

Vol. 63. No. 24. New Series.

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MONTRFAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1906

M. S. FOLEY Editor and Proprietor.

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 CAPITAL
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 PROFITS
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Hon. Robt. Mackay.

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Fenelon Falls, Ft. William, "Goderich, "Guelph, "

Deseronto, Ezilinton, Ont. Ezilinton, Ont. Fenelon Falls, Ft. William, Goderich, Goder

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H. Glyn, F. Lubbock,
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J. ANDERSON, Inspector.

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INDIES MAY BE OBFAINED AT THE

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Limited, and branches: Australia—Union Pank

of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand—Union Pa

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Hagersville,
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Delhi, Dundalk Dundas, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Milverton, Miltchell, Moorefield, Moore

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

105th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank in Montreal, and at the branches, on and after the second day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the board,

JAMES ELLIOT. General Manager.

Montreal. 28th November, 1906.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 101.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVI-DEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First Day of December next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-ING of shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Ninth Day of January next, the Chair to be taken at Noon.

> D. COULSON. General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto. 24th October, 1906.

Automatic Elevator Wanted.

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166 Branc

Montreal O London, En S. Car

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Exporter tle, Butter, ducts will fi to facilitate

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Deposits of Interest from date

NO TROUBLE . D. M. STEWA

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MASONIC T LONDO Capital Subscribe Total Assets, 31st T. H. PURDON, K.C. Paid-up Capital, - \$10.000,000 Rest, - - - - 4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.

166 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager. Lendon, Eng., Office: -90 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

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The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.

73 BRANCHES IN CANADA

Paid-up Capital...,\$3,860,000

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits. 1,253,000

Total Assets21,000,000 NEW YORK AGENCY: -25 PINE ST.

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Capital Subscribed\$1,000,000.00 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2,272,000.83 T. H. PURDON, K.C., Pres. | NATH. MILLS, Mgr. THE CHARTERED BANKS.

Union Bank of Canada

Established, 1865.

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Markham,
Maple,
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Parkdale,
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Correspondents in every banking town in Canada, and throughout the world.

This Bank gives prompt attention to all banking business entrusted to it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent., being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday the 2nd of January, 1907. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, 61-63 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 22nd of January, 1907, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.

The Traders' Bank of Canada,

Toronto, November 16th, 1906.

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Authorized, / - \$4,000,000 Capital Paid-up, - - 3,000,000 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, . . 3,839,000

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Branches and Agencies throughout Canada

and the United States.
Collections made and Remitted for promptly.
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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

Royal Bank of Canada CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,700,000 RESERVE FUND.. .. 4,200,000

RESERVE FUND. 4,200,000

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Wiley Smith, Esq., H.G. Bauld, Esq.
Hor David MacKeen.

H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq.
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W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches.
C. E. Neill, Chief Inspector.
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Chippawa, Ont.
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Commall, Ont.
Commall, Ont.
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Louisburg, C.B.
Lunenburg, N.S.
Moncton, N.B.,
Montreal, Que.,
Montreal, Que.,
Montreal, West End.
Montreal Annex.
Moose Jaw, Sask.
Agencies in Cuba: Hayana, Santiago de

Moose Jaw, Sask.
Agencies in Guba: Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Cardenas, Clenfuegos, Manzanillo, Matenzas, New York, N. Y.
Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank; Dres dner Bank; Soain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan; Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; New York, Chase National Bank; First National Bank; Blair & Co.; Bosten, National Shawmut Bank; Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; San Francisco, First National Bank.

LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention. Eastern Townships Bank

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FIFTY-SEVEN Branches in CANADA Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000 Reserve, - - - 2,600,000

WM. FARWELL, President.
JAS. MACKINNON, General Manager.

The Western Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Boyal Bank of Scotland

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 p.c.) equal to Eight per cent. (8 p.c.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the Quarter ending the 30th or November next, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of this Bank, or at its Branches, on and after the First Day of December next, to the Shareholders on record on the 16th of November.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Head Office of the Bank, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, at

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,

General Manager.

La Banque Nationale.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Authorized.... \$2,000,000.00 Capital paid up.... 1,500,000.00 Rest.... Undivided profits.... 600,000,00 48,920.03

/ BQARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Hon. JUDGE A. CHAUVEAU, - Vice-Pres. Narcisse Rioux, Victor Chateauvert, Naz. Fortier,
J. B. Laliberte. Victor Lemieux,
P. LAFRANCE, - - Manager.
N. LAVOIE, - - Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Levis L'Islet.

Quebec:
(ILower Town)
(St-Roch),
(St-John St.)
Montreal:
(St-James St.)
Amqui
Baie St-Paul
Beauceville
Coaticook
Chicoutini
Deschaillons
Plessisville
Joliett
Levis
Lifalet,

BRANCHES:
Mutnagny
Murnay Bay
Murna St-Casimir St-Charles, Belle St-Evariste St-Francois du Lac Lac
St-Hyacinthe
St-Jean
Ste-Marie,
Beauce
St Raymond
St Tite
Trois Pistoles
Trois Rivieres

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated, 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

CAPITAL \$200,000 RESERVE 47,500 FRANK TODD President.
J. F. GRANT Cashier.

AGENTS:

AGENTS:
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New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. BostonNational Shawmut Bank. Montreal-Bank of
Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal.
Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of
Montreal.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE QUEBEC BANK

, ,	
HEAD OFFICE	ncorporated 1822.
Capital Authorized	\$3,000,000
Capital Paid Up .	\$2,500,000
Rest	\$1,150,000
JOHN BREAKEY	
JOHN T. ROSS	W. A. Marsh.
Vesey Boswell.	W. A. Marsh, Thos. McDougall,
W. S. Paterson,	T Con Manager
	LGen. Manages
Quebec, St. Peter St.	Pembroke, Ont.
Do. Upper Town,	Three Rivers Que.
Do. St. Roch. Montreal, Place	Toronto, Ont.
d'Armes, Do. St. Catherine E	Shawinigan Falls, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Do. St. Henry,	St. George, Beauce, Q.
Ottawa, Ont. StRomuald,	Victoriaville, Que. Ville Marie, Que.
Thetford Mines, Que.	L'Epiphanie, Que.
Black Lake,	/
Sub-agency,	INTS:
London, England-B	
Albany IISA -Ne	W Vork State Nations

Albany, U.S.A.—New York State National Bank. Boston—National Bank of the Republic. New York, U.S.A.—Agente Bank of British North America; Hanover National Bank. Paris, France—Credit Lyonnais.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

1	- constant
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	\$5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	
REST	4,420,000

DIRECTORS:

D. R. WILKIE President.

Hon R. JAFFRAY ... Vice-President.

Wm. Ramsay, Elias Rogers,
James Kerr Osborne Charles Cockshutt,
Peleg Howland. William Whyte,
Cawthra Mulock. Hon. Richard Turner.

