540,420$
Reserve Fund.
1,640,420
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
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Bank
Mo
Bank. York - Imp Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank.
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## The Dominion Savings

\& Investment Society masonic temple building. LONDON, CANADA.

## Capital Subseribed

Total Assets, 81 lat Dee., 1900 2,272,000.83 T. [. PURDON, K.C., Pres. I Nath. MILLS, Mgr.

## The BANK OF OTTAWA

 Capital Authorized .. .. .. .. $\$ 3,000,000$ Capital Paid-up. . .. .. .. .. $\$ 3,000,000$ Rest \& Undivided Profits .. ../ \$3,236,51\& BOARD OF DIRECTORS.GEORGE HAY, President,
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H. K. Fgan, J. B. Fraser,

John Mather, Denis Murphy
George H. Perley, M.P.
Gcorge Burn, General Manager.
D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager. Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie FIFTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
Correspordents in every banking town is Canada, and throughout the world.
This Bank gives prompt attention to al banking business entrusted to it.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

## Traders Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AU'THORIZED
.\$5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$4,322,000
REST. \$1,900,000
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H. S. STRATHY, ..............eneral Manager. STUART STRATHY.. Assistant General Manager. N. T. HILLARY.. .. Superintendent of Branches.

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|  | Hamiton, | Sast. Mary's, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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| Beeton, | Hepworth, | Sarni |


Brownsville,
Kincrara,
Kincardine,
Siningfield.
Stettler, Alta,
Calgary, Alta., Leamington,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cargill, } & \text { Namington, } \\ \text { Cliford, } & \text { Massey, } \\ \text { Nen }\end{array}$

| Cliford, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | North Bay, | St |
| D.at | Norwich, | , |
| East Toront | Orillis. | Thamegford |

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { East Toronto } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Norwich, } \\ \text { Orillia. }\end{array} \\ \text { Edmanton, Altastack } & \text { Tavistock, } \\ \text { Ethamesford, }\end{array}$

| Edmonton, Alta |
| :---: |
| Elmira, |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Elora, } & \text { Owen Sound. } \\ \text { Embro, } & \text { Paisley, Ont. }\end{array}$

Fort WHlliam, Regina, Sask., Windeorirk, Man. Glencoe. $\begin{gathered}\text { Ridgetown. Winnipeg, } \\ \text { Grand } \\ \text { Vallev. Ripley. }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{c}\text { rand } \\ \text { Guelph, }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Ripley. } \\ \text { Rockwonn }\end{array}\end{array}$
Winnina,
Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland
Now York-The American Exchange Nat. Bant:
THE DOMINION BANK head office, toronto, canada. Capital Paid-up, $\$ 3,600,000$ Perve Fund and Undivided
Profits,
Deposits by the Public, - 35,000,000 Total Assets,
E. B. OSLER, M.P. . . . . . President WILMOT D. MATTHEWS .. .. Vice-Pre A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE,
W. R. BROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS,

JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A. A. M. NANTON,
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CHARTERED BANKS

## Royal Barık of Canada

CAPITAL PAID-UP. .. .. .. $\$ 3,900,000$ reserve. .. .. .. .. .. .. $\$ 4,390,000$
Head Office, - - Montreal.

 Hon. D. Mackeen, Jamee Redmond, Esq., W. H. Thorne, Esq.
E. L. PEASE, GEN. MANAGER
W. B. Torrance. .. .. Supt. of Branches.

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Cornwerl. Ont
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Dorchester
Durban, Man.
D. Edmonton, Alta.
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Guybboro, N.s. Halifite, N.S. Hanover, Ont. ngersoll, Ont. Ladner, B.i.
ipton, sask

Maitland, N.S.


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Moose Jaw, Sask.
Niagara Falls, Ont. Otawa, Ont,
Ottawa.
Saink Ottawa, Bank at.
Otamw, Market Br
Pemer Pembroke, ont.
Peterborough. ${ }^{2}$ ont. Peterboroung.
Picton, N.s.
Plumas Man Plumas, Man.
Port Essington, b.c.
P. Port Essington, B.C.
Port Hawkenhro.
Port Moody, B. C . Port Moody, B,
Rexton, ..
Ross.
Roshn
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St. John's, Nid. St. Pal
Sackville,
P. M. Btreal Sackville, N. B .
Shubenacadie.
Summerside, Summerside,
Sydney.
Tob.
Toronto loose Jaw, Sask. $\begin{gathered}\text { Wininipeg, N. N. } \\ \text { Woodstock, N. }\end{gathered}$ Gegos. Havana, Havana-Guliano Cardenas, ClenMatanzas, sanniago de Cuba
New York Agency, 68 Wiliam Street. CORRESPONDENIS THROCGHOUT the WORLD

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With over SIXTY BRANCH OFFICES in the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
We offer facilities possessed by NO OTHER
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important territory.

Branches in Manitoba, alberta and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Correspondents all over the world.

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CANADIAN JOURNAL of COMMERCR Montreal.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
-Ottawa clearing house total for week nding July 18, 1907, $\$ 3,219,922$; corresponding week last $\$ 3,217,350$.
-The C.P.R. is being prosecuted before the Supreme Court of Manitoba for violation of the Lord's Day act.
-Free mail delivery has not been inaugurated at Windsor because the lettercarriers appointed refuse to work at the regular wages.
-Plans for the new Grand Trunk station and million-dollar hotel in Ottawa have been filed with the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.
-The parole officer of the Department of Justice, says: Of the three hundred prisoners allowed out on parole last year only one broke faith and had to have the privilege cancelled.
--Imports into Great Britain for the month of June, 1907, show for the first time in many months a plecrease, amounting to $\$ 355,025$. Exports, however, continue to increase, showing a gain of \$12.359.410 over the corresponding month last year. For the six months ending June 30 , imports gained $\$ 139,078$, 735 and experts. $\$ 128,619,76 i 5$.
-The American Railway Clearing Honse, which for eight months has been trying to perfect a pool of all freight cars in the country, is in process of disintegration. The Chicago and Alton Railroad, which was one of the strongest advocates of the car pooling scheme at the outset, will withdraw from it. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Panl Road has already withdrawn, and many of the big roads in the East and West have determined to alandon the project. The organization has failed in its prime object to insure each road having on its own rails all the time the number of cars owned by it. It has failed to do this lecanse it had no power to penalize the roads for disobeying its mandates beyond the imposition of the established rate of rental per diem.
-On the whole, the l.s. fire-mulerwriting business has been sailing on stormy seas during the past six months. The days of sunshine have been rare. Not only have the losses been disturbingly great, but the legislatures of varions States have enacted laws that are designed to hamper and embarrass fire ineurance companies. In periods of stress and times of heavy drain upon the underwriting treasury the superiority of the strong, established and reliable companies which have resources sufficient to meet any emergency is clearly demonstrated. Unless the showing made dnring the last half of the year is much better that that made during the first six months the volume of fire losses for 1907 is fated to assume grim pro-portions.-Hartford Weekly Times.
--Representatives of the meat-packing industry and the transportation companies met in the office of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. July 17, to consider the suggested regulations under the Meat Packing Act of last session, which are to become operative on September 3. Among those present were Messrs. Matthews, Smail, and Blackwell, of Toronto; Laing, of Montreal; Dr. Dyson, representing the United States Packers' Association, and representatives of the Montreal Shipping Federation, the Grand Trunk, C.P.R. and Canadian Northern. In the main the regulations were approved. Some amendments were suggested, and these will be considered by the department. A meeting of the fruit and vegetable canners will be held in Ottawa shortly on the same business.
-New inventions.--For the bencfit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs Marion \& Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada and Washington, D. C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm : - Ls. Philippe Therriault, Bonfield. Ont., Can Opener; Reginald H. Tye, Goderich, Ont., Trousers' Hanger ; Edmond Beaudette, Montreal, Que., Incandescent Lamp Sup-
port; Messrs McDonald and Salter, North Side Boularderie, C. B, Hair Dresser and Trimmer; Isaie Frechettu, Montreal, Que., Comb; Joseph C. Locke, West:nount Que., Horse Shoe Creaser; Georges Trottier, Montreal, Que., Street Cars; Messrs Bedard \& Samson, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., Process and composition for finishing leather.
--The trade returns of the Dqminion for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, show total imports of $\$ 95,553,777$, an increase of $\$ 14,500,909$, or over twenty per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1906-7. The customs revenue for the same period was $\$ 14,870,266$, an increase of $\$ 2.059 .895$. For the month of June alone the imports were $\$ 33,943,187$, an increase of $\$ 2,597,919$. Exports, on the other hand, show a considerable fhlling off, for the three months. The exports totalled $\$ 48,70 \pi, 815$, a decrease of $\$ 13,364,005$, as compared with the first quarter of 1906-7. Of this decrease $\$ 8.416 .303$ was for the month of June. The aggregate trade of the Dominion for the three months, exclusive of coin and bullion, was $\$ 154,261,592$, an increase of $\$ 1,136,904$ over the same period of 1906-7.

- Three of the six companies incorporated this, week under letters patent háve their headquarters at Montreal, as follows:-H. Levy and Sons (Ltd.), with a capital stock of $\$ 199,900$. Dillons Limited, with a capital stock of $\$ 49$, 000. Standard Coal and Shipping Co. (Ltd.), with a capital stock of $\$ 150,000$. Other companies chartered are:-R. Forbes Co. (Ittl.), with head office at Hespeler. Ont., and capital stock of $\$ 1000.000$. Missisquoi Marble Co. (Ltd.), with head office at Phillipsburg. Que., and a capital stock of $\$ 500,000$. Car Scale Co. (Ltd.), with head office at Windsor Mills, Que., and a capital stock of $\$ 100,000$. Supplementary letters patent authorize the Woods Limited to increase its capital stock frofn $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 500,000$, and to acquire the business, property and liabilities of Woods Western Limited.
- Writing under date of June 11 from Christiania, U. S. Consil Henry Bordewich says:-The cod fisheries on the Finmarken coast. where the winter cod fisheries are brought to their termination, have given exceptionally rich returns. The yaurs catch for the whole of Norway now amounts to 46,200,000 fish. This is above the general average, and it is the best return for any one year since 1904. The marketable products for 1907 were̊: codfish. split, salted, and rock dried, 29,200 000; stockfish, round, unsalted, air-dried cod. 16,000,000; medicinal cod liver oil, 44,800 barrels; other cod liver oil, 20,000 barrels; rocs, 36,000 barrels. The year's catch of spring herring on the west coast was 800,000 crans (barrels). Quite large quantities of this are marketed fresh in England. It is sent there frozen and packed in boxes. Prices obtained have ruled ruinously low. These summer fisheries for salmon, mackerel, halibut, ling. and a variety of other kinds are progressing under favourable auspices.
-Because the price of platinum has increased $\$ 2.50$ an ounce in a month manufacturers of diamond jewellery, plates for artificial teeth and electrical and photographic supplies are dis-
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was the bending of tine particles of small coal with about 8 to 10 per cent of pitch under steam heat and subjecting it to great compression. But now a revolution in the manufacture is at hand and the future of the trade seems to be very en couraging. Patent rights for the new method have been secured in every comutry producing coal and manufaturing briquettes. The basis of the new mannfacture is a combination plant, which atmits of the use of tar instead of pitch, with heat supplied largely by means of furnace gases instead of steam. The price of tar is about $\$ 5.50$ per ton against pitch. at $\$ 8.52$ per 1 om, while only 5 per cent of tar is used against 9 per cent of pitcl. The use of pitch involyes great labor in handling, being a solid when not under manufacture, while tar, being always liquid. can be pumped or piped practically automatically all the way from the gas works to the point of manufacture in the fuel works. Arrangements are being made to erect a very large works at Cardiff, and also in the rarious coal producing districts. As a railroad fuel, expecially for running express trains, it is considered by far the lest of all fuels now in the market, taking efficiency and economy into the account.

The Pliladelphia Ledger says:-If it were possible to ex press within/a single phrase the thought of the average citizen of the United states concerning our great Canadan neighbor, it would infly a certain antount of ignorance and indifference. There has not been arly one in this coantry within more than a generation who seriously retained the notion that used to be prevalent that " Ganada's manifest destiny" was absorption in to the United States. The feeling that, at any rate. Canada was eronomically dependent upon us has been less casy to dispel, and it is only within comparatively recent times that the consciousness has been absorbed by the mass of the American people that a great community was growing up beside us, not wholly indifferent yet fully able to get along without help from us. Perhaps the one fact that has helped to drive this fact home is the realization that Canada is no longer looking to Washington for reciprocity, and the next stage in the process will be the further education of the American people. They will have to learn to appreciate the magnitude of the oppor tunity that was lost in the past when the door for closer com mercial relations was deliberately closed by their representa tives, and they will also come to realize that if there are to be any more intimate exchanges in the future the overtures are just as likely to come from this side of the border as from the other. Wise Canadian statesmen realize just as perfectly as do our own that the destinies of the two English speaking people who occupy the greater part of the North American continent are so closely related that it is of the utmost consequence that misunderstandings and friction shall not arise.

Electrolytic Transformer $\qquad$ Alternating currents are at present used preferably in electric plants, both for power and lighting purposes, and electric energy is usually distributed in Eurcpe to consumers in this kind of current, though for certain special purposes a conversion to continuous current is fond desirable. As the devices constructed for this purposes are far from being satisfactory, endeavours have been made from time to time to design an electrolytic trahsformer based on the principle that in an electrolytic trough comprising an aluminium and a lead electrode. The current will bee allowed to pass only in case the aluminium forms the cathode or negative electrode, while it is arrested in the opposite case by the layer of aluminium oxide formed by the current. A rather promising apparatus embodying the principle was demonstrated a short time ago by its inventor, O. de Faria, before the French Physical Society. The drawbacks inherent in all previons apparatus of the same kind, viz., polarization of the elec trodes and excessive heating of the electrolyte, are eliminated by a convenient choice of the electrodes and liquid. Furthermore an automatical circulation of the electrolyte is obtained by means of convection currents in the liquid mass. Sodium phosphate is used as the electrolyte, and pure commercial aluminium and antimony-lead as electrode mass. Owing to the circulation of the liquid, the temperature cannot exceed certain limits, while any polarization is entirely done away with. The efficiency of the apparatus varies between sixty-five and seventy-five per cent. in watts. The main uses of the apparatus of accumulators and operation of induction coils, are lamps, mercury lamps, continuous current motors, electro-plating plants. ete.
-Our neighbours accross the boarder are not a little worried over the decline in their exports of heef, the canned article, to Europe. The prospects are that when the figures are all in for the last fiscal year the exports will not much exceed 15,000, 000 pounds, while in 1906 the total exports were $64,500,000$ pounds. In the beginning of the year the decljne of exports to Japan was put to the account of the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, but as months went by, it became evident that it was Great Britain which showed the largest falling off, taking less than one-sixth of its purchases of the previous year. The experience is the more disappointing because certain U.S. authorities had been congratulating themselves on the rapid increase of their meat trade. In analyzing the report on trade for 1906, the Washington Bureau said, speaking of corn: "The cause of the reduction in exportation must be looked for at home rather than in foreign demand, and this cause ${ }^{\wedge}$ at home seems to lie in the disposition to transform the corn into meat before sending it abroad. This theory is supported by the fact that the meat exportations have constantly grown during the time in which corn exportations have fallen off. The fact that

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the exportation of meat and dairy products has increased from 133 million dollars in 1896 to 211 million/in 1906, although the consuming population at home has greatly increased meantime and that the corn crop also greatly increased, seems to justify the conclusion that the corn is being exported in the form of meats rather than in its natural state." The exposure of the packing establishments must be taken as the principle cause of the set-back which this growing trade has so suddenly received in the United States, and it is a warning to those who are building a large export business in Canada, says the Man itoba Free Press. - This country has not suffered from the blow which struck the U. S. Our exports of animals and their products during the nine months ending last March reached $\$ 55$. 422,499 , as against $\$ 54,001,355$ during the corresponding period of the previous year. This increase was only the continuation of the marked advance of our meat trade during the last decade. Progress will continue if Canadian packers are careful to protect the high reputation of their products.
$T$ Joln N. Baldwin, general solicitor for the Union Pacific, who returned from the East a few days ago, declares that re cent legislation in western states will affect railroads seriously. Pursuing the subject, Mr. Baldwin says: "The representatives of the railroads, in the East are deeply concerned regarding the greatly adverse conditions which have arisen in the midst of this era of prosperity. Taxes have increased 25 to 25 per cent, material 30 per cent and labor 12 per cent. At the same time freight rates have been cut an average of 15 per cent and passenger rates 33 per cent. It is a condition of affairs that spells ruin. In Nebraska our rates have been cut to such an extent that strictly interstate bus:ness is not remunerative 'But you are paying dividends,' the people say. Yes, we are, but it is our interstate business which earns them. Eighty five per cent of our business is interstate and only 15 per cent is lusiness within this state. But this argument that we are paying dividends is invalid. for the supreme court has said that the state cannot point to interstate business producing profits as an argument for lower rates any more than the carrier can point to its losses on its interstate business to justify higher rates in its interstate business. New York has 160 persons to the square mile. Nebraska has less than 14 to the square mile. In other words, New York has 8,297 miles of railroad, 160 persons to the square mile and 10.8 miles of railroad for each 10 ,000 persons, while Nebraska has 6,411 miles of railroad, 13.89 persons to the square mile, and 60 miles of railroad for each 10,000 persons. Density of population of a country through which a railroad runs, of course, has a great deal to do with the profit of such a railroad. Yet we have the two-cent fare in Ntbraska, while in New York it was considered unfair. The
two-cent fare has been found a failure in Ohio. It will prove the same in Pennsylvania, and others of the states even where the population is comparatively dense. The only thing for the railroads to do is to fight. And the fight will be begun with all possible despatch. Mr. Baldwin denies that any action has been taken by the railroads toward electing a non-Roosevelt man in 1908. Any one who makes a statement of that nature is mistaken or misinformed. He adds: "We are quite busy tending to our 'knitting' now. With all the difficulties that have been thrown in our way we are not in any manner giving any attention to politics."

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES. - On the 8th Prince Edward county was visited by one of the most terrific hail storms of years. In the second and third concessions of Ameliasburg township, hundreds of dollars' worth of damage was done. Neardy all the windows on the west side of the Methodist Church in the village, and many valuable windows in Victoria Church, some miles from the village, were destroyed, and fruit trees suffered to a large extent. The storm broke out shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hail stones picked up after thel storm measured $11 / 2$ inch in dianeter, and waighed over two ounces. Nearly all the hail stones were large ones. The storm was followed by heavy thunder, lightning and rain. The steamer Simla came to Deseronto from Two Harbours, Michigan, last Saturday, with 1,355 tons of iron ore for the Deseronto Iron Co. Her consort the Burma, had 1618 tons of the same in her hold. They cleared for the upper lakes in light trim on the 21st.-On Tuesday the village of Maynooth was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history. Eight buildings were destroyed, the loss amounting to about $\$ 20000$. The fire started in an unoccupied store, and owing to a strong northwest wind the flames spread rapidly. The village was without any fire fighting apparatus. Every building on the north side of the street was burned, and it was only by great efforts that the Presbyterian church was saved. It was on firethree ,times.-For the six months ending June 30, 1907, there were registered ${ }^{\bullet}$ in Deseronto 39 births, 11 marriages and 16 deaths, as compared with 38 births, 7 marriages and 28 deaths during the corresponding period of 1906. - Farmars in this district are into their hay now and the sound of mowers can be heard in every direction.-Great quantities of green peas are being canned at the Napanee factory. The crop is a fine one this year, and with additional and improved machinery, the factory will double its output.-It is said that there are over a dozen cases of typhoid fever in Napanee, all probably traceable to 2 well.-At the Napanee cheese board last week, white sold for 1 lc and coloured for $115-16 \mathrm{c}$.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.
MONTREAL, JULY 26, 1907.

THE BANK STATEMENTS FOR JUNE.
With the June reports of the chartered banks to the Government closes one of the most active early halfyears on record, a condition of things which merely reflects the concurrent briskness of trade generally throughout the Dominion. This is more particularly exemplified by the increase in the item current loans or discounts which shows the remarkable increase of about $\$ 36,000,000$ as compared with January last, and $\$ 85$,000,000 over and above those in June 1906. The increase in discounts during last month alone was $\$ 2,220$,000 . Turning to the circulation, it is not a little sign-ificant-notwithstanding the considerable proportion of notes issued for harvesting purposes which continue in the hands of the public into the month of January-to find an increase - from $\$ 68,219,717$ to $\$ 75,510,402$. This item, instead of diminishing, maintained a steady increase into March, when the notes began to come in rapidly. The falling off of about 51/2 millions in April and May was practically recovered during the month under review, much of it being required to move products usually marketed in the early summer, including portions which had been stored during the winter months. Thus the circulation has advanced again until it is within $\$ 2,900,000$ of the December figure. The increase during the present month is $\$ 4,7 \% 0,000$. May is usually the month of minimum circulation. From that month the tide of bank-note issues begins to rise stead-

> In 1906 The Interest Income and Increase in Assets of THE CANADA LIFE in 1906 were the greatest in the Company's history of sixty years. At the same time both Expense and Lapse Ratios were reduced.

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ily until high-water mark is reached-generally about the end of October.
The difference between the total circulation of $\$ 75$,510,000 in the month of June and the legal limit of $\$ 96,362,000$ (allowing an insignificant amount by special exception), there is a margin of $\$ 20,852,000$ for enlargement as against $\$ 21,708,000$ a year ago. This margin is by no means much more than will be needed. Should it all disappear, as it doubtless practically may --if the reports of the crops lately furnished by one of our leading banks and one of the great railway companies prove to be all that is desired-the provision for meeting such an emergency may have to be resorted to. Probably there could be no more striking proof of the progress and prosperity of the country.

Deposits on demand show a shrinkage of 2 millions during the month; but on the other hand, deposits payable after notice (interest-bearing) show an increase of 4 millions. There is an average increase for the six months of $\$ 10,765,000$. It will be seen that the net increase in deposits is close on that of commercial discounts. - Call loans for June in Canada àre less by $\$ 405,000$; those outside Canada have advanced 3 millions. Current loans outside Canada are 2 millions less.
A comparison of the bank deposits of the present day with those in June, 1897, is recommended to cer-

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tain economists and others who seem to regard the fiscal policy of Canada with disfavour as tending to obstruct the growth and prosperity of the country. The percentage of increase since June, 1897, is $3221 / 2$; the increase since June, 1896, is 353 per cent.

The total liabilities of all the banks as furnished in the June statement show an advance of $\$ 3,800,000$; the assets show an increase of $\$ 7,272,000$.

The detailed comparative tables, occupying two pages elsewhere, will commend themselves to those who desire to follow the fluctuations which each bank contributes towards the principal items in the monthly returns furnished to the government.-The changes made in reorganizing the Sovereign Bank do not appear in the June returns.

The usual comparative table, summarising the grand totals for the last two months, a year ago and ten years ago, is subjoined:

## the bank statement

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Call loans outside Canada..... 55,298,873 $\quad 52,281,678 \quad 58,476,822 \quad$....Current loans in Canada.... ..586,930,448 584,707,880 501,621,979 208,527,690 Current loans outside Canada... $23,388,259$ 25,412,267 $33,159,245$ Loans to Govt. of Canada... Loans to Prov. Govts. $\ldots \ldots$..... $1,833,676 \quad 1,645,995 \quad 1,410,876 \quad 1,427,009$ Overdue debts.... .. .. .. .. $3,559,069$ 3,312,459 1,691,553 $3,534,163$ R. E. besides bk. premises .... $972,442 \quad 853, \$ 25 \quad 843,693 \quad 1,991,169$ Mortgages on real estate .. .. $356,209 \quad 370,872 \quad 436,400 \quad 511,294$ Bank premises.. .. .. .. .... 15,939,081 15,778,215 12,460,214 / $5,587,046$ Other assets.. .. .. .. .. .. 8,404,849 8,151,742 $9,191,501 \quad 1,959,974$

Total assets.... .. .. .. ....958,342,255 $951,059,950 \quad 861,602,330 \quad 335,203,890$
Loans to directors \& their firm. $11,432,255 \quad 11,472,759 \quad 8,924,270 \quad 7,787,674$ Av. specie for month.. .. .. 23,785,288 $22,529,339 \quad 20,257,878 \quad 8,702,067$ Av. Dom. notes for month.... $43,596,736 \quad 44,105,112 \quad 38,130,405 \quad 150$ Grt'st. circulation in month $/ . .76,461,356 \quad 75,503,009 \quad 69,749,643 \quad 33,070,121$

## Warrants and the iron trade.

One has not far to see in order to account for the present rather spiritless state of the iron trade. This is the more surprising in the midst of a condition in general business more active than even was foreshadowed at the beginning of the present year, and in which there appear little signs of abatement. But business men do not require to have it pointed out to them that much of our steady-going prosperity is 'due to the enormous numbers of immigrants seeking a home in our almost illimitable fertile prairies and other lands, men who bring with them considerable amounts, of money, much of which is spent in the purchase of commodities which have but a remote kinship to the heavier classes of merchandize. Although the construction of the great new transcontinental railway, on the progress of which all Canadian men of business rely as a balance wheel for some few years to come, has not as yet entered upon its more vigorous efforts, there is already a considerable quantity of money being put into circulation which finds its way into the pockets of producers and storekeepers. .The turn of the iron and steel men is approaching.

While leisurely surveying the position of a trade which, with its many ramifications, has always been looked upon as the barometer of business activity, it is interesting to look beyond and take heed to the opinions of those who sit at almost the vortex of affairs. One of the significant signs of the times is the recent drop in Cleveland (Eng.) pig-iron to $\$ 13.20$. The reduction of Cumberland hematite warrants to $\$ 18.24$ with the speculative influence removed, and nothing but legitimate demand from steel men to the fore, merits some attention. The stock of number 3 Cleveland ordinary in the Middlesbro' warrant stores has been subjected to daily withdrawals until it is now in round figures only 280,000 . The whole stock of pig-iron in the Enited Kingdom is down to 295,000 tons, as against 622,000 at the close of 1906, and with 787,500 at the end of 1905.

Shortly after the close of the famous Cleveland corner in 1905 the stock of No. 3 Cleveland iron in the Middlesbro' warrant store was about 700,000 tons. "It is now only about one-third of that quantity, and yet there is a larger trade demand for it now than there was then. At that time, however, warrants were relatively higher than prices in the open market, and it paid
makers to put their iron into store. For some time past it has paid to take iron out of store to meet shipping orders." But warrants which not very many weeks ago were as high as $\$ 15.24$, are now only $\$ 13.68$. And yet when 55 s was marked as the price for settlement by the Cleveland corner, it was stigmatised as an extravagant figure. And so it was at the time, for immediately after the enforced settlement the price of warrants fell to $\$ 10.80$, and remained for a considerable time in the region of the forties.
When the stock rose as/the bull corner proceeded in 1904-5, it was hailed by the bears as an indication of coming weakness. The makers, as the Economist says, "could not stand under such a stock, and the trade could not consume half-a-million tons of Cleveland foundry iron in in addition to the current make. But not only has the market been able to stand under the stock-it has risen against it. And the trade has consumed the half-million tons and all the make besides. And now the cry is raised that the stock is getting to alarmingly low dimensions, and that the visible supplies of pig-iron are at a dangerously low figure." The visible supply now is larger than it was when the upward movement in pigiron began in 1904. It is also a fact that the stock is a good deal lower now than it was when Cleveland warrants were at $\$ 15.24$.
"The advance in iron last year was in, consequence of the abnormal American demand, accompanied by an augmented (ierman demand." Both demands have continued for an unexpectedly long time, so that in the five months of the year expiring with May 30th there were shipped from the U.K. to Germany $150,15 \mathcal{D}^{-}$tons, as against $\% 9,868$ tons in the corresponding portion of last year; to Holland (largely for Germany), 87,801 tons, as against 84,033 tons; to Belgium (also largely for Germany), 58,100 tons, as against $48,82 \gamma$ tons ; to the United States no less than 262,269 tons, as against 96 ,$32 \%$ tons in the corresponding period. During May itself the pace of increase to Germany direct was kept up, but the shipments via Holland and Belgium fell off, and those to América only increased by 5,000 tons, ass compared with the corresponding month. During June the shipments both to Germany and America have been considerable, and the month's totals will prove large, but these shipments have been all, or nearly all, against costracts booked earlier in the year.

Charters to take away stuff already bought are heard of, but there is no word of many new orders, at all events, for forward shipment. "From Germany comes a report that the iron and steel trades there are becoming unsettled, that there is a less hopeful feeling as regards the near future, and that while makers are well sold for the next two or three months, they experience a notable shrinkage in the receipt of new orders." An adverse feature is the lessening activity in the building trades, in consequence of the growing tightness of money, and it is stated, for example, that the orders for girders placed in Germany for delivery during the next three months are 100,000 tons less than for the corresponding portion of last year. In the United States the closing down of one large steel-making concern has, while creating a temporary demand on other makers to fulfil contracts, made a considerable difference in the consumption of pig-iron.

Recent advices from New York report the market for pig-iron as dull, and in some respects distinctly weaker. Sellers are trying to uphold prices, but buyers for forward delivery are holding aloof, convinced that the market is on the down grade. U. S. railways seem to have completed their purchases of steel and structural material, and though manufacturers of steel and finished iron have full order-books, they have not the same claims on them as they have had for forward orders. The harrassing to which the U. S. railways are being subjected must have a depressing effect upon all industries that fed their wants, the iron trade especially. Very variable quotations for pig-iron have been of late wired from the U.S.-sometimes so inconsistent with each other as to suggest the idea of attempts to mislead. There seems not the slightest doubt that not only are all grades lower a good deal than they have been, but that they are steadily, and not spasmodically, declining. One hears the most that can be made of sales both of pig-ron and of finished material for delivery into and even over next year, but one message authoritatively states that the uncompleted orders of the Steel Trust are 800,000 tons less than they were at the same date last year. Then another message states that billets (semi-manufactured steel) are easier, "owing to the larger supply caused by the conversion of mills from structural to semi-finished material." That is juwt a roundabout way of saying, "owing to reduced demand of consumption." It is curious that the members of the Blastfurnacemen's Union of America should select this time, when the beginning of decline is obvious, to demand an increase of wages.