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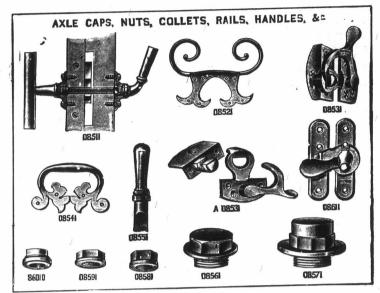
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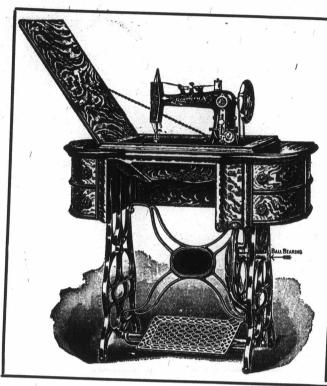
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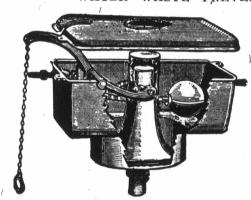
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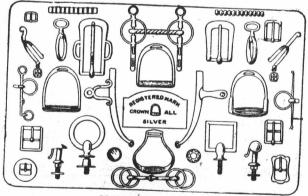
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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Do-minion renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

The Standard Loan Co. is taking over the Canadian Savings Loan and Building Association

-Winnipeg's building permits total \$12,510,750 to Dec. 8; the total for last year was \$10.840,000.

-The award of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the Hamilton Street Railway case has been made, and is satisfactory to both sides.

-Henry Sansregret, the Montreal motorman who ran over John Morrison, was sentenced to six months' for manslaugh-

-Receivers have been appointed tor the Prudential Fire Insurance Co. of West Virginia, and the Birmingham-Atlanta Fire Insurance Co. The two companies involved suffered heavy losses by the San Francisco earthquake and

-A census of the German Empire to December 1, 1905, shows the population to have been 60,641,278, compared with 56,367,187 in 1900. The males increased more than the females, the former numbering 29,147,434, and the latter 30,756,-597, the increase of males being 2,147,434 and of females only 2,126,666.

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12 Crane Court, Fleet St. LONDON, E.O., Eng.

Canadians supplied 333 per cent, less than other countries.

- -The Bank of Montreal have purchased land at Saskatoon and intend to erect a building next spring.
- -The Dominion exhibition will be held at Sherbrooke next summer and the Government will grant fifty thousand dollars to it.
- --Canadian Pacific Railway Co. return of traffic earnings from December 1 to 7, 1906, \$1.409,000; 1905 \$1,260,000; increase \$149,000.
- -Mr. B. G. Winans, inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to the Massitime Provinces, with head-quarters at Halifax.
- Montreal Clearing House total for week ending December 6, 1906, \$33,107,975; corresponding week last year \$30,270,786; corresponding week 1904, \$28,541,151.
- Ottawa Clearing House total for week ending December 6, 1906, \$3,953.844; corresponding week last year \$3.238,014.—London Clearing House total for week ending December 6, 1906, \$1,494,559.
- —Grain shipments from Fort William between September 1st and December 1st amounted to 15.408,000 bushels by Canadian vessels and 4,536,000 by American tonnage. There is very little grain in the terminal elevators now. Less than ten cargoes are still to be shipped.
- —The Hamilton strike has cost the street railway company about \$45,000, the International Union of Street Railwaymen \$5,000, and will cost the city corporation eight or ten thousand dollars. Retail merchants also have sustained heavy losses. All the troops have departed.

- —An important real estate deal took place at Brantford recently, when Front Street property to the value of \$40,000 changed hands. Mr. J. B. Holt was the purchaser from the Cockshutt Securities Co. The real estate transferred embraces some four stores with offices above.
- —The Department of Marine will subsidize a wrecking plant to be available from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The headquarters will be at Sydney. A steamer of 230 tons, the D. H. Tomas, will be stationed there permanently, with an efficient fleet on call of a dozen other steamers.
- —The Corn Products Refining Company of New York, a member of the alleged glucose trust, has made a settlement at a cost of about half a million dollars of all cases brought in Pennsylvania by Dr. B. H. Warden, Dairy and Food Commissioner, against persons selling candies containing glucose.
- The contract for the extension to the House of Commons building, Ottawa, has been awarded to Messrs. McGillivray and Labelle. The new wing will run northward from the press room at the northwest corner of the Commons building, and meet a similar extension to run from the Speaker's quarters.
- —The Canadian Pacific Railway, from January 1 to November 30, 1906, sold 1,080,000 acres of land, as against 653,000 acres in the same period last year. The number of immigrants who entered Canada through Canadian Pacific gateways from January 1 to November 30, 1906, was 132,000, as against 96,000 in the same period last year.

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TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Eng. sole manufacturers of the improved walking stick gun.



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With Buckhorn or Buffalo Horn Handle, Silver-mounted. Best make. .410 bore only.

Above stick guns are steel throughout, enamelled to imitate Malacca cane. Perfectly reliable and shoot accurate.

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The appropriation by Congress of \$50,000,000 annually for the improvement of rivers and harbours was the keynote of the speeches delivered before the National Rivers and Harbours Convention at Washington on Friday last.

--The Rallway Commission has issued rules governing the use of inter-locking and derailing signals and the speed of trains where one railway crosses another at rail level. It is provided that when clear signals are shown the speed of passenger trains must not be more than 35 miles an hour and that of freight trains twenty miles an hour.

The SS. Bavarian, floated off Wye Rock, two weeks ago and beached at the east side of the Gilmour wharf, St. Joseph de Levis, will remain in her present position until next spring. The North American Wrecking Company having allowed time to elapse before coming to a conclusion what to do with the vessel, have been compelled to abandon all operations until next spring, on account of the weather conditions and ice in the river.

—At a meeting of the Valley Telephone Co. it was decided to accept the offer made by the directors of the Nova Scotia Telephone Co. to purchase the entire line and equipments of the Valley Telephone Co. The transaction is not a cash affair, but merely a transfer of stock, the big company absorbing the smaller one, and the Valley owners taking stock in the Nova Scotia company. The line from Yarmouth to Halifax will now be under one general managership.

A navigable waterway between Lake Superior and James and Hudson's Bays, by way of Nepigon River, Nepigon Lake and the Albany and Severn Rivers, is the latest enterprise mooted. Notice of application for a charter for this purpose on behalf of the Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay Development and Canal Co. is given. Power is sought to construct a canal or canals of sufficient depth to permit the passage of vessels of deep draught, to build and operate terminals, wharves, docks, warehouses, hotels, railways, tramways, irrigation works, bridges and telephones, to develop electric light and power, and to operate steamships.

A despatch from Buffalo says the Merchants' Montreal Line of Montreal has purchased the Anchor Line steamer India. The vessel will be taken to Toronto, where it will undergo alteration that will reach a cost of \$50.000 or more. The boat will be rechristened the City of Toronto, and with the steamer China, rechristened the City of Montreal, purchased from the Anchor Line by the same firm two years ago, will go into service in a line to be established between Toledo, Cleveland and Montreal. It is understood that negotiations for more boats are pending, and that the full purpose of the management is to establish a complete excursion line between the great lakes and the St. Lawrence.

—An erroneous view can easily be formed of the influence which the growing use of cement may have upon the iron and steel industry, says the Iron Trade Review. Steel bridges and steel skyscrapers are so spectacular that they obtain credit in the popular mind for the consumption of a larger proportion of the country's iron production than they really involve. It is chiefly in this direction that reinforced concrete construction may, to an extent, supplant plain steel construction. Thus tar the growth of concrete has been almost wholly on lines of its own, a very small proportion being put to uses where otherwise steel would have been employed.