As far as industries in the United Kingdom are concerned, there is a good deal doing, but there is also a falling off in new business.' Barrow reports a decline in the demand for hematite iron, both on home and foreign account. There are fewer inquiries from the United States, and this has made both continental and British buyers more reserved. But for the fact that there only some 25,000 tons of hematite iron in store, and that makers have no available stocks, the price of this iron would have fallen much lower than it has done.
In Manchester the iron market is reported as having an unsettled appearance, with business doing only in small lines, though makers are kept busy on current contracts. 'In Birmingham not much new business is being done, but a lull is customary at this season of the year. "What Midland manufacturers say is that at present prices of pig-iron and coal their quotations cannot be reduced to meet the ideas of consumers, so more business cannot be done. In Staffordshire makers of finished iron have decided that they must advance their prices to cover the higher costs of raw material, but it is not believed that higher prices can be obtained at present. In the Sheffield district the steel trade is reported to be at its highest pitch of activity, but there is a distinct lull in the receipt of new orders, especially for heavy material." In the North of England the market for pig-iron is dull, because of U. S. advices, and notwithstanding the heavy shipments both to the United States and to Germany. The steel trade is fairly active, but is chastened by the thought that activity in shipbuilding is declining. In Scotland the steel makers

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are fully employed, and have work on hand to keep them so for some weeks, but they are not booking much for export, being undersold by North of England makers. And the Scotch malleable iron makers are chiefly engaged on export orders, because home consumers are not inclined to buy except in small quantities at current quotations, which have been raised by dearer pig-iron and coal.

The indications, then, both at home and abroad, are, that the abnormal demand for pig-iron has ceased, or is about to cease. When America and Germany return to normal conditions, as they appear to be doing, the pig-iron they cease to take from England will come upon the general market, and as British consumption is not increasing, the inference is that the market will decline further. "What must help to sustain pig-iron is the high price bf coal, for coal is the leading item in blast-furnace cost. But if, owing to the decline in demand for iron and the continued high price of coal, smelters cannot obtain prices that will yield them a profit on the product of their blast-furnaces, they can resort to the warrant stores, as they used to do in former times." So by and by the trade may see the warrant stocks begin to increase all over the country. However this may be, the conditions of the trade are against any advance in warrants, while the general apathy in all speculative directions operates against any venturous movements in the business.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

Although the periodic contributions of the London Economist's "own correspondent" at Ottawa, to which we have occasionally referred, are probably intended rather for transatlantic readers than Canadian, they possess sufficient interest for readers on this side of the ocean also to warrant their being reproduced here-especially that we may be kept acquainted far and near with the information furnished our kin beyond the sea concerning this Dominion-and try to

## "See oorsels as ithers see us."

The latest essay of the kind bears the caption-"Canadian Railways and British Investors," but is rather a review at long range of what enterprising combinations of sanguine promoters are endeavouring to accomplish -perhaps through philanthropic if not personally ambitious motives-for Canada-what railways usually do for the regions old or new through which they are run. The communication reads to Canadians in these days of impatient forcefulness, rather like a page of ancient history than a treatise on what it is we should learn from the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise.
"In proportion to wealth and population," writes our sagacious observer near the throne, "Canada has probably spent more public money on railways than any other community on the American Continent. The latest returns show that we have paid, or promised to pay, $\$ 262,000,000$ cash, with land subsidies aggregating 36,000,000 acres. Of the eash the Federal Government is responsible for $\$ 198,000,000$, the several Provinces for $\$ 44,000,000$ and various municipalities, chiefly in Ontario, for the remaining $\$ 20,000,000$. Over and above
this one or two of the Provinces have guaranteed company bonds,"-which nobody can deny.
"We have now 21,500 miles of railway. There are three Government-owned and Government-operated roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island, 1,784 miles long, which belong to the Dominion, and the Temiskaming, 113 miles, the property of the Province of Ontario. The Temiskaming pays because of its proximity to the Cobalt mines, but the Intercolonial and Island lines seldom yield enough to meet working expenses, much less interest on capital. The three principal systems amongst the company railways are the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern. To these and to all the lines they have absorbed subsidies in some form have been given. The Grand Trunk was built long before we began subsidising as a regular policy, but it borrowed $\$ 15,000,000$ from the old Government of Upper and Lower Canada, which it has not repaid, the interest now amounting to $\$ 10,500,000$. Thus $\$ 25,500,000$ is still carried in the Government accounts, though it might just as well be wiped out as irrecoverable."

The completed mileage is exactly twice what it was in 1885. We are now building the Grand Trunk Pacific, a second transcontinental line, from Moncton, in New Brunswick, to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast. It will be necessary for the Federal Government to borrow $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts for the construction of its section of this undertaking-namely, from Moncton to Winnipeg, and as Ministers have promised to aid a proposed line from a point near Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, which is to be operated in connection with steamships sailing to Liverpool, another large Government outlay will be called for there. The Canadian Northern is extending itself in the West, and building new and purchasing old lines in the older Provinces, with a view of obtaining feeders and of securing a winter route to the Atlantic. Quebec is to be its summer terminal, but it is not likely to reach either ocean for some time. The great success which has attended the Canadian Pacific Railway is cited to justify the large subsidies which have been given to the Canadian Northern and the still larger Government expenditure on the Grand Trunk Pacific, although on the latter we are to receive in course of time interest at 3 per cent from the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. In fact, the good fortune of the Canadian Pacific is used as an argument for bonusing almost every plausible scheme that comes along, and it is quite possible that we may be going too fast with our railway building."
'" Aside from that grave consideration, we have suffered a good deal, both morally and materially, from the corruption attendiag the bonusing system. A huge amount has been wasted in supplying the politicians with campaign funds and pourboires (Anglice 'Tips') out of the subsidies, and in building roads for party or personal rather than for commercial purposes. We are now carrying lines into the far North, where settlement, if really practicable, must needs be slow. The Grand Trunk Pacific division from Moncton to Winnipeg, 2,000 miles long, and the Hudson's Bay road, 600 miles, will traverse regions yielding little, if any, local traffic. There is a tendency also to duplicate existing lines. Instead of being carried into the new prai-
rie territory the Grand Trunk Pacific, between Winnipeg and Edmonton, runs for a long distance close to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern ; whilst the Quebec-Moncton section of that road will compete directly with the Intercolonial, which even now fails to pay. In other instances lines have been built simply that the promoters might sell them to the larger companies, or unload the bonds, and the loss involved in operating, on the English investor. These and kindred abuses have grown so flagrant that the better class of public men would abolish the giving of subsidies, but the "practical politician," the promoter, and the contractor, banded together, are too strong for them. It is pretty well settled, however, that there are to be no more land grants to railways in the North-West."
"The English investor says the correspondent - and here is where the shoe pinches-will do well to scrutinise with care the prospectus of any Canadian railway project issued by new or unknown men. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk are always on the alert to open profitable territory with lines of their own in the North-West and in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, so that schemes taken to England by persons having no connection with those, companies 'may be put down as hazardous. Nor would it be prudent to accept, without a searching investigation, the railway enterprises vouched for by some of the Provincial Governments. The desire of most of the Provincial Cabinets is to create a "boom" by the expenditure of foreign capital from which they may profit in a political sense, and they are apt to promise too much to the investor. Contractors who float railway ventures in order that they may make a profit from construction, and who are sure to leave the operation of the lines to the bondholder, should also be avoided. It took us a generation to recover from the shock which Canadian credit received from the financial collapse of the Grand Trunk in its early days, and we are, or ought to be, as much interested as the British investor himself in seeing that he is not overreached at this stage in our career."
"It was supposed that the Grand Trunk Pacific would have been able to carry grain from the North-West next fall, but while its branch line from Lake Superior to, Lake Superior Junction, 220 miles long, is making fair headway through a difficult country, the connecting link from the Junction to Winnipeg, which is being constructed by the Dominion Government, will not be completed till 1908, perhaps not then. Construction by the company west of Winnipeg has also been delayed by the scarcity of labour and a backward spring. The price of materials is high, even ties (sleepers), which in the older Provinces can be bought for 30 cents each, costing 80 cents. On the Eastern, or Government end, contracts have been let for nearly the entire route between Abitibi and Moncton, 1,000 miles; but here again, while wages have gone up to $\$ 2.50$ per day, labour is hard to get. The Opposition newspapers continue to assert that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company will not operate any part of the road east of Abitibi and North Bay; that the portion from Abitibi to Moncton will, therefore, be a second intercolonial - a second white elephant on the Government's hands. This the com-
pany/denies, yet somehow or other the people suspect that the story may turn to be true."
Last winter was a hard one for all the railways, partly because of cold and stormy/weather, partly from the glut of traffic. Earnings fell accordingly, bu't are now recovering. There may be a short crop in the North-West this year, the seed having been sown late, in addition to which low temperatures have prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic down to near the middle of June. The inflated price of town lots and farm lands in the West has suffered, and, as the banks in Winnipeg are taking in sail, money is scarce. Severe losses have been incurred by Ottawa and Toronto investors at Cobalt, where the mines are greatly over-capitalised. Crops in the older Provinces look none too well, and there is a feeling abroad that we are nearing the end of the fat years. Nevertheless, business is as brisk as ever; probably by reason of the large immigration and of the liberal expenditure /on new railways, the two combined creating new markets besides bringing in fresh capital."
As Canada has at present as much railway mileage in operation and under-construction as she should need for a few years, it may be as well to give British investors a rest. Those who are busy to the South of the western international boundary line would thus have an easier market to visit-to say nothing for Wall street -in their own interests. The construction of the great Grand Trunk enterprise to the Pacific coast must prove of incalculable benefit to Canada, if only as serving to divert any approach of bad times, which it is to be feared a good many people have been inviting of late among us, east and west.

## SPECULATION VS. INVESTMENT.

At a time when dullness reigns supreme on the Stock Exchange and members grumble that there is nothing whatever doing, the following comments, intended to apply to the state of business on.'Change in the great financial centre of the world, will be deemed not altogether inapplicable, though in a milder fashion, to our own arena:
When the Stock Exchange complains that it is not busy, what is frequently meant is that there are few speculative orders about. Relatively speaking, the average speculator deals in lines of stocks and shares as compared with the small amounts negotiated by the investor. The first would think nothing of having, say 500 shares of C.P.R. open (on margin), whereas the second might buy 50 shares outright which would cost him about \$8,750: In London it is deemed hardly worth while to operate in Consols for less than equal to $\$ 50$,000 roundly although the investor may think that a tenth of that amount is all that he can afford to pay for. Speculation gets its business done for rates of commission much below those charged to investment, because the latter not only gives a great deal more routine work, but it deals less frequently and' in smaller sums.
Thus it is that speculation has come to be called the breath of the Stock Exchange life, and if the House had to depend for its bread and motor-cars upon investment alone, it is fairly safe to say that 50 per cent of the members would take the earliest opportunity of enter-
ing fresh fields and pastures new. The small investor, hiowever, who buys his stock and takes it up for dividend purposes, constitutes the best and most useful backbone to any market. He it is who is steadily absorbing stock at the present time, and while for the moment his influence has had no chance of making itself felt, in days to come it will be found acting as a weighty market factor.

To illustrate the point, as it works abroad, it may be observed that a holder who sold $\$ 35,000$ of a speculative investment stock received no less than five-and-twenty transfers to sign, all into the names of different people, and all representing an average of rather less than equal to $\$ 1,500$ stock apiece. Other instances could be found as emphatic in the way of showing how the small buyers are at work. By far the major part of them do not buy for a point rise, or thereabouts, as the speculator will do, but for investment purposes, to keep the stock until it has risen 5,10 or 20 points, if the traffics and the dividends continue satisfactory.
"When the time comes for the Stock Exchange to be cheerful once more, and the speculator is on the lookout for cheap stock, then we shall be told that there is none on offer. It has been taken by the small man, and nothing sends up prices more quickly than demand in a fairly active market which is bare of stock," or maintains them on occasion. Examples are not wanting among ourselyes.

## TEA.

There is, perhaps, no product of the soil, no article of merchandize, which yields a more autocratic margin as between the price obtained by the producer and that paid by the retail dealer than Tea. At'a recent meeting of one of the companies owning good tea plantations in India, chiefly Assam, the chairman informed the shareholders that the garden-cost alone was reduced during the year from 13.36 cents per pound to 12.26 cents per lb ., leaving a net profit of 5.1 cents per lb . to the company. The cost in some sections was greater last season owing to the employment of coolie labour. Still other gardens gave a net profit of equal to $\$ 14.40$ per acre or about 4 cents per pound. Some of the best gave a net profit of upwards of $\$ 23.04$ per acre. There are good prospects of better returns for the approaching season.

As an offset to these figures there is a duty of equal to 10 cents per pound, or nearly 60 per cent on the company's, average sale prices. As our readers are aware, free-trade England imposes a duty on tea, coffee, cocoa, spirits, etc., and there was a penny per pound war-tax collected on Tea. It is lamented that there seems no improvement in the attitude of the powers that be in respect of the tea duty. The following quotations of India Tea on the London market are given as the prices realized on the sale of 7,000 packages auctioned early in the month: Pekoe common to fair, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; broken pekoe, 13c to 20c ; pekoe souchong, 18 c to 17 c ; orange pekoe, 14 c to 22 c ; broken orange, 14 c to 24 c ; some 31,000 packages of Ceylon (indifferent quality) were bought up freely at good prices as follow: Pekoe common to medium, 13c to 18 c ; broken pekoe, $131 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$ to 19 c ; pekoe souchong, $121 / 2$ to 14 c ; orange
pekoe, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; broken orange, 14 c to 25 c per lb. 700 packages China were offered, but only a few sold: Ningchows at $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Lapsang souchong, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb. 2,800 packages Java were submitted for public sale, and passed off steadily, a fair demand prevailing. $\mathrm{Pe}-$ koe, $131 / 2$ c to 19 c ; pekoe souchong, $121 / 2$ to 14 c ; orange pekoe souchong, 13 c to 15 c ; orange pekoe, 14 c to 20 c ; broken orange, 14 c to 17 c per lb . Comparison with our tables of prices current will furnish food for thought.

The names of the varies sorts are mostly Chinese. They represent the different qualities, beginning with the finest : —Black-Flowery pekoe, orange pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, souchong, congou and bohea. -Green-Gunpowder, imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and caper. New names have been given to the products in recent years from Assam'and other parts of India, Ceylon, etc. The tea-plant is an evergreen shrub. It thrives best in moist, hot regions; its favourite habitat in India is Assam in the valley of the Brahmapootra.

In the $1 \%$ th century tea in England ranged from equal to $\$ 30$ to $\$ 50$ per pound. In 1664 the East India Co. presented King Charles II with 2 lbs. 2 oz . of Tea which had cost equal to $\$ 10$ per lb. A subsequent package of $223 / 4 \mathrm{lbs}$. presented to the Merry Monarch by the same company cost them about $\$ 12.50$ per pound. The first importation of Tea to England was 4,713 lbs. which glutted the market for several years. The first duty on Tea was imposed early in the reign of William and Mary, the rate being $\$ 1.20$ per lb . and 5 per cent ad valorem. The average consumption per head of population is 6 lbs . in Great Britain. The Australians are the most inveterate tea-drinkers in the world. The total amount of tea used annually throughout the world reaches several thousands of millions of pounds.

The tea-plant is an evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet in height, and is most productive in climates where the white man cannot live long.

## CANADIAN WAGES AND SALARIES.

The Government has issued the following among the leading industries of Canada as revealed by the last census, giving number of employes and wages.
The number of wage-earners in 1900 was 344,033 ; and in 1905 they were 391,487 ;an increase of 47,452 . Where there are less than three or more works the figures are grouped under the head of all other industries. The number of employes include officers, clerks, workers, etc., also are paid salaries or wages for services. The salaries paid in 1900 were $\$ 113,249,350$, and in 1905, $\$ 164,394,490$, an increase of $\$ 51,145,140$. There was an increase in the average wage per employe of $\$ 90.74$. The employes increased in the five years by twelve per cent, the total wage by 45 per cent, and the average wage per employe by 27 per cent. The value of product per employe in the year 1900 was $\$ 1,398$, and in 1905 . it was $\$ 1,832$, being an increase of $\$ 434$ or 31 per cent. For 1890 the average wage per employe was less than 1905 by $\$ 128.66$, and the average product less by $\$ 477$.


| Butter and cheese. . . . . 6,886 | 1.464,110 | 5,956 | 1,743,116 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carriages and waggons. .. 5,466 | 2,256,456 | 5,241 | 2,451,505 |
| Car repairs... . . . . . . 5,811 | 2.835,508 | 8,957 | 4,845,897 |
| Clothing, men's custom .. . 9,818 | 3.387.344 | 6,578 | 2.658,891 |
| Clothing, men's factory . .13,028 | 2,523,273 | 8,812 | 3,380,594 |
| Clothing, women's custom - 5,948 | 1,494,368 | 4.396 | 1.143.38 |
| Clothing, women's factory . 2,889 | 719,115 | 8,024 | 2,812,679 |
| Cotton.... .. . . . . . . 12,029 | 3,547,784 | 10,450 | 3,416,412 |
| Electrical supplies. . . . . 2.021 | 950,551 | 4,806 | 2,498,905 |
| Elect. light and power. .. 1,082 | 591,089 | 2.418 | 1,460,418 |
| Fish, preserved... .. ... 17,059 | 1.700,106 | 18,449 | 2,879,137 |
| Flour mills products.. . . . 4,251 | 1,985.991 | 5,619 | 3,078,167 |
| Furniture.... .. .. .. .. 7,212 | 2,547,827 | 8,141 | 3,200,573 |
| Hosiery... .. .. . . . . . 3,896 | 1,059.912 | 4.805 | 1,572,180 |
| Iron and steel. . . . . . . 4,316 | 1,924,732 | 5.580 | 2,567,914 |
| Leather. . .. .. .. .. . . 3,981 | 1,630,285 | 3,640 | 1,730,965 |
| Logs. . .. .. .. .. .. . 55,802 | 13,755,334 | 34,954 | 21,128,919 |
| Lumber. . . . . '.. .. .. 8,365 | 3,420,357 | 13.336 | 6.256,997 |
| Musical instruments. . .. .2,553 | 1,176,668 | 2,818 | 1,391,946 |
| Paper. . . . . . . . .. . . 2,935 | 1,191,038 | 4,974 | 2,208,526 |
| Plumbing. . . . . . .. .. 4,757 | 1,855.445 | 6,807 | 5,316,817 |
| Printing and binding. . . 2,836 | 1,135,341 | 5,902 | 3,032.926 |
| Printing and pub. .... . 9,481 | 4,671,413 | 9,686 | 5,540,885 |
| Printing presses. .. .. .. 315 | 126.424 | 133 | 80,092 |
| Slaughtering and pack.. .. 2,416 | 1,020.164 | 2915 | 1,486,173 |
| Smelting. . . .. .. .. .. 2,113 | 1,331,553 | 90,849 | 6,648,400 |
| Sugar, refined... .. .. .. 1,264 | 747.280 | 1,858 | 1,109.456 |
| Tobacco. eigars and cigr'tes 4,631 | 1,813,670 | 5,384 | 2,111,580 |
| Woolen goods . . . . . . 6,795 | 2,066.320 | 4,642 | 1,508.143 |

## the bank of england statement.

The statement of the Bank of England to the 19th instant shows the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities as 46 per cent as against 43.70 on the 11th, 38.35 on the 4th, and 42.73 on June 27th, 1907. The highest ratio thus far in 1907 was 50.30 in the week ending 4th of February; the lowest 33.50 on the 2nd of January.
The detailed statement compares as follows with the same weck one year ago:-


The more important items in the Bank's statement at same date in the last seven years compare as follows:

Other
Bullion. Reserve. securities.
1907.
1906..
190.5.
1904..

1903 . .. .. .. .. .. $34,482,696 \quad 24,331,331 \quad 25,211,552$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}1902 \ldots & . . & . & . & . . & . & . . & 36.596,985 & 25,148,480 & 25,988,711 \\ 1902 & . & . . & . & . . & . & . . & 38.088,955 & 26,102,050 & 26,180,057\end{array}$ 1901 ... .. .. .. .. .. ... .. $37,598,965 \quad 24,978,845 \quad 28,852,876$

Ratio of the Bank's reserve at same date the last twelve years was as follows:

| P.e. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1907. | . 46 | 1901 |
| 1906. | . $491 / 8$ | 1900 |
| 1905. | . $483 / 8$ | 1899. |
| 1904. | . $503 / 4$ | 1898 |
| 1903. | . .51\%/8 | 1897. |
| 1902 | 51 | 1890 |

## 1901. <br> 1900. <br> 1899. 1898. <br> 1897. <br> 1896.

"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the Bank is often familiarly called, moves with stately tread and sure. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the amounts given are in l'ounds Sterling, equal about to $\$ 4.861 / 2$ Canadian money, but often for convenience of calculation reckoned at $\$ 5$ to the Pound.

## TAXING THEM TO DEATH.

T. S. Williams, vice-president of the Brooklyn Transit Co., has addressed a letter to the Tax Commissioners remonstrating against the proportion of taxes levied upon that company. The direct taxes-State and local-against their properties for the year 1907, including special franchise assessment of nearly 60 millions, reach a grand aggregate of over $\$ 163,000,000$, made up as follows: Tracks on private rights of way, $\$ 5,285.000$; parcels of real estate, $\$ 9,240,000$; local capital stock, $\$ 89,500$,000 ; special franchises $\$ 60,000,000$. At last year's tax rate it is shown that this represents a tax of $\$ 2,512,744$.
But that is by no means the extent of the company's burden. In addition it must pay under other laws a State tax on its gross receipts; a State tax on the privilege to be corporations; a local tax on its receipts; a local tax on its cars; license fees for conveying its passengers across certain bridges; its proportion of the cost of maintaining the State railroad commission (now replaced by the Public Service commission); the cost of municipal inspectors; the cost of new paving; the cost of carrying policemen and firemen free; and many other impositions, the aggregate of which. if no greater than the amounts actually paid last year, will be $\$ 1.119,612$. Thus the total burden of taxation is brought up to $\$ 3,632,356$. This is equal to 18.7 per cent of the company's gross earnings from all sources for the last calendar year. It is 61.07 p.c. of the company's net earnings, including in expenses only the taxes paid and charged -not assessed-and excluding any charges for capital expenditures. Mr. Williams well says that no corporation can carry such a burden, and that resort to the courts is imperative.
Montreal and Toronto corporations may derive some consolation from a perusal of the above - and in the reflection that there in the future may be an appeal here also against unbearable burdens.

## U. S TRADE.

Figures corrected to July 15 were given out by the U. S. bureau of statistics, July 17, showing the total imports and exports of the U. S. for June and for the fiscal year 1907. The grand total of exports forms a banner record in the history of the country, the figures being $\$ 1,880,851.024$. There was also a new record in imports of foreign goods, the grand total being $\$ 1,434,401,092$, or more than $\$ 200,000,000$ more than in the record-breaking year 1906. This is the third year that our imports have exceeded $\$ 1,000.000,000$. The gain in exports as compared with the fiscal year 1906 was nearly $\$ 137,000,000$, and at this rate of increase American exports will be moving at the rate of more than $\$ 2,000,000,000$ a year before the middle of 1908.

The record of exports and imports during the fiscal year recently closed and last year is as follows:--

The June exports were larger this year than in any June in the history of the country, the total being $\$ 137,739,576$, as against $\$ 125,033,989$ in the same month of 1906 . The increase in imports of dutiable goods during the last fiscal year was larger than the increase in free goods, the gain in the former being $\$ 113.470 .524$, and in the latter $\$ 94,368.122$. The total value of dutiable goods was $\$ 790,409,092$, and of free goods $\$ 643,992,000$.

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-A despatch from New York says: Cotton thread, until a short time ago the most stable in price of all the'staples, selling the country over for five cents a spool, is to be advanced again, so that the retail price will be ten cents. On May 29 there was an advance which brought the retail price to six and seven cents. Cotton thread for domestic use is manufactured almost exclusively by the trust. Increased cost of raw material and an advance in wages are the reasons given for the contemplated increase in price. Independent manufacturers declare that neither of these reasons is a good one, for when eotton was selling much higher than it is now thread retailed for five cents.

- The Railroad Commission of the State of Washington bas issued a code of eleven rules governing passenger and freight traffic, which the railroads of the State are directed to print on large cards and post in their passenger stations. Rule 8 requires every station agent to keep a record. open to inspection, of applications for cars and how they are filled, etc. Rule 9 requires similar record in the superintendent's office, and a monthly abstract of this must be sent to the Railroad Commission. Rule 10 requires every passenger train to be fitted with a hose and valve at the rear end so that in moving the train backward the rear brakesman can control its speed.
-The total immigration into Canada for the month of May was 45,677 , as compared with 37,191 for May of last year, an increase of 8,486 , or 23 per cent. The immigration through ocean ports was 38,755 and from the United States 6,922 . The total immigration into Canada from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31 st of May, 1907, was 214,395, and for the same period of the fiscal year $1905-06$ it was 161,744 , an increase of 52,651 . The immigration into Canada for the five months of this calendar year was 131,766, as compared with 106,133 for the same months of 1906, an increase of 25,643 .
-No more forcible example of the absolute inadequacy of the existing water supply in this city could be afforded than that supplied by the figures showing the daily water consumption for last week. They are as follows: Monday, 37,373.500; Tuesday. 38,049,900; Wednesday, $37,960,400$; Thursday, 37.782,200 ; Friday, $37.991,800$; Saturday, 38,035.500; Sunday, 38.220,900: total $260,440,300$. The total pumping capacity of the present waterworks plant, as given by the officials of the water department is $38,(100,(000$. This was exceeded on Tuesday, Saturday and sunday.
All immigration records in the history of the United States were broken by the aggregate returns for the fiscal year of 1907, which ended on June 30th last. The total number of alien immigrants landed in America during the year was 1,285,349, as against $1,100,735$ for 1906 . The great majority of the immigrants reached this country during the last six months, the exact number of that period being 743,952 ; of this number 132,185 came from Russia. A total of 5962 were debarred from admission to the country during the last six months.
- The exports of British cotton yarns to foreign countries amounted to $14,862.800$ pounds in June, 1907, as compared with 11.874 .810 in 1906, and $11,933,500$ in 1905. The export of yarns and piece goods generally shows increases in value; most marked in the case of cotton yarns and piece goods, which show a gain of upwards of half a million sterling in aggregate vallue, but there .s a noticeable decrease in the aggregate yardage of the latter.
-The Standard Coal Co., Montreal, who have for sone time past been known to be out of "easy street," have been placed in liquidation, the petition being based on a promissory note for $\$ 22.382$. dated in November last. made in favour of the Sovereign Bank. F. M. Dixon is president and T. J. Darling secutary-tra-urer. Creditors will meet on the 7th prox.
--Plans have been completed for the construction of the new engineering building at McGill Uni irsity, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in April. The new structure, which will be one of the finest of its kind on the continent, will be fireproof, and it is estimated that the cost will be in the vicinity of $\$ 275.000$.
-R. J. Graham, of Bellevfle, Ont., manager of the Oanade Lands Produce and Cold Storage Company, will erect a seriee of evaporating plants and canning factories through New Brunswick. He is figuring on building ten factories, all to be completed this fall.
--The Fraser River Tannery, New Westminster, B. C., is being equipped with new machinery. The plan is being considerably extended, and an increased output will be possible as soon as the present changes are made.
-According to statistics, the number of divorces is increas ing in all countries on the Continent. Switzerland leads with 40 to 2,000 marriages; France is next with 21 out of a thousand, and Germany follows with 17.
-Mason and Campbell and William Gray and Sons, both firms of / Chatham, Ont., will build a warehouse this summer in Brandon, Man. The building will be 80 by 150 feet, /and either three or four storeys high.
--The Redcliffe Lumber Co., of Duluth, have acquired extensive timber areas in the Alberni District of Vancouver Is land. The company intend to build one of the largest mills on the coast, on the Alberni Canal.
-A company is contemplating establishing a condensing plant in Woodstock. This will be of great benefit to the dairying interests which centre in that district. The industry will ernploy seventy-five hands.
-The citizens of North Sydney are making a strong effort to have the new steel castings plant of the Sydney Foundry and Machine Co., established in that town. Liberal inducements are being offered.
-The new furniture factory in Peterborough is now in running order. T. A. Oke, formerly of Cobourg, is at the head of it. The company will make book-cases, cabinets, etc.
-The R. Forbes Co., Ltd., is gazetted with capital stock of $\$ 1.000,000$, and head office at Hespeler. It will manufacture woolen and cotton goods.

The Delaware and Hudson Railway Company have pur chased the Queber, Montreal and Southern Railway and will extend it to Quebec.
--The well-known firm of W. R. Brock and Co., Ltd., is applying to have its capital increased from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ \overline{5}, 000,000$.
-The Hartford Steam' Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. has received a license. Its head office is in Montreal.
-London clearing house total for week ending July 18, 1907, $\$ 1,452,034$.