The proposed new agreement between the Austrian Government and the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Co. is to be for lifteen years and is based on the necessity for bringing about considerable improvements in the national shipping service. There is to be a large increase in the annual subsidy, bringing the total amount up to exceed \$2.000,000 annually. The company is to give preference to Austrian firms in regard to supplying materials and the construction of new ships. It is provided that the freight rates from Austrian ports shall not be higher than those charged by foreign competitive ports, and that no preference shall be given to one batch of shippersover another.

The report of the special committee of the board of trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on insurance settlements after the big fire, which has just been published, says:—"The total area burned was about 3,000 acres, or about 4.7 square miles, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings. One-half of these were residences. The amount of insurance covering property in the burned district was approximately \$235,000,000 (estimated). The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the first must have been about \$350,000,000, being an estimate upon the insurance liability, the known ratio of insurance to the value (about 70 per cent.), and a guess that there was about 5 per cent. of property that carried no insurance."

Henry Pellatt and Mr. Frederick Nicholls are the controlling spirits, have bought a right of way for a power line 100 feet wide to Brantford, which city will be made a centre from whence will radiate, according to the intention of the company, expressed a year ago, the extension of the company's line to Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll and London, and north to Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph and Berlin. "The delay in that direction," Mr. Nicholls said, "has been on account of our devoting all our energy to get power into Toronto. Now that delivery in Toronto is assured, we are able to devote our energies to our original intention of extending our lines throughout the Western Peninsula. The Toronto and Hamilton Railway construction will be commenced in the spring and pushed vigorously forward. We shall have power in Brantford, and possibly further west, by the fall of 1907."

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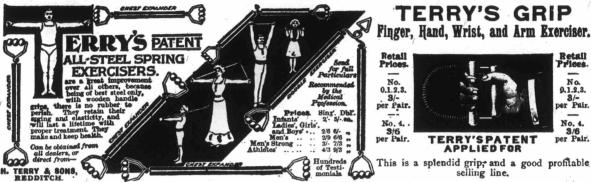
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CABLES: - "NOVELTY, REDDITCH."

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Good Agents wanted for Canada

8/-per Pair.

-Mr. W. H. Biggar, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway has given notice "that the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an act repealing or amending the provisions of section 3 of 16 Victoria, chapter 37." This is the section of the original contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk stipulating that the railway should sell thirdclass fares at two cents per mile. It was under this statute that Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, was recently convicted in the Toronto police court.

-Kootenay and Boundry, B.C., ore shipments and smelter returns for week ending Nov. 24, 1906: Boundry shipments 14,695 tons; Rossland 1.431; Slocan-Kootenay 2,335. The total shipments from the mines in the above districts for the past week were 18,461 tons, and for year to date 1,439,103 tons. Granby receipts, Grand Forks, B.C., 8,959 tons; Greenwood, B.C., 1.800; Boundry Falls, B.C., 3,936; Trail, B.C., 490; Hall Mines Nelson, B.C., 311; Marysville, B.C., 600. The total amount of receipts reported from local and foreign mines for the past week were 16,096 tons, and for the year to date 1.375,738 tons.

-The position of the German fire insurance companies that were most heavily hit in San Francisco appears at present, according to the German insurance publications, to be very serious. The South German of Munich has made a call of 50 per cent, of the share capital, and it has been absorbed in the Berlin Alliance. Of the Transatlantic of Hamburg nothing official has been announced. It is regarded as certain that this concern will have to go into liquidation. With respect to the fate of the North German rumours are in circulation which make it doubtful whether the company continue its career as an independent institution. Of the Rhine and Moselle it is stated that its position is far more serious than had been supposed. In the circle of its shareholders the likelihood of its eventual liquidation is accepted as certain, failing the amalgamation with a German institution. The Hamburg-Bremen, which recently made a call of 50 per cent. of the share capital, has, it is stated, come to the conclusion that on this basis there is no assured future for the company.

-Secretary Shaw has issued the following to all banking institutions of the United States !- A very marked scarcity of small bills is noticeable everywhere, which the Treasury powerless to relieve. In the absence of legislation allowing national banks to issue a larger proportion of their circulation in denomination of five dollars, the banks themselves must be relied upon to alleviate the strain as far as possible. There are in circulation nearly fifteen million dollars in silver certificates of the denomination ten dollars. Many of these are doubtless packed away in the vaults of various banking in-

stitutions and held as reserve. Permit me respectfully to ask that each institution, State and national, search the money in its vaults and send these ten dollar silver certificates to the Treasury. They will be promptly converted into ones and twos, to the very great relief of the country. It is the only remedy. Let no bank complain of conditions until it has literally searched its own vaults and contributed as far as possible to the relief of the situation.

-The carnation, Queen Alexandra's favourite flower, seems in fair way to supersede the chrysanthemum as the fashionable Winter flower. In fact, Hayward Mathias, secretary of the newly-formed Winter Flowering Society, which has been holding its first show in the Royal Botanical Gardens the past week, is of opinion that the carnation already holds the first place. "It is less than ten years since England relied on the United States for the bulk of her tree carnations," he said. "Now we are raising our own, and it is safe to say that the I nglish plants are as good as, if not better than, any we ever imported. This exhibition is the first organized attempt in England to hold a carnation show on the American principle of greuping all the flowers of one colour together instead of arranging the blossoms in groups of various hues." The finest flower in the show was a new English-raised seeding, Britannia, grown at Enfield. It is a clear, bright scarlet, its blossoms being distinguished for their perfect form. This exhibit gained the gold medal and a first-class certificate.

tapan, which wastes nothing in its domestic economy, realizes \$2,000,000 annually from its seaweed products. According to the report of C. J. Davidson, of the British Fmbassy at Tokio, more than fifty varieties of the seaweed found along the Japanese coast are utilized either for food or as manutactured products. The traveller sees lundles of dried seaweed, white with the crystallized salt of the sea water, hung from the front of every food stall. The coarser varieties are stewed and served with fish. Some of the delicate sprigs of sea grass are boiled with fish soups, and remain a vivid green, floating against the red lacquer of the scup bowls. species of seaweed are used in the manufacture of glue, of plaster, and of starch. Whole villages are given over to seaweed fishing, and the drying and packing of the product for shipment to the manufacturing plants in the large cities. In the country along the seashore the farmers use the coarse and ropy kelp for fertilizing their vegetable fields. During the past few years the Japanese Government has taken up the subject of the seaweed industry for the purpose of giving it encouragement. Experiments have been carried on in many places along the coast with a view to increasing the yield of the deep water aglae. The Government offers a reward for the best method of producing iodine from sea plants.

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-After a conference in Boston last week, in which Savings Bank Commissioner Jay of Massachusetts and the $trefasur \psi rs$ and other officers of several savings banks in Boston participated, it was announced that Representative-elect White of Brookline would introduce at the next session of the legislature a bill for an act to authorize savings banks to issue mdustrial life insurance to depositors, as suggested by Louis Brandels recently. The Massachusetts Industrial Savings League has been organized by conspicuous professional and business men for the purpose of advancing the movement for "over the counter" insurance by savings banks. At a meeting of those interested it was said that the cost of conducting the industrial business by the life insurance companies was too high. It was not the fault of the companies, but the fault of the system, Mr. Brandels declared. He did not believe in trying to prohibit the industrial companies from doing business or to hamper them, except by competition. The question of raising a guarantee fund for the savings banks was discussed. It was said that \$10,000 for each bank would be sufficient to

The recent publication in the "Journal Officiel" of the conditions under which the new French shipping bounties are to be applied, shows that although the tornage that can benefit by the building bounties is limited each year to 50,000 tons of steamers and 15,000 tons of sailing vessels, tonnage in excess of these amounts will be transferred each year to that following. The effect is more than merely equalizing the tonnage; it will be strange if the whole of France does not, under such extraordinary preferential treatment, turn out enough tonnage during the existence of the bounties to make up an output equal to the maximum tonnage that can enjoy them. This, too, is merely for vessels to sail under the French flag. There would appear to be no limit to the quantity that may be built for foreign owners in French yards, and which would enjoy seventenths of the bounties accorded to ships for French owners; say, on steamers for foreign owners, very nearly 100 fcs. per gross ton. With such a preference as this, France really ought to build for the world; it is more than two-thirds of the price for which the boats could be built in England. "The construction bounties are of an amazing character," says the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris. "Still, with previous experience to guide us, we may yet doubt whether even the excessive benevolence of the French Government and Legislature will have such an effect on the builders, or on buyers or speculators, as to put the French yards on a par with ours. Imagine English builders with a bounty of £5 per ton! But, then, 50,000 tons is only the annual output of a single decentsized English yard."

-Census reports on manufactures in the United States include figures showing the development of power employed in these manufactures since 1870. In that year the amount aggregated 2,346,000 h.p.; in 1880 the figure was 3,411,000, show-

ing an increase of 45 per cent.; by 1890 the figure had reached 5.955,000, or a further increase of 75 per cent.; in 1900 the total extent was 10,410,000, or an increase of 75 per cent.; in 1904 the aggregate was 14,465,000, or an increase in that short interval of 39 per cent. It may be remarked that this latter increase, if continued, would be a total of 93 per cent. for the decade. Prior to 1890, water and steam were practically the only sources of power. Since then gas and electric power have made enormous advances, amounting during the decade from 1890 to 1900 to about 1,400 per cent. for gas, and 1,900 per cent. for electric power. At the present time the report shows that steam, with 10,665,000 hp., accounts for 74 per cent. of the total. Water power, amounting to 1,648,000 h.p., represents 11.5 per cent. Electric power accounts for 1,138,000 h.p., while the balance is divided between gas, miscellaneous powers and rented power, the details of the original source of the latter not being given. It may be mentioned that in 1870 water power accounted for almost one-half of the total, and that during the 35 years since that date this source of power has increased only 46 per cent. The proportion to the total represented by steam power had undergone a steady mcrease until 1890, but has dropped since then.

-Traffic through the Lachine canal for the season 1906 shows an increase in the number of vessels, but a decrease in the number of passengers and certain classes of merchandise. The number of Canadian steamers which entered the canal basin was 1,239, against 1.050 for the season 1905. being an increase of 189 vessels. Canadian barges numbered 1,589, as against 1,477 last season, an increase of 142. American vessels numbered 151 against 135 last year, an increase of 16.
The total tennage was 522,210 for 19:6 against 482,684 for 1905, an increase of 39,526 tons. Passengers showed a decrease of 17,426, the figures being 37,606, against 55,032 last year. The tonnage of all classes of merchandise was 128,479 tons, against 105 436 tons last year, an increase this season of 23,043 tons. The number of "let" passes issued during the season 1906 was 5.372, an increase over last year of 256. If the canals had not been free, the number of Montreal "let" passes issued during the season 1906 would have represented a sum of \$57,705.63, an increase over last year of \$7,531.35. Coal from Nova Scotia to the canal basin amounted to 91,923 tons; screening, 2,373 tons. The lumber from the Ottawa district amounted to 122,720,000 feet, compared with 117,026, 075 last year, an increase of 5,693,925 feet. The quantity of wheat which passed down the canal during the season just ended was 8,411,165 bushels, against 13,003,599 bushels in 1905, a decrease of 4.592,434 bushels; corn 1,466,846-4,965.714, decrease 3,498,868; peas 6,875-17,621, decrease 10,746 bushels; oats 2,109,833-2,362.090, decrease 252,257; barley 770,126-2,510,-979, decrease 1,740,853; rye 25,000-276,559, decrease 251.559; flour (bags), 76,171; eggs (boxes) 6,937-9,249, decrease 2,312 boxes; butter (packages) 3,552-5,352, decrease 1,800; cheese (boxes) 223,588-198.757, increase 24,831; flaxseed 2.694,452; lard 8,478; whiskey (barrels and cases), 3,613.

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THE CANADA LIFE PAID policyholders or their representatives in 1905 \$3,272,000, against similar payments of \$4,954,000, by the twenty one other Canadian Companies.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 14, 1906.

INFLUENCE OF GOLD & SILVER PRODUCTION.

The question whether a material increase or diminution in the quantity of the precious metals can have any appreciable effect upon trade-upon the prices of commodities-upon the value of mortgages and other securities—is one which is yet occasionally discussed among business men. Many contend that a scarcity of, say, gold, must operate like the fall of wages that follows on a fall of prices. It is not until the price of labour has thus fallen, and the value of money has been raised all round with a commensurate reduction in the value of labour and commodities of all kinds, that the revolution is completed, and things go on as before. A scarcity of money may, and often does, operate, not by a fall in prices, but by a restriction of the transactions upon which the value of money depends. There may be great losses and suffering through an inadequate supply of money without the cause becoming manifest in the ordinary way, that is, by a corresponding rise in the current value of money; and there is no lack of examples to prove it.

It has been shown that notwithstanding the enormous production in gold and silver throughout the world, there is really very little profit in it. The cost eats up nearly all that is obtained for the yield, and this notwithstanding the great improvements made in mining machinery and refining methods. It is often said of one who is prospering greatly in whatever business he is engaged, that "he has a gold mine," when a good coal or iron mine would be far more desirable.

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MARINE

With these theories before us it is well occasionally to direct attention to the annual production of gold and silver wherever they may have influence upon trade. The Director of the United States Mint has recently finished a compilation of the world's production of gold, which for 1905 reaches the enormous quantity of 18,293,005 fine ounces of the value of \$376,289,200. The following table gives the amounts for the last two

	1904.	1905.
	Value.	Value.
Atrıca	85,913,900	113,329,100
Australasia	\$87,767,300	\$85,926,500
United States	80,723,200	88,180,700
Russia	24,803,200	22,291,600
Canada	16,400,000	14,486,800
East India	13,550,800	14,555,000
Mexico	12,605,300	15,261,200
China	4,500,000	1,776,100
Guiana	3,878,800	4,129,600
Korea	3.000,000	2.250,000
Colombia	1,974,400	2.584.000
Brazil	2,043.500	2,044,600
Austria-Hungary	2,117,300	2.457,400
Other European	280.300	266,000
Other SouthAmerican	2.436,200	1.858,200
All other countries	5,156,500	4,892,400
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Totals	\$347,150,700	\$376,289,200

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1,858,200 4,892,400

376,289,200

(FOUNDED 1825.)