## El Padre Needles 10 OENTB VARSITY, E OENTS.

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## TINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thurday, July 25, 1907.
The inactivity prevalent on the stock exchanges lately has found no relief. The only signs of life are confined to Light, Heat and Power-and Water-which has advaneed to 96. Iron common is yet closer to preferred than would seem to be warranted by circumstances. But there is still hope that ultinate peace may be patched up with the Coal Company, although there is not much love lost between certain of the pr.ncipal men on either side.
The Halifax (N.S.) City Council are accepting 91.45 for their 4 per cent bonds amounting to $\$ 430,000$. This low figure is significant of the state of the money market abroad; and it also reflects' the condition on this side of the ocean, although as may be seen elsewhere there is no contraction in Canadian conmerciad loans, which are 85 millions of dollars beyond those of June last year.
As currently reported for some time, W. Graham Browne has tendered his resignation as manager of the Montreal brarich of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, which pesit'on he filed since its inception. This has been accepted, and Mr. B owne retires from the service of the bank Mr. A./H. B. Mack $\stackrel{n}{ }$ zie, recently inspector of the bank, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Browne as manager at Montreal, and has already entered upon his new duties. Mr. MacKenzie was for years in the service of the Bank of Commerce, filling the position of accountant, chief discount clerk. and for some time latterly acting manager of the Montreal head branch of that bank.
Limited Shipments of gold from New York to Canada lately have no significance beyond that it was found more economical owing to the rate of exchange to transfer funds in that way for the time being in calling in short loans.
The local money market is firm at 6 per cent. on call.
Closing exchange /rates were:-Sterling sixties, $825-32$; sight, $915-32$ to $91 / 2$; cables. $99-16$ to $95 / 3$; francs, $5.161 / 4$; minus, 3 -64; marks, $95 \frac{1}{4}$; New York funds, $3-32 \mathrm{~d}$ to 1 -16d; market dull. In New York-Money on call, easier; highest. $21 / 2$ per cent; lowest, $11 / 4$ per cent; ruling rate, 2 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent ; closing bid, $11 / 2$ per cent ; offere 1 at 2 per cent. Time loans, dull and firm; 60 days, 4 to $41 / 2$ per cent; 90 days, $43 / 4$ to 5 per cent; six months. 6 per cent: Prime mercantile paper, $51 / 2$ to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88 .95 to 4.87 for demand and 4.83 .80 to 4.83 .85 for 60 -day bills. Commercial bills, $4.835 / 8$ P.ir silver, $687 / 8$. Mexican dollars, $535 / 8$. Government bonds, irregular. Railroad bonds. irregular. U. S. Steel, com., $363 / 4$ pif.. $1001 / 2$. London, Spanish 4's 93. Bar silver stcady. 3111 1681 per ounce. Money, 2 per cent. Discount rates : -Short hills, $31 / 4$ per cent; three months bills, $31 / 2$ per cent. Gold premiums quoted as follows: Madrid, 12.60; Lisbon, 2.25. Berlin ${ }^{x}$. on London 20 marks 46 pfgs. Paris exc. on London 25 frans 16 centimes.
Consols $833 / 8$ for money and $833 / 8$ for account
The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the werk ending July 25, 1907, as compiled by Messrs. Meredith \& Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-
sTOCKS.
Banks:
Mentreal
$\begin{array}{llllllllll} & 171 & 170 & 170 & 175\end{array}$
Fastern Townships.
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## Miscellaneous:

Can. Pacific. . . . . .. .. $710 \quad 1771 / 2 \quad 177 \quad 1771 / 8 \quad 163 \%$
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Rich. and Ont, Nav .. .. 10 Mont. Light, H. \& Power 332 N . S. Steel and Col. Dom. Iron \& Steel, com.: . 710

|  | Sleel, com.. | 710 | $221 / 4$ | 22 | 22 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Do. Pref.. | 85 | 491/2 | 491/2 | 491/2 | 77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dom. Coal, com. | 159 | $571 / 4$ | 551/4 | $551 / 4$ | 76 |
| Dom. Coal, pfd.. | 27 | 105 | 105 | 105 | $1151 / 2$ |
| Mont. Teleg. Co. | 29 | 160 | 15 ? | 157 | 167 |
| Bell Telep. Co... | 124 | 132 | 130 | 130 | 152 |
| Laurentide Paper. | 25 | 93 | 93 | 93 | $\ldots$ |
| Ogilvie, pfd. . | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 26 |
| Textile, Com. | 300 | 46 | 45 | 45 |  |
| Textile, pfd. | 100 | $871 / 2$ | 86 | 86 | 101 |
| Lake of Woods.. | 87 | $731 / 2$ | 72 | 73 |  |

## Bonds:

| Dominion Coal.. .. .. . 1000 | 97 | 97 | - 97 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dom. Iron and Steel.. . 3000 | 75 | $741 / 2$ | $741 / 2$ |
| Mort. St. Ry. . . . . . . 2000 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Laurentide Paper... .. . 19000 | 1041/2 | 1041/4 | 1041/4 |
| ${ }^{*}$ N. S. Steel and Coal.... 3000 | 1081/4 | 107 | 1081/4 |
| * Scotia, Com. '. . . .. .. 1500 | 1001/4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 | 100 |
| Textile A. .. .. .. .. . 2500 | 881/2 | 881/2 | 881/2 |
| Textile B... .. .. .. .... 3000 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Textile C.... . . .. .. . . 2000 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Power.... .. .. .. .. .. 3000 | 973/4 | 97 | 97 |

## *And Interest.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday, July 25, 1907.
While the general lassitude of the hot weather still overshadows trade there is a fairly active business doing. The weather is forcing and satisfactory for hay, but parching for pasturages, excepting in the favoured spots reached by thunder showers. An expected fall in the price of cheese has set in but business should be profitable, for farmers at least, at present rates. A good deal of grain is going out, but the margin of profit as controlled by manipulators is too small for large traders. Hides are still a dull feature, a further decline of le per lb. being evident at this writing. Collections have come in satisfactory from all parts, though not quite as briskly as was hoped.

ASHES.-Light business, prices quiet and firm. Pearls, $\$ 7$; first pots, $\$ 6.15$ to $\$ 6.25$, and seconds, $\$ 5.50$ per 100 .

BACON.-A large trade is being done. Prices have upward tendency. For the present we quote English boneless breakfast $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do, thick, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Windsor bacon, backs, 15 c ; spiced rolled bacon, boneless, short, 13c; do, long, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 15 c ; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, $141 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$ to 15 c .
--BEANS.-Last week's advance in prices is maintained and for the time of year the demand is good. Three pound packers, $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.65$. Jobbing lots $\$ 1.70$ per bushel.
BLTTER.-The market is weak and there is no prospect of improvement in the export market. Since January England reported an increase of 2,357 tons imported but Canadian exports since May 1 were but 15.339 paskages, co npared with 137,042 packages for same period last year. Prices: Townships $201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Quebec 20 c to $201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
-CHEESE. - The expected drop in prices his occurred. Liverpool cables have declined is fid for white, is for cooured. Local prices Ontario coloured $11 \frac{1}{2} 2$, white $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ less. Ensterns $10 \% \mathrm{c}$ to 11c. The cut was fairly well received oa local boards, or if buyers had not their own way, they achieved their end on the curb. The shortage consequent upon the sun dri d pastoures will be felt from now on. There is a fiir export trade, 94,286 boxes going out last week which is 13,000 boxes more than on the same week last year.

| bANKS |  | Capital Subscribed | rapital Paid-up | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reserve } \\ & \text { Fund } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of Rest } \\ \text { of Paidup } \\ \text { Capital } \end{gathered}$ |  | Market <br> value <br> Share | Dividend Lensthx mont | Dates of Dividend |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% | * |  |  |  | \% | Per Cent |  |  |  |
| British North America |  | 4,866,666 $10,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,866,666 \\ 10,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,238,666 | 46.04 50.00 | 243 50 | 85.00 | $\stackrel{31}{3 *}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mch. }}^{\text {April. }}$ June Sept. | Oct. | ${ }_{171}^{155}$ izi* |
| Can. Bank of Commer |  | ${ }_{955,500}$ | ${ }^{1054,580}$ |  |  | 100 |  | 2 | Jan. April July | July |  |
| Dominion. |  | 3,690,900 | 3,600,000 | 4,600,000 | 127.77 66.82 | 500 | 233.00 160.00 |  | Jan. April July | Oct. | $1621^{*} 160^{\circ}$ |
| Eastern Townships.... |  | 2,952,000 | 2,948,120 |  |  | 100 |  |  | Jan. April July |  | 1624 |
| Fa |  | , 607,200 | $\begin{array}{r}385,219 \\ \hline 2.500000\end{array}$ | 2,500,000 | 100.00 | ־iö |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{*}$ | i. | Dec. |  |
| Hamilton |  | $2,456,900$ | 2,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 80.00 | 100 | ....... |  | June | Dec. | 147 |
| Hochelaga |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Imperial |  | 4,974,100 | 4,825,000 | 4,825,000 | 100.00 | 100 |  | $27^{*}$ | Feb. May Aug. |  |  |
| La Banque |  | 1,794,180 |  | ${ }^{750,000}$ | 41.98 66.66 | 30 100 | i6i.0.0 | 19** | Mug. Nov. Feb. | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Dec }}$ | $\ldots{ }^{\text {.......i6i }}$ |
| Merchants |  | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ${ }^{\text {1,0,000,000 }}$ | 100.00 | 100 |  |  | Jan. April July | Oct. | …. ...... |
| Metropolit |  | ${ }_{3,359,700}$ | $3,305,840$ | 3,305,840 | 100.00 | 100 | 202.00 | ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | Mch. June sept. | Dec. | $205 \quad 202$ |
| Montreal |  | 14,400,000 | 14,400,000 | 11,000,000 | 76.38 | 100 |  | ${ }_{24}{ }^{*}$ | Mch. June Sept. | Dec. |  |
| New Bruns |  | 709,800 | 709,300 | 1,195,295 | 168.47 | 100 |  | $3^{*}$ | April July | Oct. | 275 .... |
| Northern |  | 1,250,000 | 1,$1,199,042$ <br> $3,000,000$ | 5.250,000 | 175.00 | 100 100 | 279.00 | 3* | Jan. April July | Oet. | 28821.1279 |
| Nova scotia. |  | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 100.00 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peoples Bank of N.B. |  | 180,000 | 180,000 | 180-000 | 100.00 | 100 |  | 4 | Јаи. | July |  |
| Provincial Bank of |  | 1,004,287 | 1,004,212 | 150,000 | ${ }^{14.94}$ | 100 |  |  | Mch. June Sept. | Dec. |  |
| Quebec |  | 2.500,000 | 2,900,000 | ${ }_{4}^{4,3390,000}$ | 50.00 112.56 | 100 |  |  | Jan. Aprii July | Aug. | 233 |
| Royal |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$, 25,252 | 88.04 | 100 |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | Feb. May aug. | Nov. |  |
| Stereig |  | ${ }_{1} 1,548,350$ | ${ }_{1,540,420}$ | 1,640,420 | 106.49 | 50 |  | 3 * | Mch. June Sept. | Dec. |  |
|  |  | 200,000 | 200,000 |  | 25.00 | 100 |  |  | April | oct. |  |
| st. Hyaciuthe |  | 504, 600 | ${ }_{7}^{329,515}$ | 771,000 | ${ }_{22.09}^{22.79}$ | 100 100 |  | ${ }_{1}$ | May Aug. Nov. |  |  |
| Sterling. |  |  |  |  | 112.50 | 100 |  |  | Mch. June Sept. |  | 217 |
| Toronto. |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,412000,600}$ | $4,349.760$ | 1,900,000 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{12} 68$ | 100 |  | 34 | June | Dec. |  |
| Uni |  | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,143,752 <br> $1,600,000$ | 76.20 53 53 | 50 100 |  | 3** | ${ }_{\text {June }}$ Feb, May Aug. | Nov. |  |
| Union of Canada. |  | , 5941 (104) | , 455 , 6,612 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western ........ |  | 550,000 | 550,000 | 300,000 | 54.54 | 100 |  | ${ }_{3}$ | April | Oct. |  |
| * Quarterly. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

DRI (ioons. - II holesale buyers are making their usual selections in British centres just now. Their advices report all mills on staples busy and that there is a general picking up of prices, as might healthily be expected after the stiffening in prices, as mools and cotton. Here although cotton prices are firm, the mills have made no advances as yet nor will they do so it is expected until old stock has been worked up. Elistic goods especially suspenders have been put up 5 pc . this week. Reports from Yokohama indicate higher prices owing in part to bad weather crop reports. New York reports a very active cotton goods market. owing to low stocks in hands of local dealens. Prices have still an upward tendency. Cotton, mid, uplands, spot, N. Y.. 12.95c. Print clothes, 28 -inch, standard (nom). $51 / \mathrm{cc}$. (iray goods. $381 / 2$-inch. standard, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Brown sheetings. South, standard. $73 / \mathrm{ce}$ to 8 c . Denims, 9 ounces. 16 c toto $161 / 2$ e. Tickings, 8 ounces, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Standard prints, $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Dress ginghams, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ e to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Kid-fimished cambrics, $51 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Rrown drills, standard. 8c.
EGGS.-Receipts not quite so large. Prices steady. $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 17e for No. 1. and 14c to 16 c for No. 2; candled No. $1,17 \mathrm{e}$; No. 2, straight, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Selects keep up at 20 c to 21 c .

FLOUR.-There is still a fair local and country trade. The demand for spring wheat grades keeps good. There is much enquiry also from foreign buyers. (hoice spring what patents. $\$ 5.10$ to $\$ 5.20$; seconds, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.60$; winter wheat patents, $\$ 4.75$; straight rollers, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.35$; do.. in baga, $\$ 1.95$ to $\$ 2.10$; extras, $\$ 1.65$.

FISH. - A fair trade is passing ; receipts from the sest, and from the lakes being large. We quote Haddock, express, 4 c to $\overline{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{e}$; market cod, express, 4 c to 5 c ; steak cod. heads off, 6c ; halibut, express, 8 c to 9c; new mackerel, 8c; grass pike, 8c; lake trout, 9c; whitefish, 9 c ; dore or pickerel, 12c; flounders, 10c; brook trout, 22c; Gaspe Salmon, 13c Smoked and Prepared Fish New haddies. 15 and 30 lb . boxes, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 8 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c ; Yarmouth bloaters. 60 in box, per box, $\$ 1.10$; kippers, per half box, 1 ; smoked herring, new, in small boxes, 10c; boneless cod, 1 and 2 lb . bricks, assorted "Favorite" brand, 20 lb . boxes, per lb., 6c; boneless fish, 20 lb . boxes, 2 lb . bricks, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; boneless fish, 25 lb . boxes, loose, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; shredded cod. 2 dozen cartons, $1 / 2$ b. each in box, per box. $\$ 180$ : skinless cod, 100 lb . cases, $\$ 5.50$. Pickled Fish - No. 1 Labrador herring, in barrels,
$\$ 5$; half barrels, $\$ 2.75$; No. 1 N.S. herring, half brls., $\$ 250$; No. 1 mackerel, in pails, $\$ 1.75$; No. 1 sea trout, in 100 lb . kegs, $\$ .75$; No. 1 sea trout, in 200 lb . brls., $\$ 10.50$; Labrador salmon, in brls., $\$ 12.50$; Labrador salmon, half brls., $\$ 6.50$; No. 1 green cod, per 200 lbs., $\$ 6.50$; small green ${ }^{*}$ cod, per $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4.50$; large green cod, per $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 8$; No. 1 green haddock, per 200 lbs., $\$ 6$.
GRAIN--Crop experts have discovered an outbreak of black rust, somewhere in the Dakota's which came just in time to ar rest the decline, and send the price of wheat up $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ September delivery. Reports from the Argentine are excellent, however. Russia exported 160,000 quarters last week; Danubian ports 62,000 quarters. Local trade is dull, a cabled desline of $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ being received the same day. General offers have been received, but either prices are too low in England, or wheat is too high here, for no business could be done. Cables run about as tollows:-Liverpool spot wheat steady ; No. 1 northern Manitoba spring wheat, $7 \mathrm{~s} 4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to $7 \mathrm{~s} 51 / 2^{\mathrm{d}}$; No 2 northern, 7 s $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 7 s 3 d ; No. 2 western winter wheat, $7 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 7 s 3 d ; wheat futures steady; July. $7 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$; September, $7 \mathrm{~s} 33 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$; Decemler, $7 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 5 \mathrm{~d}$. Paris wheat steady; July, 27.60 ; November to February, 23.50; flour dull; July. 34.10; November to February, 3065 . Wheat being almost grown out of hands, the speculators are at work upon the corn outlook now. So far the outcome is, if anything, in favour of the bullish element. Liverpool quotes American mixed new 5 s ; old $5 \mathrm{~s} 21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Oats are in fair demand. Sales of car lots of Manitoba No. 2 white being made at 49 c ; Ontario No. 2 at $481 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 3 at $471 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; and No. 4 at $461 / 2$ c per bushel, ex store.