LAW UNION & CROWN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(OF LONDON.)

Assets exceed,

\$24,000,000 Canadian Head Office;

every descript able property.

112 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Agents wanted throughout Canada

J. E. E. DICKSON, MANAGER.

It is interesting to glance back to the first years (1875-6) of the Journal of Commerce for the figures of 30 years ago. At that time the United States led the van with 40 millions of dollars; Canada was practically nowhere; Australia ranked second at 27 1-2 millions; Russia came third with 21 millions; New Zealand about 61-2 millions; Africa over 2 millions. It is noticeable that there was a reduction in output in many countries for 1905. Africa is a marked exception, showing an increase of upwards of \$27,-400,000 for the year, a reaction doubtless from the Boer war; the U.S. show an advance of \$7,460,000, chiefly in Alaska; Russia shows a decrease of 2 1-2 millions, probably due to the Japanese war. Countries yielding under 2 million are not specially mentioned.

The world's production of silver in 1905 is given by the Mint Bureau at 157,339,962 fine ounces, being a falling off of upwards of 11 million ounces as compared with 1903 and with 1904. There is a decrease of 5 or 6 millions as compared with 1900 and 1901. The closing year of the century produced 173,591,364 The following table shows that Canada cuts no mean figure in silver production also:

Coining	Coining
value.	value.
1904.	1905
United States	72,533,759
878.621.700	, ,
Bolivia	
Australasia	3,001,101
Germany	16,230,793
	7,525,902
Pern	7,724,916
Spain 3,890,000	6,683,852
Spain 6,304,400	5,171,600
Chili	514,384
Colombia	878,196
Other European	5,718,504
Other South American 86,900	194,128
All other countries 5,851,600	5,913,514
Totals	\$203,414,727

The N.Y. Chronicle, which made in February last a remarkably close forecast of the world's production for 1905, hazards the guess that there will be a considerable augmentation of gold shown for the United States the present year, chiefly in Alaska and Nevada. The African fields are set down for a probable increase of equal to 20 millions of dollars for the year. The total world's output is estimated at 193-4 million fine ounces of gold valued at about 410 millions of dollars.

The charge to the public for refining depends upon

Six Months Gain.

IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906

Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM of New York, GEO. D. ELDRIDGE, President.

Gained in Surplus, \$41,696.43 Surplus, June 30, 1906, 113,342.06

The exhibit of first year's expenses submitted by the Company to the Legislative Investigating Committee shows the lowest ratio of expense to expense margin of all companies doing a general business.

Capable Men, with or without experience, can secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department. Industrial Agents, address Provident Department, Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

quantity and quality. In England it is about 2 cents per oz. for silver, about 8 cents for gold. The separation of the gross impurities is often a tedious and expensive process.—The poor people who continue to wash the deposits in the Rhine realize from 18 cents to 24 cents a day.

THE JUTE TRADE ABROAD.

Jute and its manufactures are following not far off the heels of the cotton industry. In recent articles on the subject reference was made to the great variety of goods besides sacking and carpets, in which it is the sole component or an important ingredient. The increased demand for and the remarkable fluctuations that have occurred in the price of raw jute have, perhaps, attracted more attention than the evidences of prosperity in the jute manufacturing trade. During the month of November the raw article has advanced nearly \$20 per ton, at the same time that reports were current of enormous receipts of the fibre at Calcutta, the market for a large crop area. This recent appreciation has practically recouped all the decline that took place when the final estimates of the crop were issued, but it is notable that the advance has been greatest on forward deliveries.

Another fact to be noted, according to mail advices, is that the advance in the great markets and centres of manufacture has been greater than the parity of Calcutta prices, although prices in Calcutta have also ad-In this respect the position is the vanced rapidly. reverse of what was presented some weeks ago. On the expectation that the crop may reach 9,000,000 bales, the advance is remarkable, because such a crop is considerably above the world's normal needs. There are, therefore, speculative influences at work, such as the hurried closing up of "shorts" sales on the evidences of growing activity in the manufacturing trade. further, speculative buying has been encouraged not only by such evidences, but also by the reports received from Calcutta that a good deal of the new crop is turning out of poor quality as a consequence of the excessive rains. These reports, however, have not greatly influenced consumers, who, on the contrary, have been inclined to restrict their purchases on an advancing market. So far they have been able to pay the prices current with equanimity if not with alacrity, but they are not inclined to go further until prices of finished material advance proportionately. And piece goodshave been kept down by Calcutta sales. although for jute yarns spinners seem to be able to get all they require.

The total consumption of raw jute last year is estimated to have been 8,150,000 bales, of which 4,200,000 bales were consumed in India, 1,250,000 bales in Great Britain, 2,100,000 bales in the several continental countries, and 600,000 bales in North America. Thus India is the largest consuming country, and Great Britain comes next. Practically all the continental countries (except Turkey, Greece and the Eastern countries), consume jute, although some of them import all the yarn and most of them import some of the yarn they require, but practically all of them manufacture only for home consumption, not for export. Great Britain and Germany are the largest exporters of jute goods, and Belgium also experts some yarn. But all of the foreign manufacturers are at present unusually large buyers of yarn, which shows that the demand for jute goods in the continental markets is now above the average. We may assume, then, that the consumption of raw jute on the Continent this year will exceed that of last, and it is more than probable that North America will take a good deal more than the 600,000 bales debited to her out of the last crop. But even if the total consumption rises to 8,500,000 bales, there is ample margin in the crop coming in, even if some of it is of indifferent quality. There are at present 107 jute factories in the United Kingdom. Of these there are 25 which spin only (all in Scotland), 44 which weave only (39 in Scotland), and 38 which both spin and weave (of which 33 are in Scotland). Thus 97 of the 107 jute factories of all kinds are in Scotland, and in Scotland they are practically centred in the Dundee district. though not actually in Dundee itself.

These figures are interesting in illustration of the reports which come to hand of the great and growing activity in the Dundee trade. It is stated that the spinners and weavers there have not been so actively and profitably employed since the Franco-German War, which, however, did not bring so much business to Dundee as did the American Civil War. That is now an old story, and the jute industry was then in its infancy. It is an industry which in modern times does not thrive so much on warlike operations as it used to do. At present it is flourishing wholly take

conditions. But is necessary to note, in connection with what has been said above, that it is the spinners more than the weavers who are at present benefiting from these conditions. The demand for jute yarns is abnormal, and spinners have been selling freely at advancing prices for delivery even as far forward as June next.