GREEN FRUITS--Business is active, demand for country and local trade good, prices about steady. Strawberries have passed. The new crop lemons sell readily. Limes, 100 to the box, bring $\$ 1.25$. We quote: ORANGES-Valencia, large, $420 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 6.50$; $714 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 7 ; 714 \mathrm{~s}$, oval bloods, $\$ 7$; Sorrentos, Val. style. C.S. $\$ 4$; Messinas, ovals, $100 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 2$; do. ovals, 200s, $\$ 4$; Valencia, lates, $126 \mathrm{~s}, 150 \mathrm{~s}, 176 \mathrm{~s}, 200 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 5.50$; do. ordinary, $420 \mathrm{~s} \cdot \$ 5.50$; do. 420 s , extra extra large, $\$ 650$; Sorrentos, 200 s , $\$ 3.50$; limes, per 100 , $\$ 1.25$; Messina ovals, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.25$. LEMONS-Extra fancy, $\$ 5.25$; extra large, 330 s , per box, $\$ 4.75$; do. 300 s , Messinas, $\$ 4.50$; fancy, $360 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 4.75$; do., 260 s , $\$ 4.00$. BANANAS 'Jumbo's Extra, $\$ 2$; No. 1, $\$ 1.75$; Pine Florida's. 24 s , $\$ 5.50$; 30s, $\$ 5$; $42 \mathrm{~s}_{0}$ $\$ 375$. Strawberries, 10 e to 12 e per box. California fruit scarce Pears, $\$ 4.50$. Plums, $\$ 2.50$. Peaches, $\$ 2.50$. Apricots, $\$ 2.50$.


GROCERIE which is dull. already done fish being larg prospects bein than usual. C ers accóounts, receipts at Rio bags smaller t larte sales wer fint was stea quotations are tations for sal froin 25 c to 5 materialized. centrifugal, 9 s fisir refining, stady, $\$ 4.15$ t dered, $\$ 5.10 \mathrm{c}$; open kettle, go

アAY.-Fair 1 timothy; $\$ 14$ clover mixed;

HIDES and for fresh city hides, $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; No lb., 10c; lambsk hides, each $\$ 1$. rough, per lb.,

HONEY.-Ma
to 15 c; buckwh
tracted white cl

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.
tbreak of black t in time to ar $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ September llent, however. Danubian ports de ll ine of $41 / 2^{\mathrm{d}}$ have been recd, or wheat is ables run about No. 1 northern 2 northern, 7 s $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 7 s 3 d ; r, $7 \mathrm{~s} 33 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$; De ; November to ar to February the speculators ar the outcome nent. Liverpool ats are in fair hite being made ; and No. 4 at
nd for country cawberries have 100 to the box, rge, $420 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 6.50$; style. C.S. \$4; Valencia, lates, $\$ 5.50$; do. 420s, limes, per 100 , - Extra fancy, 300s, Messinas, ANAS ©Jumbo's 60; 30s, $\$ 5$; 42s, nia fruit scarce. ricots, $\$ 2.50$.

| Miscellaneous. | Capital subsoribed. | Capital paid-up. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reerrve } \\ & \text { Fund. } \end{aligned}$ | Porcentage of Rent to paid-up Oapital. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Par } \\ \text { value } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { share. } \end{gathered}$ | Market value of one share. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dividend } \\ \text { last. } \\ 6 \text { mos. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Dates of | fiv'd. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri } \\ \text { cent } \\ J \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ces per } \\ & \text { on par } \\ & \text { hly } 25 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | , |  |  |  | p. |  |  |  | Ask. | Bid |
| Bell Telephone.. | 10,00,000 | 9,000,000 | 3,132,876 | 34.80 | 100 | 1300 | $2^{*}$ | Jan |  |  |  |  |
| B.C. Packers Assa. B. | - $1,270,000$ | 1,270,000 |  | . | 100 |  |  |  | Aprí | July Oct. | 1301 | 30 |
| Canadian General Electric.: | . 1,475,000 | 1,475,000 | 265,000 | 17.96 | 100 |  | $\cdots$ |  | .. |  |  |  |
| Canadian Pacific .. .. .. .. | . 121,680,000 | 121,680,000 |  |  | 1.00 | 17500 | 3 |  |  | July. |  |  |
| Detroit Electric St. | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominion Coal, com. .. .. .. .. . | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | .......... | ...... | 100 | ${ }_{55}^{68} 75$ |  | Fub. | May | Aug. Nov. | ${ }_{5} 9$ | 68 \% |
| Dominion Iron and steei, com. .: | $3,000,000$ $20,000,000$ | 3,000,000 |  |  | 100 |  | 31/2 |  |  | July. |  | 55 |
| Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd. .. | $20,000,000$ 5,000 | $20,000,000$ $5,000,000$ |  | ... | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \dddot{88} \\ & 49 \\ & 08 \end{aligned}$ | .. |  |  |  | $\dddot{22}$ | $21 \%$ |
| Dominion Textile Co., com. | 7,500,000 | 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominion Textile Co., pfd. .. .. | 2,500,000 | 1,910,000 |  |  | 1100 | 4500 8600 | 1\%** |  |  |  | 47 | 45 |
|  | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |  |  | 100 / |  | 14. |  | Apl. | July Oct. |  | 86 |
| Halifax Tramway Co. .. .. .. .. | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 |  |  | 100 | 9700 | 11/2* |  | April | Oct. | 100 |  |
| Havana Electric Ry., com. | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Havana Electric Ry., pfd. .. .. | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |  |  | 100 | 7400 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,214,300 | 3,214,300 |  |  | 100 | 84.25 | i1/2* |  | April | Juil ${ }_{\text {Oct. }}$ | 85 | 4 |
| Laurentide Paper Co., pfd. ... .. | $1,600,000$ $1,200,000$ | 1,600,000 |  | $\ldots$ | 100 | 9200 |  |  | Apri | Aug. | ${ }_{93}$ | ${ }_{92} 8$ |
| Laurntide Paper Co., pid. .. | 1.200,000 | 1,200,000 |  |  | 100 | 10000 | 31/2 | Jan. |  | July. | 106 | 100 |
| Lake of the Woods Milling Co. com. | 2,500,000 | 2,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake of the Woods milling Co. pfd. | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |  | ...... | 100 | 10500 | 1\%** | March | h June |  | 108 | 70 |
| Mackay Companies -com. .. .. | $50,000,000$ | 41,380, 400 |  | $\ldots$ | 100 | 6850 | 1** |  |  | Sept. July Oct. | 108 694 | 105 |
| Mexican Light and Power Co. $\ddot{\text { co }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | $50,000,000$ 12,000000 | 35,968,700 |  |  | 100 | 6600 | ${ }^{*}$ |  | April | July Oct. | 66. | ${ }_{66}^{68}$ |
| Mexican light and Power Co. .. | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |  | ... | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66 45 |
| Minn. St. Paul and S.S. M. .. .. | 14,000,000 <br> 7,000,000 | $14,000,000$ <br> $7,000,000$ |  | $\ldots$ | 100 100 | 10600 | \% | Jan. |  | July. | 1072 | 106 |
| Montreal Cotton Co. .. .. .. .. . | 3,000,000 | $3,000,000$ |  |  | 100 | 12300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. | 17,000,000 | 17,000,000 |  |  | 100 | 9500 | 114** |  |  | Sept. Dec. |  | 128 |
| Montreal Steel Works com. | 700,000 | 400,000 |  |  | 100 | 8000 | $1 / 4$ | Feb. | May | Aug. Nov. | ${ }_{95}^{954}$ | 95 80 |
| ${ }^{\text {Do. }}$ Preferred | 800.000 | 800,000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | June | Sept. Dec. |  |  |
| Montreal Street Ry. .. .: ... .. | 7,000,000 | 7,000.000 | 698.379 | 13.31 | 50 | 10600 | 21/2* | Feb. | May | Aug. Nov. | 208 | 206 |
| Montrea Telograph .. ... .. ... .'. ${ }^{\text {M }}$. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  |  | 40 | 157 0 |  |  |  |  | 159 | 157 |
| North-West Land com. .. .. .. ... . | $6,900,000$ $1,467,681$ | 6,900,000 |  |  | 100 | 2400 | 1/2* | March | June | Sept. Dec. | 28 | 24 |
| Do. Preferred | 8,090,625 | 3,090,625 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. Scotia Steel \& Coal Co. com. .. | 4,120,000 | 5,000,000 | 750,000 | 15.00 | 100 | 670 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Preferred .. .. | 1,030,000 | 1,030,000 |  |  | 100 | 11000 | 2 | Jan. | April | June Oct. |  |  |
| Ogilvie flour Mil.s Co. .. .. .. .. | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |  |  | 100 | 1 |  | jan. | April | June Oct. |  | 110 |
| Do. Preferred .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  |  | 100 | 11100 | 1\%** | Jan. | April | July Uct. | 116 | 111 |
| Richelieut \& Ont. Nav. Co. .. .. .. .. | 8,132,000 | 3,132,000 |  |  | 100 | 6500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. John Street Ry. . .. .. | 800,000 | 800000 |  | ...... | 100 | 65 | 3 |  |  | Dec. | $65 \%$ | 65 |
| Toledo Ry. \& Light Co. | $12,000,000$ $7,000,000$ | $12,000,000$ $7,000,000$ 1 |  | 23.92 | 100 | 25 101 105 |  | May |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Nov. | $\cdots{ }^{251}$ | $\dddot{25 \%}$ |
| Trinidad Elec. Ry. .. .. .. .: ... .: | 1,200,000 | 1,032,000 | 1,675,122 |  | 100 4.80 |  | 11/2*********** | Jan. | April | July Oct. | 1024 | 1017 |
| Twin City Rapid Transit Cc. | 16,511,000 | 16,511,000 | 2,163,507 | 13.10 | 100 | 95 ¢0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do. Preferred .. .. .. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | March | 崖 | 96 | 951 |
| Windsor Hotel .. | 600,000 | 600,009 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Co. .. .. .. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |  |  | 100 |  | 11/4* | Jan. | April | July Oct. |  |  |
| - Quarterly. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(iROCERIES.-There is no marked improvement in the trade, which is dull. The canners on the Pacific are reported to have already done a large business in salmon packing, the runs of fish being large. The fruit men have begun badly, Californian prospects being as poor as ever. Stocks of all kinds are lower than usual. Coffee is strongly held, though excepting on roasters accounts, there has not been much actual business. The reccipts at Rio and Santos thus far this season have been 8,000 bagen smaller than for the same time last year. For Rio No. 7 lare vales were made in New York at an advance of 5 c to 10 c . Silt was steady at $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Teas, according to recent quotations are advancing, prices ranging 3 c to 4 c higher. Quotations for salmon have been received and show an advance of frum 25 e to 55 c . The expected advance in sugar has not yet materialized. London cables: Raw sugar, mascovado, 9s 9d; centrifugal, 9s 9d; beet, August, $9 \mathrm{~s} 93 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. New York-Sugar: fair refining, $3.331 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; centrifugal, 96 test, $3.831 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; Refined, stady, $\$ 4.15$ to $\$ 4.60$; confectioners' 4.80 c ; cutloaf, 5.70 c ; powdered, $\$ 5.10 \mathrm{c}$; granulated, 5.00 c. Molasses, quiet. New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 37 c to 48 c .

MAY.-Fair local trade. Prices firm: $\$ 16$ to $\$ 16.50$ for Nô. 1 timothy; $\$ 14.50$ to $\$ 15.50$ for No. 2, and $\$ 13.50$ to $\$ 14$ foi clover mixed; pure clover, 12 to $\$ 13$ per ton, in car lots.

HIDES and TALLOW.-Business decidedly slow. Quotations for fresh city stock: No. 1 hides, 10c; No. 2 hides, $91 / 2$; No. 3 hides, $83 / 4$ c; No. 1 calfskins, per lb., 14c; No. 2 calfskins, per lb ., 10 c ; lambskins, 9 ăc; No. 1 horsehides, each $\$ 2$; No. 2 horsehides, each $\$ 1.50$; tallow, rendered, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 3 \mathrm{c}$ to 5 c ; tallow, rough, per lb ., $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 3 c .

HONEY.-Market seasonably dull. White clover, comb, 12c to 15 c ; buckwheat, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 10 c ; and extracted, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c . Extracted white clover comb, $111 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$ to 12 e per lb .

IRON and HARDWARE.-There is very little toing in legitimate trade. Railway and structural supplies are being regularly shipped and largely in response to earlier or standing orders. In navvies tools, some large orders have been placed at about standard rates. Prices of iron have declined somewhat. Pig-iron certificates on the New York Exchange however though dull have remained firm. For standard foundry, October, November and December were offered at $\$ 23.50$; regular August and September offered at $\$ 22.50$; October to December, inclusive, offered at $\$ 22$.-BAR IRON has been dull and weak with some business on the basis of 160 c . For car lots for early delivery sales are made at 1.60 to 1.65 c base Pittsburg, or 1.76 to 1.81 c tidewater, base half extras. The jobbing trade is light at $13 / 4$ to 2 c base full extras from store. The London market has been slightly firmer during the last few days. Cleveland warrants closing at an advance of $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and stantard foundry at an advance of 5 d for the week. The market for last week closed at 56 s 6 d and 56 s 3 d , respectively. Copper has been dull and weak, electrolytic bringing about 21c. The U. S. Gov't has issued a statistical report, from which experts calculate there was available in first hands 250,$000 ; 000 \mathrm{lbs}$. refined copper, or a full three months supply. It is not obvious why prices retain their high standing. Quotations on standard copper warrants cabled from London: Standard copper, spot, £94 10s Od; Standard copper, 3 months, $£ 88$ 15s 0 d . By deft New York manipulation spot tin has rallied from a fall of $11 / 4^{\mathrm{c}}$ being now held at 41c. The London price is $£ 18315 \mathrm{~s}$ spot. $£ 181$ for 3 months. Lead has been dull and prices easier. Of ferings 5.15 e spot. London has declined 15 s during the week. Soft Spanish closed at $£ 20$, against $£ 2015 \mathrm{~s}$ on the preceding Friday and against $£ 16$ 6s $3 d$ on the corresponding day a year ago. Refined Spelter has been dull and weak, spot declining to 6.10 c and July at 6.05c in carloads.