Where, then, has this demand come from? If reference be made to the Board of Trade returns for October it will be seen that British exports of jute yarn in the ten months ending October 31st last were 40,698,000 lbs., as against 35,991,800 lbs. in the ten months of 1905, and that the value was equal to \$3,164,000, as against \$2,315,000. There were in the ten months decreases in the shipments to Germany, and to some of the continental countries, but Brazil took an increase of 5,400,00 lbs. and the U.S. took an increase of about 1,000,000 lbs. In both cases the

yarns are wanted for manufacture into cloths, principally for bagging, both countries having enormous crops to move. But in October Germany and other continental countries were taking a good deal more (Germany, for instance, 221,000 lbs., as against 7,400 lbs.,) and are still taking from us largely, so that by the end of the year the exports of yarns to all countries will show an enormous increase. In the case of jute manufactures our exports have increased from 139,531,700 yards for the ten months of 1905 to 142,913,400 yards in the past ten months-mainly in the shipments to the United States, Argentina and Australia. The shipments of piece goods to Brazil actually fell off, from 339,300 yards to 235,900 yards, because of the high protective duty, and because Brazil prefers to import the yarns from the U.K. to weave in her own factories into cloth for her coffee bags' and other purposes. The Argentine market is very largely supplied from the Calcutta mills, which have taken away from Dundee a good deal of the South American business, but even to Argentina the exports from the U.K. are growing larger-1,214,400 yards having been sent in October as compared with only 908,300 yards in the corresponding month. These figures, however, refer to the past. The actual business which is being done in Dundee will be reflected more fully in future Both the United States and Canada have been, and are, very large buyers of jute goods for the crops, and they have not been able to wait to import for their increased requirements from Calcutta---even if they could now buy cheaper there, which is doubtful.

It is, of course, a standing complaint among British jute manufacturers that Calcutta is always underselling them. However that may be, Calcutta cannot go on selling below the equivalent of 69 rupees, which was the price there recently for raw jute, and though the spot price for the fibre may be higher in Great Britain, not many spinners are paying it, having covered themselves earlier.

The demand for yarns is, however, not for export only; it is very active from home manufactures also, and not from those only who weave jute. There is a large trade doing in flax and jute mixtures, even though flax also has advanced very much. And jute yarns are used for a great many purposes of which the man in the street knows nothing. There is no doubt that up till now the jute spinners have had the best of the trade, owing to the exceptional demand for yarns both for home and export at prices which paid handsomely even on dearer jute. But the manufacturers--those, at any rate, who had to buy their yarns-have been rather handicapped both by dearer material and by the competition which prevented a proportionate rise Now, however, the manufacturers in piece goods. are having their turn, as prices have gone up for sacking and hessions. Late reports from Dundee say that all markets are now buying freely, but that America and the home trade are doing the most.

For a time last month there were statements about the stopping of looms in the Dundee district because manufacturers said the prices obtainable for fabrics were unremunerative on the costs of yarn. But yarn has gone on advancing with raw jute, and one hears no more about stopped looms. In fact, all branches of the trade, merely been f is the giving and ma aid long," last/can movem with the jut trade p And no

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trade, both jute and jute and flax, seem now to be not merely flourishing, but more prosperous than they have been for many years. This is gratifying, for not only is the spinning and weaving a large industry in itself, giving employment to many millions of invested capital, and many thousands of workers, but also because it is an aid and incentive to many other industries. "How long," says the Economist, "the present prosperity will last cannot, of course, be foretold, and the speculative movements in raw material are rather against it. But with the cotton industry prospering in England, and the jute industry prospering in Scotland, the home trade prospects of the country are remarkably good. And no longer can it be said that Dundee prospers only in war time."

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CONSOLS.

. The low price of Consols in England, prevailing for a considerable time past, does not seem to have attracted investors to any noticeable extent. It is occasionally remarked as anomalous that, after so many years of dissatisfaction the reduction in interest made in 1888 by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, no effort has been made to undo what some modern financiers look upon as a mistake. A banker by profession, the Chancellor was impressed with the idea of converting the National Debt. The time was opportune, prosperity was felt on every hand, and there was a revenue surplus of equal to 10 1-2 million dollars. Proceeding on business lines, he offered the members of the Stock Exchange 1-16th per cent. on all amounts converted, thus securing the interested assistance of all stockbrokers throughout the country, who had thus become Mr. Goschen's paid agents. For a year or two before, he undertook the reduction of the rate of interest paid on Consuls. His utilitarian mind was much impressed by the possible saving of 1-4 and prospectively 1-2 per cent. to the National Exchequer, amounting roughly equal to 7 1-2 to 15 millions of dollars per annum. He did not perhaps consider that although this conversion and reduction produced some lightening of the burden on the taxpayer, he received on the other hand a smaller return on his holding of Consuls-practically taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into the other by that reduction of the interest on the National Debt. Mischievous results followed so radical a measure, the ill-effects of which lasted for years, and they are not yet wholly disposed of.

This was evident on the approach of the last account day of this year in the Consol market in London on the 4th instant, the close of a trying year for holders of such gilt-edged securities. To the higher Bank of England rate is credited the unsatisfactory condition of the Consol market for the investor who buys and pays, say, 87 for Consols, receives 2 3-4 per cent. on his money—allowing for the income-tax—whereas the man who takes in the stock on contango is paid double as much interest, or even more. It is, of course, usual for the carrying-over rate to be slightly in excess of the interest received from dividends on the stock, but when the difference becomes so marked as all this, it

constitutes a serious burden to any security. Consols are not alone in having to carry the weight of what can only be deemed an onerous contango.* The Home Railway group supplied several instances lately where holders had to pay severely for the privilege of not taking up their stock. In the Consol market, however, harsh money rates command peculiar attention from the influence they bring to bear upon the price of the Funds, and, therefore, upon the prices of those other stocks which move within or near the same orbit.

Commenting on the situation at the beginning of the month, the London Economist says:-"Unfortunately, the Consol market is inclined to pessimism in regard to the Bank rate, and while the price shows every readiness to advance upon such hopeful incidents as a good Bank of England return, the prospect of a fall in the minimum on this side of the New Year is regarded dubiously. It is not pleasant to contemplate the Empire premier security standing at 13 discount. Latterday theorists have modified the views handed down to them as to the splendid finance of the Chancellor who reduced the interest on Consols to a point permitting the possibility of the stock's fall to points below par. But theories are of less interest than the practical demand for what hope may be given as regards a recovery in the price of Consols. To which demand the only answer is the obvious one, that all the present conditions of the market are over-shadowed by the Bank rate. The readiness of Consols to advance at the present time upon such hint of a reduction in the rate as a good Bank return implies is one of the best evidences which could be produced to show how the price may, move when money becomes cheaper."

HEMATITE PIG.

The London Economist comments on the somewhat excited attention lately given to export movements and prices, especially in the Cleveland (Eng.) district, and on the neglect of hematite pig-iron supplies. / The acuteness of the situation there, owing to the possibility of a shortage of supplies was prominently brought home to British consumers during the closing days of November. For months back continental buyers had been nibbling at West and East coast English makes, and they are believed to have secured the control of considerable quantities; yet their action did not greatly disturb the equanimity of the home market. Recently, however, inquiries for large lines were received from the States, and a few orders went through, it is re-The effect has been to sensibly stiffen up prices, and that again has brought pressing orders from Germany, several of which so far have not been executed. Cumberland producers of late declined to quote for contracts placed before them, and purchasers were compelled to fall back on the warrant market, and the price rose to \$17.75, sellers, an advance of about 50 cents a ton on the week. But the stock of hema-

^{*} The premium or interest paid by the buyer to the seller, to be allowed to defer paying for the stock purchased until the next settlement day; sometimes called Backwardation.

tite iron in sight is only some 73,000 tons, and that quantity might easily be wiped out if buying proceeds Besides the foreign demand referred to, a strong inquiry has set in on home account, consumers being evidently out of stock. Scotch hematite, which could have been obtained readily, during the late Clyde strike, in the neighbourhood of \$16.90 is now called \$18 a ton, and owners will not part with any quantity. To make matters worse, they some time ago changed a number of their furnaces from hematite to ordinary iron to cope with the demand for the latter, and their engagements for ordinary iron are such that they cannot revert before the end of the year, if then, to the greater make of hematite. The increasing cost of Bilbao ore, besides, is against them doing so. Business for next year's delivery of ore has just been done at \$4.10 a ton f.o.b., Bilbao, said to be the highest figure ever registered there. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that experts and consumers in the Scotch and English markets are concerned what the immediate outcome in the hematite position may be. Much, if not all, will depend on the extent to which the foreign demand runs, and the upward course of prices may stave it off, or curtail it within reasonable bounds.

THE LE ROI MINE.

There are praiseworthy exceptions to every rule. After passing through some years of anxiety and misfortune, the Le Roi Mine, through its recently appointed directors, announces a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. on its 5 million dollars capital. It wrote off about \$142,-000 incurred for exploration and development; \$90,000 for depreciation. The sum of \$18,000 was expended in fruitless amalgamation negotiations, and \$17,000 was paid to Government for taxes partly accumulated during the last five years. At the annual meeting, held lately in London, the Managing Director, Mr. A. J. McMillan, took a contrasting survey of the company's affairs since 1902. They then owed their bankers \$1,350,000, which is now all paid off; the property is free and unencumbered, and according to the last monthly return from Rossland, they have \$500,000 in bank. Since passing into the hands of the English Company the Mine had turned out over a million tons of ore, yielding 615,000 oz. of gold, 720,000 oz. of silver, and 16,000 tons of copper.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

The cult of Christmas has of late years been maintained from a utilitarian rather than a devotional point of view, and retailers—of faney goods especially—lend it every possible encouragement. Though the season comes but once a year, the business turnover is, in a great many instances, of importance sufficient to determine the fortunes, good or evil, of the whole year's trade.

The catering for Christmas trade is peculiar to the season and has consequently an element of risk more or less surrounding it; for, however brisk trade may be, there is invariably a considerable quantity of goods held over—largely articles that are slow of sale at other times of the ensuing year. Many houses, therefore, arrange with their sources of supply to accept a proportion of inert goods remaining on hand, goods characteristic of the season.

It has been remarked of late that people are becoming more utilitarian in their choice of holiday presents. This is to some extent true, especially respecting gifts chosen by the ladies for fathers, brothers, cousins and friends; but the male animal, so discriminating at all other seasons of the year, seems to lose his sense of practical selection on the approach of the great anniversary of the humble birth that took place in "a lone Syrian town" 1906 years ago—a forthcoming which still is revered every year by hundreds of millions of people, the great majority of whom associate it as much with the good things and the good cheer which it brings along in its wake, as with the more hallowed . . "on earth, peace, goodwill toward men," still following the example set by "the wise men," whom Herod privily summoned, when they arrived at their destination. . . "And opening their treasures they offered unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh," as we read in the Revised Version.

The inhabitants of our cities and towns and all over the land are, with rare exceptions, anticipating as agreeable a Holiday season as has ever been vouchsafed in Canada. With business men prosperity has been rife all through the year, the product of the soil, especially in our great prairie empire, have been abundant, manufacturers are less apprehensive than for years past, lumbermen are doing well, importers have found a general demand for more expensive goods lately, and artisans, operatives and labourers find themselves in the midst of a Holiday season with pocket-books or savingsbank cheque-books well stored and ready to pay for something to gladden the hearts of those they cherish or the unfortunate poor, who are to be found in every community, but with whom Canada is but little acquainted.

The various shops, from the comprehensive departmental stores, palatial jewellery shops which rival those of London, Paris or Vienna, the fur stores, the cutlery shops, etc., etc., all with their rich display of goods, afford a ready opening for generous purses such as has never before been seen in Canada, and which, even to those whose wants are few, afford an endless treat of luxurious eye-feasting, which compares favourably with the great kindred displays in the windows and shops of more populous cities over the border or beyond the sea.

RECENT FIRES AND FIRE RISKS.

The extremely cold weather ushered in by the month of December has been signalized by a few disastrous fires in comparatively old Montreal buildings occupied conjointly by a number of jobbing and manufacturing houses. The lines of business were so various that frequent visits by inspectors would be deemed necessary in order to form some approximate idea of the goods carried, quantity and quality; but city and other agents are no more than human, and after a risk is

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once written, the active fieldman is usually more intent upon securing new risks than in concerning himself about old ones. Inspection, to be sure, ever partakes more or less of the/semblance/of intrusion, indeed it depends somewhat on the common-sense and demeanour of the visitor whether it is not considered somewhat offensive. Managers know this, and consequently where perfect confidence doth exist, the inspection is rather of a perfunctory character, and it is very rarely indeed that they are disappointed in their estimate.

One of the most hazardous features of these cooccupied blocks is the number of exposed partitions erected from time to time according as required for individual sub-division or for new tenants. Many of these old buildings have been furnished with elevators or hoists of late years, and owners are generally not over-lavish in their choice. When added to these are found refuse and the oil for lubricating purposes, heating-stoves, perhaps the exposed lights, the matches left carelessly about and the prowling rodents that infest all premises where lunches are brought by employees, and it wears in some extreme cases the appearance of what is called "tempting Providence." A visit to some of these places when in full blast is too much for any respectable olfactories to face. Even the goods themselves betray it.

Much could be written on the interior character of such hives of industry to show that ordinary inspection is not always sufficient. The exteriors are usually convincing enough, and when limited to three, four or even five storeys, are quite within the reach of the brave and active firemen with their modern equipments. In the centre of our cities the numerous wires controlled by telegraph and lighting companies are very often very much in the way and impede the struggling efforts of the brigade. The low temperature is another obstacle, and the ice formed invariably adds to the loss by fire, smoke or water.

The losses by fire though affecting all classes-for it is the insured who in the long run pays the damagesshould be looked upon with no less concern by the people at large than they have for bank losses. The tendency to spread is an evil that invariably attends destructive fires in cities and towns, however fire-walls may intervene; and we have never long to wait for new examples. A glance over the returns just received from the Insurance Department at Albany, N.Y., which gives the condition of each company and the losses paid and unpaid in respect of the great fire in San Francisco shows a state of affairs lamentable to contemplate. One foreign company, which has experienced frequent changes of Canadian management, is noted as having "Admitted Assets" of \$971,802, against "Unpaid Losses and Claims" of \$1,040,509, leaving "Net Amount Unpaid" of \$1,007,586, is referred to in a foot-note as follows:-"U.S. manager disclaims all liability to company on unpaid San Francisco losses."