LIVE STOCK.-The intense heat, the hurrying forward of large supplies from the West to avoid shrinkage, and the enlarged numbers of fat cattle in England, owing to the cool damp season, are the three reasons given for a decline of from $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb . in this market. Exporters' sales of choice Ontario steers were made at $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ and ranch cattle at $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per lb. Local sales of choice steers at $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, good at 5 c to $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, fair at $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ and lower grades at $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per lb. For sheep the prices have also fallen $1 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb. though demands for export continue good at 4c. Lambs are in strong demand and scarce at $\$ 4$ to $\$ 6$ each. Calves remain at former quotations $\$ 2$ to $\$ 10$ each. The supplies of hogs are small and owing to the good foreign demand for Canadian bacon, prices remained firm. Sales of selected lots were made at $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 750$, and heavy at $\$ 6.90$ to $\$ 7.10$ per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.-Market slow. Syrup, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb . in wood, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ in tins; maple sugar, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 8 c per lb.

MEAL.--Rolled oats, improving; market unchanged at $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.271 / 2$ per bag. Cornmeal, $\$ 1.45$ to $\$ 1.50$.

MIILA, FEED.- Trade good especially in bran; prices firm. Manitoba bran, bags, $\$ 19$ to $\$ 20$; shorts, $\$ 23$ to $\$ 25$ per ton ; Ontario bran, in bags, $\$ 18.50$ to $\$ 19.00$; shorts, $\$ 22.00$ to $\$ 23.00$; milleal mouillie, $\$ 24.00$ to $\$ 28.00$ per ton; and straight grain, $\$ 30.00$ to $\$ 32 \mathrm{c} 0$.

NAVAL STORES.-Prices keep firm and the demand is fair for season. Pine pitch. $\$ 3.75 \mathrm{brl}$; pine tar, $\$ 4.50 \mathrm{brl}$; ; oakum, 4 c to 7 c per lb .; coal tar, $\$ 4$ brl.; roofing pitch, $\$ 1$ per 100 lbs ; cotton waste, coloured, 5 c to 7 e per lb .; white, 8 c to lle. Rope: -Sisal $7-16$ and upwards, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; $3 / 8$, 11e; 3-16, $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Manilla, $7-16$ and larger, $15 \mathrm{c} ; 8 / 8,151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; $1 / 4$ and $5-16,16$. Lath yarn, loc to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

OILS and TURPENTINE.-The volume of trade is not large, but there is an inclination to discount a possible rise. Lubricants are selling well. Inside prices for soap making vegetable oils are about 10 c for Cochin and 7 c for Ceylon. Raw Linseed, 65 c to 75 c . Boiled. 68 to 70 c . Turpentine is quoted at 85 to 95 c . Savannah, Ga.. turpentine, firm at $571 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Rosin firm at former prices. Pale Seal, 55 c to 60 c . Straw Seal remains firm at 45 c . In London: Calcutta linseed, July and August, 43s 9d. Linseed oil, 25 s . Sperm oil, £34. Petroleum. American refined, $63 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$; do., spirits, $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Turpentine spirits, 42s. Rosin, American strained, 10 s 10 d ; do., fine, 15 s 3 d .

## UNION BANK OF CANADA.

## DIVIDEND No. 82.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its branches, on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record of August 16th. 1907.

By order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,

General Manager.
Quebec, July 22, 1907.

POTATOES.-Market unsettled, The new crop is coming in well, but prices vary. Nominally old Quebees white potatoes are selling at about $\$ 1.10$ to $\$ 1.20$ per 90 lbs . on track, and at $\$ 1.20$ to $\$ 1.25$ in a jobbing way, while red stock, in car lots, bring $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.05$ on track and $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.20$ in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS.-A large business is being done. Prices firm. Abattoir fresh killed hogs at $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 10.25$. Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in tierces, $\$ 32$ to $\$ 32.50$; brls. $\$ 22$ to $\$ 23.50$. Compound lard in tierces, $375 \mathrm{lbs}, 10 \mathrm{c}$ to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; tubs, 50 lbs , parchment lined, $101 / 4$ to $101 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$; kettle lard, tierces, 13 c ; pure lard, tierces, 12 to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. Hams, extra large sizes, 25 lbs. and upward, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 14 c ; large sizes, 18 to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \mathrm{c}$ to 15 c ; medium sizes, selected weights, 12 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \frac{1}{2}$ c to $151 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs ., lōe to $151 / 2$; English boneless breakfast bacon, l5c; Wiltshire bacon, backs, 15c; Wilshire bacon, $50-\mathrm{lb}$. sides, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 15 c .-Dry salt meats: Green bacin, boneless, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; green bacon, flanks, bone in, $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; long clear bacon, light, 40 to $60 \mathrm{lbs} ., 11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. At Chicago, prices were up 5c to 10 c to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Future quotations closed :-Pork, July, $\$ 16.30$; September, $\$ 16.521 / 2$. Lard, July, $\$ 9.071 / 2$. Ribs, July, $\$ 9.57$; September, \$8.55.

WOOL. - A purely hand to month business is being done at nominally former rates:-Canada fleece, tub washed, 26 c to 28c; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18 c to 20c; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c; Canada, pulled, unbrushed, 27 c to 29 c ; pulled lambs brushed 30c to 32 c ; pulled łambs unbrushed $30 \mathrm{c} ; \mathrm{N}$. W. merinos 18c to 20 c . At the London auction sales prices are up for all fine grades; the demand for good combing greasies being steady, and lambs wool eagerly picked up. The fine scoureds from Australasia was all bid up well by buyers from European points.

## Important Mining Notice

## A. A. HASSAN

Mining Geologist and Consulting Engineer.

## Consulting Geologist and Engineer for The Bishop Creek Gold Company of California.

Geological Revonnaissances and Explorations made in Canada, and especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
United States Offices :-200 William St., New York City, and Bishop, Inyo County, California.

## Canaca Offices, 25 Toronto Sireet, <br> Toronto, Canada.

Codes:-Moreing \& Neal: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bedford and McNeill. Cable Iddress: "Asghar."
A Canadian Exploration Company is being organized under the direct supervision of the above "Geologist and Engineer," having for its purpose the determining of the Mineral Resources of Ontario and Quebec, an undertaking of great and for-reaching importance.

Those interested may obtain further particulars by writing to the Canadian Jffices.
Let it be understood that no subscriptions will be solicited until the organization of the Company is completed.

CHARTR
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## WHOLES

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 Acid CarbolicAloee , Cape Aloee, Cappe
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| Glycerine |

Gyucerine | Gum Trag |
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| Insect Powder | Insect Powder

Insect Powder Menthol, lbow . Morphia
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Oil
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Potash Iodide Quinine
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Licorice.-
Stick, 4. 6, 8,
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Blue Vitriol Blue Vitriol
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Archil. con...
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 Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Mlauras
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Suduc.$: .: .:$
Tin Crystalis

## Fish-

Bloaters, per box
Lalrador Labrador Herrings
laprador Herrings Matckerel, Herrings,
Mackerel, No. 2, Mackerel, NoO . 2 ,
Green Cod Green
Green
No. 2
op is coming in ite potatoes are rack, and at ck, in car lots, a jobbing way.

## ne. Prices firm.

 Heavy Canada . $\$ 22$ to $\$ 23.50$. ; tubs, $50 \mathrm{lbs} .$, erces, 13c; pure izes, 25 lbs . and 14 c to 15 c ; meto $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; extra oneless breakWilshire bacon, on bacdn, bonec ; long clear prices were up :-Pork, 'July,is being done washed, 26c to Canada pulled, to 29 c ; pulled ed 30 c ; N. W. ales' prices are mbing greasies The fine y buyers from

Chartered accountants, ete
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, etc.
Chartered accountants, eto.

# Clarkson \& Cross EDWARDS, MORGAN \& CO. сhartered Toronto, Ont. 

CLARKSON, CROSS \& MENZIES Winnipeg, Man. CLARKSON, CROSS \& HELLIWELL
-Vancouver, B.C.
Chartered Accountants,
Trustees, Receivers Liquidators.
Established 1864.
$\frac{\text { WHOLESALIE PRICES-CURRENT. }}{\text { Name of Article. } \quad \text { Wholeale. }}$


| dyesturfs- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Archil. con }}$ |  |
|  | 008 |
| Chip Lugwood...... ... .. .: .:. |  |
| Indigo (Rengal) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | ${ }^{150} 1785$ |
| Gambier | ${ }^{0} 70{ }^{1} 1000$ |
| Madder .. .. ... .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{0} 009012$ |
|  | 42504750 |


$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 00 & 1 & 10 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 5 & 50 \\ 2 & 50\end{array}$

wholesale prices current.


## Galvanized Staples-

100 lb box, $11 / 2 \mathrm{l}^{10} 13 / 4$
Bright,
$11 / 2$
to
$13 / 4$

Galvanized Iron-

Iron Horse Shoes-


Per 100 teet nett.


eel, Sireigh shos. ion $\because$ ibs.
Bteel, Maechinery ${ }^{\text {Bl }}$
Tin Plates-

Terne Plate 10 I $20 \times 28$ Lion \& Crown, tinned gheë
22 and 24 gauge case lots 88
Lead: Pige per 100 ibs


[^0]H. E. FINLEY, CUT GLASS manufastarer


10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ. BIRMINGHAM, Enaland.
Special Prices to Canadians under New

## t'HE KILLARNEY OF AMERICA.

Nestling in a frame of beautifully wooded shores lies a series of beautiful lakes 145 miles north of the City of Toronto, Ontario, and known as the "Lake of Bays Region." A chạin of seven lakes studded with lovely islands, with hotels throughout the district and a good steamboat service to all points attracts the tourist, angler and sportsman. Just the out-of-the-way sort of place to visit during the summer months . For all particulars and free illustrated publication apply to J. Quinlan, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, Que.

THE WORLD'S RAILRQADS.
Canada is now building railroads at a more rapid rate than ever before in her history and the mileage under construction or planned gives her a commanding position in this respect among the progressive peoples of the world. Already her railroad mileage per head of population is greater than that of any other country. About 1,000 miles of track was added in 1906 end this will be exceeded before 1907 is over. It is estimat-

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285 construction, and that in actual mileage the Dominion is eight among the countries of the world. Canada, in the recent phrase of the New York Sun which used to be a hostile critic, "has arrived." Her progress in railroad construction, which spells national development, is the subject of some amazement in other parts of the world. British and foreign financiers who formerly viewed great transportation' projects here with distrust have adopted quite another view, and events are abundantly justifying their change of opinion. The statistics of the world's railroads recently pubiished give 562,780 miles in all up to the end of 1905, the latest date for which reports were com-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| Name of Article. | Wholemale |
| :---: | :---: |
| hardware.-CON |  |
| Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs ,- | 8 c 80 |
| 8 to 16 gruge | 255270 |
|  | 240 240 2050 255 |
| ${ }_{26}^{22}$ to 24 gauge ${ }^{\text {gauge }}$.: $:$. |  |
| 28 gauge .. .. ... .. ... .. 1.0 | 255270 |
| Wire- |  |
| Plain galvanized, No. | 370 390 <br> 80  |
| do do No. 6, 7, 8, .. .. .. |  |
|  |  |
| do do No. $11 . .1$.. ${ }^{\text {do }}$.. . |  |
|  | 275 |
|  | ( ${ }^{3} 765$ |
| do do do do do | ${ }^{4} 300440$ |
| Barbed Wire ... $\because 0 . .15$.. .. .. .. |  |
| Spring Wire, per 1001.25 .. .. .. .. |  |
| Iron and Steal Wire, plain, 6 to 9. | 230 base. |
| ROPE- |  |
| isal, base |  |
| do 7.18 and up .. | 011 |
|  | ${ }^{0} 11{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Manilla, 7.18 and larger .. | 015 |
|  |  |
| Lath yarn .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. |  |
| wire nails- |  |
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| ${ }^{6 d}$ and 7 T extra ex ..: .. .: ... .: .: | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ |
| sd and 9d extra, | 2200 |
| 18 d and 20 d extra |  |
| 20d to 60d extra . | 2 |
| Base .... .... .... .... ... | 240 |

bullding paper-
Dry Sheeting, roll
Tarred Sheeting, roil${ }_{80}^{40}$
hides-
Montrenl Green Hidea-

 and inspect
Sheepskins
Sheepskins ............
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Clips } \\ & \text { Spring Lambskins, each. } \\ & \text { Calfskins, No. }\end{aligned} . . .$. Caliskins, No.
Califkins. No.
Horse Hides

150

Leather-

glass-
First break, 50
Second Brealk Second Break,
Firirst
Fireak. Second Break, Third Break

PAINTS | Lead, pare, 50 |
| :--- |
| Do. No. |
| Do. No. 2. |

 Hhite lead,
Red lead, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Whintitng, ordin
Whiting
Gill Whiting, Paris English, Cement Belgian Cement
German Cement United States
Fire Bricks

Fer | Fire Bricks, per |
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| Fire |
| Clay, |

## Glue-

Domestic Broken
French Casks French Casks
French, barrels American Whit Coopers' ${ }^{\text {Cliue }}$
Brunswick' Brunswick Green
French Imperial Nench 1 Fumpenure a F Furniture
Brown Japan
Blat Orange Shellac, Orange shellac,
Orange shellac,
and White Shellac
Puty, bulk 100
Punty, in blad urty, in bladde Kalsomine 5 lb .
woolCanadian Washe
North-West... Buenos Ayree. atal, greang uitroliin, Ereeas
WHOLEESAIE PRICES CURRENT.

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|  | $\begin{array}{ccc}9 & 40 & 0 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 055 \\ 0 & 60\end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }^{0} 000045$ |
| cod Livr il. NH. . Yoway Prucess | $\begin{array}{cc}1000 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 125 & 20 \\ 1 & 50\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}1010 & 1 \\ 0 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Castor oil, barrels ... .. ... .. | 0090104 |
| Lard Lail, extra ... .. ... .... $\%$. .. | $0.60{ }^{0} 0$ |
| Linseed. raw, | 065067 |
| Linseed, boiled, | 068 <br> 8 |
|  | - $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 780\end{aligned}$ |
| Turpentine, nett '. .. .. .\% .. .: .: |  |
| Wood Alcohol, der gallon .. . | 100125 |
| Petroleum- |  |
| Acme Prime White, per gal. .. |  |
| Arme Water White, per gal. .. | 017 |
| Astral, per gal. .. .. ... .. ... .. .. | $019+$ |
| Benzine, per gal | $0224 \underbrace{820}_{05}$ |
| glass- |  |
|  |  |
| Second Break, 50 teet .. .. .. .. | 1880 |
|  | 345 |
|  | 395 |
| Fourth Break ${ }^{\text {Third }}$ Break ... .. ... ... .. .: | 420 |

paints. \&c.


wool
North. West
Buenos Ayrea, ..... Cape, greany, .....  ..... 
plete. The list indicates that to-day we have more mileage than Australia, or all of South America or Africa, and are soon likely to equal Asia. The mileage for the several continents at the close of 1905 was as follows:

| Europe. . | Miles. <br> 192,251 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Asia. | . 50.593 |
| Africa . . . . | . 16,538 |
| North America. | .253,098 |
| South America. | 32,859 |
| Australasia .. | .. 17,441 |
| Grand total.. | . 562,780 |

From 1898 to 1905 inclusive the whole world built 95,816 miles, or about $13 \mathrm{f} \leqslant 8$ miles a year; but the average is now

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada. TRENT CANAL
ONTARIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION Section No. 5. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. ALED TENDERS addressed to Alex. Trent Canal, Peterboro, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal, will be received until 16 o'clock on Wednesday, 7th August, 1907, for the works connected with the construction of Section No. 5 , Ontario-Rice Lake Division of the Canal. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont., and at the office of Mr. H. P. Bell, Division Engineer, Campbellford, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,

Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1907.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.
much greater. Of the increase in 1905 a

Wholestide prices Current.

| Name of Article. Wholemela |
| :---: |

WINES, LIQLORS, ETC.
Ale-

\& c .
$\begin{array}{lll}240 & 259 \\ 1600 \\ 0 & 165\end{array}$

## 

Spirits Canadian-per gel.-

$\begin{array}{lll}180 \\ 200 & 5 & 00\end{array}$
Tarragona
Oportos.
$\begin{array}{llll}3 & 50 & 4 \\ 0 & 85 & 500\end{array}$
Amontilladn (Lion)
Other Brands

Clareto
Medoc
St. Julien
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 25 & 275 \\ 400 & 500\end{array}$
Champannea-
four. seca
11001200
Brandies-

Scotch Whiskeye-
Bullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L. .. ... ..
Kilmarnock 10 251050
Kilmarnock
951050
9501000
905950
Usher's 0.V.G. ...
Dewars extra spec.
Mitt hells Glenogle it
Mit
Mits.
do Special Reserve 12 quta
do Extra Special, 12 qta
do Finest

Irísh Whiskey
Power's, qts.

Gin-
Canadian green casea
London Dry
Giymouth
Ginger Ale, Beiffist,
Soda water
Ginger Ale, Belfast, dog.
Soda water, importa dos.
Apollinarik 50 gta ... ..

# Graham, Morton \& Co., Ltd. 

Engineers \& Contractors, works and Hice, Hunslet, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.


London Office:-Lennox House. Norfolk Striet, Strand, W.C. Australlan Address:- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney,N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.
little more than one-half was in America, 5,891 miles in North America and 426 in South America (including the West In dies.) Canada is credited with 990 miles, against 533 the year before; but in Mexico the additions were but 150 miles in 1905, against $1, \frac{1}{2} 20$ in 1904. In South America. Argentina opened 337 miles, Peru thirty-nine, Brazil thirty-six and the other additions were twelve miles in the West Indies. In Europe, Germany opened 567 miles, followed by Austria with 466 and France with 430. Notable progress was made in Belgium, already with the densest net-work, which added three per cent. to its mileage by building 135 miles, and in Spain, which opened 184 miles, which is more than in any previous recent year. European Russia is redited with but 165 miles in the year, which is the least for many years, and in the country which needs railroads most. It is noteworthy that in India during 1905 the rew mileage was 1,052 . China note the awakening-built $1,0 i 9$. The aggregate investment in all the railroads of the world was estimated at $\$ 40,744,000,000$, or about $\$ 27$ per inlabitant, and the railroad capital per inhabitant was then $\$ 52$ in Europe and $\$ 135$ in the United States. of course the world has recently learned some very interesting facts about American capitalization. It is in a fluid state.

## 

SEALED TENIDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to Rideau Hall, Ottawa." will be received at this office until Wednesday, August 7, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of an addition to Rideau Hall, Ottawa.
Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender, obtained at this Depart ment.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not he considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.
Fach tender wust be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Pablic Works, equal to ten per cent ( $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{e}$. ) of the amount of the tender, whech will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Departiment does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 16, 1907.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

## YOUR SUMMER OUTING

If you are found of fishing canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for your summer outing. A fish and game preserve of $2,000,000$ acres interspersed with 1200 lakes and rivers is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that Nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trops. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a young man to put in his summer holidays An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it sent free on application to J. Quinlan, Bonaventure station. Montreal, Que.

## CANADA's FUTURE CITIZENS.

In spite of the great influx of immigrants during recent months. it is evident that the Dominion authorities are exercising due care with regard to the quality of these prospective citizens. Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, has shown in the interviews published since his arrival in Canada that the entire staff are fuly alive to the necessity of keeping out all undesirables, and are active in seeing that the regulations are strictly enforced. It is anything but a kindness to transport or assist in transporting people who, through mental or physical defects, are unable to become self-sustaining in this

HAMB
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d, W.C. N.S.W.

ITI\%ENS.
lux of immi it is evident ies are exerto the qualzens. Mr. J. uperintendent in the interrival in Cane ful'y alive put all unde eing that the orced. It is transport or people who defects, are ining in this

# HAMBLET'S blue "Ironware"pipes ACID PROOF 

HAMBLET'S
PATENT

- JOINTS.

SUPPLIED

THESE PIPES-ARE MADE FROM THE SAME MATERIAL (AND UNDER SIMIIAR CONDITIONS)AS HAMBLET'S BLUE BRICKS GREAT STRENGTH \& DURABILITY GUARANTEED



#### Abstract

The adamantine material of which these Pipes are made IS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS GREAT STRENGTH and DURABILITY. ADDress - HAMBLET'S LP: WEST BROMWICḦ.


These pipes have been tested by Messrs. Kirkaldy to a bursting pressure of over 140 lbs per square inch and our PATENT JOINT has been tested to stand as much pressure as the pipe without shewing the least signs of weeping or leekage.

HAMBLET'S BLUE BRICKS, Pavings, for Stables, Yards, Footpaths, etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES ON APPLICATION TO
HAMBLETS Ltd. (JOSEPH HAMBLET, Managing Lirector) WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND

ÇABLE ADDRESS :-HAMBLET, WEST-B』OMW1CH, ENGLAND
CODES :-A. B. C." 5th FDITION and PRIVATE.

[^1]
# FIRE ESCAPES Wire Screens Wrought Iron and Wire Guards and Enclosures for JAILS, ASYLUMS, Etc. 

The Geo, B. Meadows, Toronto wree, Ion ane<br>Brass Works Company, Limited,<br>67 Wellington Place, TORONTO, ONT.


#### Abstract

urrived in Canada up to June 1st of the give the crude product a less value than


 present year. Last year's record for this the crude product of paraffine oil wells. period was 48,227 , a gain of about 35 per Having. thas, a good material for settcent. By a radical change in the bonus ling the dust in large quantities and at system parment is now made to passenger agents on such emigrants only as have had actual experience in farming and kindred occupations in Britain, and who intend to work at farming or as railway laborers in this country. The bonus has been increased from $\$ 1.7 .5$ to $\$ 5$ for each adult, and the result has to stimulate the activity of agents in all parts of the country among the classes specially desired in the Dominion. Bonuses are withdrawn from all other classes, and while the Dominion is eager to welcome mechanics and men of courage and ability in all walks of life, the grants are strictly limited to farmers and railway laborers. By this policy the Government will avert all danger of crowding the cities with men who might find it difficult to secure employment or maintain themselves during the winter months. The immigration policy is working out satisfactorily. It is bringing to Canada the best representatives of the various classes in the mother country, and the Dominion still aflords the broader opportunities through which they can develop into the highest types of good citizenship.-Toronto Globe.
## METHOL OF OHLING ROADS.

In sonthern California the peculiar crude oil of the region has now been used for several years for keeping down dust in the public highways, and preserving the surface of country roads. The crude oil found in this region was not known to exist there in commercial quantites until about the year 1895. but since that time the product has been one of the most important economic and industrial features in the development of the region. This form of petroleum has an asphalt base as distinguisked from the paraffine base of most of the oils refined for illuminating purposes and the body of it is therefore heavier than is that of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and much of the Texas oil. Furthermore, the additional difficulty involved in refinement
a reasonable price, the people of south California have made large use of this material and have secured extremely satisfactory results. Somewhat later than the use of this crude petroleum in California is the development of the use of liquid forms of coal tar for laying dust, as practiced now to a rapidly increasing extent in several eastern states. In the year 1905 a number of tests were undertaken under the direction of the United states government in the use of a form of dilute tar preparations in Jackson. Tenn. The official report of these experiments contains the following paragraphs:- The success of the experiments. in Jackson and elsewhere, has resulted in the creation of a demand for some form of tar solution which can be readily used for this purpose with sat. isfactory results, and the result has been the working out of a commercial product, which is fully described in Commercial America. This product is now being sold in/large quantities in all parts of the country and is extensively exported. It is a mixture of tar with other materials which, when warm. is sufficiently thin to be easily spread over a road surface by means of a sprinkling eart with especially designed spreaders. After the surface of the road has been carefully swept of loose dust the coating is sprinkled over it in a thin stream. Following the sprinkling errt and giving only a reasonable time for partial cooling, a squad of sweepars spread the material evenly over the surface of the road. As soon as the surface is evenly spread it is covered with screenings or with sand, and a roller is then passed over the surface in order to force the screenings into the surface and to make the entire new covering for the road compact and firm. On a road bearing ordinary traffic the process should be repeated at the end of about a year, at which time it will be found that the road will absorb considerably less of the coating than was necessary on the first treatment. After these first two applications it is usually found that one application every two years is all that is necessary.

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT CROP
The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has issued the following summary of the crops. Spring was very late in opening, seriously impeding operations. Reports tend to indicate that a greater area was sown to coarse grains owing to the lateness of the season. The warm weather and rains of June have brought about an extraordinary growth, the different grains being remarkably even and of a very green tint, which indicates healthy, strong and vigorous growth. If the favorable weather conditions continue for the remainder of the season, the prospects are that harvest will be 10 to 15 days later than last year und will begin about August 25, and be general throughout the province by September 1. The following statement shows the estimated acreage of grain crops in Saskatchewan, season 1907, compared' with ascertained acreage season 1906:
 Oats.... . $\quad 764,170$ 6,639,873 124,297 19.42
-The output of gold at Rhodesia in June was 54.918 fine ounces, against 47 ,664 fine ounces in June last year, 35,256 fine ounces in June, 1905, 20,402 fine ounces in June, 1904, 22,166 fine ounces in June, 1903, and 15.842 fine ounces in June, 1902.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-one-Half per Cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the Third Day of September next, to Shareholders of record of 16th August.
By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager.
Montreal, 19th July, 1907.

TENT



Royal montreal,
Kensington
Southwark
Canada
Ottawa
Dominion.
Vancouver.
steamers sa from Quebec First-class and upwards,

MODERAT
To Liverpo
To London, $\$ 2$
Third-class $t$ donderry, Belf For all inforn

ESTABLISHED 1837.
Telegraphic Address:
"Rope, Walsall."
Works:
Tantarra St., and Selborne St.

## J. HAWLEY \& CO

 Goodall Street, WALSALL, Eng. MANUFACTURERS OFROPES, TWINES, CORDS, SACKS, HALTERS, PLOUGH REINS, \&c.


Horse Cloths, Sacking, Canvas, \&c. Cart, * Waggon and Rick Sheets.

TENTS and MARQUES for Sale or Hire. Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

The H. Edmonds" "Rapid"
Shaking Barrel Company,
60 TENBY STREET NORTH.
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.
Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

ESTABLISHED 1881
THOMAS SMITH. 68, LOWER ESSEX ST. BIRMINGHAM, England. MANUFACTURER OF

Drums,
Banjos,
AND
Machine
Heads.

Brass and Reed Instrument Repairer.


## DOMINIONLINE

Royal Mail Steamships.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL Kensington ..May 18, June 22, July 27 Southwark ..May 25, June 29, Aug. 3 Canada .. ..June 1, July 6, Aug. 10 Ottawa .. ..June 8, July 13, Aug. 17 Dominion. ..June 15, July 20, Aug. 24 Vancouver. . .. .. .. .. ..Wed.,June 26
Steamers sail from Montreal daylight. from Quebec 7.00 p.m.
First-class rate, $\$ 65$; Second-class $\$ 40$, and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $\$ 42.50$ and $\$ 45.00$. To London, $\$ 2.50$ additional.
'third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $\$ 27.50$
For all information, apply to local agent of

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Stocks and Bonde-INSƯRANCE COMPANIES.-Canadian.-Montreal Quotations, July 23, 1907.

| - Name of Company. | Shares | Last Dividend per year per year | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Share } \\ \text { par value. }\end{gathered}$ | Amount Share | Canada quotations per ct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British American Fire and Marine |  |  |  | 350 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{100}^{400}$ | 400 40 | 160 |
| Western Assurance .: ... .: .. | 25,000 | 年-6 mos | 100 40 | 10 | ${ }_{80} 87$ |
| Guarantee Co. of North $\ddot{\text { America }}$... | ${ }_{\text {13,372 }}$ | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }^{3} \mathbf{3}$ mos. | 50 | 50 | 80 160 |

British \& Foreign-Quotations on the London Market, July 13. 1907. Market value p. p'd up. \&he


## E. WILLIAMS \& CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

## Rina Makers and

Diamond Mourters.
67 Vyse street,
BlRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Speciality:-Carved Mounts
Special Prices under new Tariff.

Established 1868.
THOS. HARPER \& SONS, Limited, Phoenix Works.
REDDITCH. - - - ENGLAND. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF


NEEDLES and Fancv

Needle
Cases.
Highest Awards with Honours Worlds Fair, Chicago. Gold Medal and Special Diploma of Honour San Francisco, 1894. London Office:-9 ALDERMAN BURY, Postern E. C. agents :- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { John Gordon \& Son, } 17 \text { and } 19 \text { De Bresoles St., Montreal }\end{array}\right.$ : $-\{$ W. I. Rodger, 33 Melinda St., Toronto.


## LDEN

It is unnecessary to waste time and stamps writing for quotations from every Manufacturer or Juvenile Cycles.

Close study and experience in this class of cycle has placed us on top,
And we Intend to stav there.


## THE HOLDEN JUVENILE CYCLE CO., Ltd.

TAME MILL8, WALSALL, England.

PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN

## M. S. FOLEY

Editor and Proprietor Journal of Commerce,
Montreal.
Please enter my name as a subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, for which I agree to pay THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Name.
Addreas

Fstablished 1840
Handley \& Wilkins,


Manufacturers of
Heav- Steel Tows
Tools and Hammera of Every Description
Phillips St. Works Aston Brook, BIRMINGHAM. - ENG. Special rrices to Canadians under the New Tarifit.

## A. B. C. Code, Stl Edition

## WALTER C. CANDY,

Sanitary Ware of all Descriptions and Roofing Tiles a Speciality.

Sanitary Pipes, Gullies, Quarries, Slates, White, Cane and Brcwn Enamelled Sinks, Red and Blue Ridges, Chimney Pota, Emcaustic, Majolica and Enamelled Tiles, Red and Blue Copinge, Pedental Closets, Garden Tiles, Grates, \&c., \&c.

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