The losses by the fire on Notre Dame and McGill Streets, Montreal, foot up about \$300,000. The fire losses by the St. Helen Street fire are computed at about \$400,000.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

At a meeting of Ontario Bank shareholders on the 11th inst. the following were elected by those present to look after their interests:—H. C. Hammond, E. R. Wood, Barlow Cumberland, C. S. Gzowski, jr., and George Reedy. Mr. Hammond was subsequently elected president, and Mr. Wood vice-president. Mr. Hammond defined the functions of the new appointees as fourfold, namely (1) to realize on the assets; (2) to make the late general manager disgorge all possible in money, valuables and information; (3) to proceed against the late president for negligence, and (4) to take similar action against the other directors for negligence, if any.

Ex-President Cockburn addressed the meeting, disclaiming for himself and his fellow directors any knowledge of how the losses were incurred. He explained that it was not within the duties of the board to take charge, or enter into details of the Bank's accounts; they were merely general supervisors. They had chosen Mr. McGill for his reputed character and ability; he had assured them the affairs of the bank were all right. When the facts began to be understood they saw there were but two alternatives, to seek the assistance granted or close the doors. The directors hold one-fourteenth of the stock, and he (Mr. Cockburn) was the largest individual shareholder. None of them, including himself, had ever used the funds of the bank for personal gain.

The amount likely to be repaid shareholders will not be far from the proportion—the "moiety"—estimated (on authority) in our issue of the 26th October, page 792. Mr. Stavert, curator and representing the Bank of Montreal, informed the meeting that there was sufficient realized and already in sight to pay the shareholders a dividend of forty per cent. of their stock. Some rather unpromising items among the assets have turned out better than had been anticipated. It is evident that the inspection of the branches—as authorized—was performed with due care, that is, if there had been any occasion therefor.

TAXING OF A RAILWAY.

The Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario made the important ruling on Monday that a steam railroad company is not liable to a business tax. This decision was given in connection with the appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway against the assessment on its property in the town of Galt, which placed a value of \$20.000 on the bridge crossing the Grand River, and also billed the railway for \$1,500 as a business tax. The bridge assessment was likewise disallowed. In both that and the business tax the board held that the interpretation of the assessment act sustained the contention of the railway. The assessment on the rest of the railway's property, such as station buildings, grounds, etc., was fixed by consent at \$20,000, this figure to continue operative for the four years following this year. This was the first assessment case heard by the board since its appointment.

Fire damaged the Canadian Typograph Factory, Windsor, to the extent of \$5,000.

FIRE RECORD.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada during the month of November aggregates \$16,248,350, or a slight increase over the loss of the same month in 1905. The November losses bring the total since January 1 up to the sum of \$430,708,550. A noticeable feature of the list for the month just past is the liberal amount of fire waste credited to Chicago and the Pacific Coast. There were no less than 310 fires during November where the loss reached \$10,000 each. A detailed list of these fires in Canada follow:-Hamilton, Ont., railroad car shops, \$10,000; St. John, N.B., laundry and other, \$25,000; Grand Falls, N.B., stores and church, \$30,000; St. Roch, Que., saw mill and lumber, \$33,000; Toronto, Ont., brick making plant, \$10,000; Vancouver, B.C., four dry kilns, \$10,000; Fort William, Ont., grain elevator, \$20,000; Montreal Rubber-Works \$10,000; Harding, Man., flour mill, \$24,000; Regina, Man., hotel, \$125,000; Rosthern, Sask., supply store, \$15,000; Sturgeon Falls, Ont., business block, \$40,000; Toronto, Ont., factory warehouse, \$32000; Fort Steele, B.C., business portion of town, \$32,000

I he working house of the C.P.R. elevator depot at Fort William, the largest single grain elevator in the world was burned December 6; loss, \$175,000.

The boiler wing of repair shops of C.N.R., Winnipeg, were destroyed by fire Friday last. Loss \$60,000.

A disastrous fire broke out at Macleod, Alta., Friday last. Half the Main Street being destroyed. Reach and Co., grocers, and Baker and Co., dry goods, are the heaviest losers.

Montreal was the scene of another disastrous fire early Sunday morning entailing a loss of \$400,000. The fire started in M. C. Galareau and Co., 12 St. Helen Street, and spread rapid-Following are the firms who suffered: -Matthews, Towers and Co., loss \$80,000, insured in British America \$10,000, Hartford \$5,000, Home \$10,000, Liverpool and London and Globe \$5,-000, Oueen \$20,000, and Royal \$30,000, -Canadian Underwear Co., \$75.000, British America \$2,500, Commercial Union \$5,000, Hartford \$2.500, Home \$2,500. Liverpool and London and Globe \$5,000, Union \$5,000.—Yorkshire Importing Co., \$80,000, Alliance \$2,000, Connecticut \$2,000, Guardian \$5,000, Hartford \$5,-000. Liverpool and London and Globe \$5,000. London and Laneashire \$2,000, North British and Mercantile \$3,000, Quebec \$4,000, Western \$4.000, Rochester Germain \$2.000, London Mutual \$3,000.—Dreyfus Importing Co., \$45,000.—Thomas May and Co., \$35.000, Conmercial Union \$2.500, Hartford \$2,500, North British and Mercantile \$5,000, Norwich Union \$2,500, Phoenix of Hartford \$2,000, Phoenix of London \$2,500, Queen \$2,500, Rochester Germain \$3.500.-M. C. Galarneau and Co., \$10.000. Phoenix of London \$2.500 .- S. T. Greenleese and Sons, \$5,000, Alliance \$5,500, German-American \$5,000, Hartford \$3,-000, Liverpool and London and Globe \$2,500, Norwich Union \$2,-500, Royal \$1,500, Rochester-Germain \$2,500. -J. A. Paquet \$5.000, Alliance \$5,000, Commercial Union \$2.500, Guardian \$10,-000, Liverpool and London and Globe \$10,000. North America \$1.000, Northern \$5.000, Norwich Union \$5.000, Phoenix of London \$2,500, Scottish U. and N. \$5,000, Equity \$2,500, Ottawa \$2,500.—W. J. Stetham, \$1,000.—W. J. Duval, \$500.—On the buildings: Guardian \$6.000; London and Lancashire \$6.000; Caledonian \$5.000; North British and Mercantile \$5.000; Liver pool and London and Globe \$15,000; London Assurance \$6,000; Atlas \$3,000.

Fire destroyed the stables of Geo. Graham, Drummond Street, Monday. Loss $\$4,500\,;$ insurance $\$4,000\,.$

The flour warehouse of the Lake of Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, was damaged by fire Tuesday to extent of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Fire destroyed the meat market and five buildings at Bear River. N.S., Dec. 8; loss \$10,000.

New Glasgow, N.S., was visited by a disastrous fire Sunday last. The block contained the business places of Grant Bros., druggists, Calew Bros., druggists, and A. F. McCulloch, two stores, dry goods, and the apartments over the stores of the City Club, and Dr. Garfield McDonald's dental parlours. A warehouse at the back of Carew's being destroyed. Loss, \$60,000.

The Comemicial Hotel at Campbellton, N.B., was destroyed by fire Monday. Loss, \$10.000; insurance, \$4,800.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Tables of Trade and Navigation for the twelve months ending with June 30 last, give details of the largest volume of toreign commerce done by Canadians in a year. The increase compared with preceding years was large both in exports and in goods entered for consumption, that is taken for use in the country. The exports have doubled since 1896, and the goods entered for consumption have almost doubled since 1899. The figures for five years are as follows:—

										Exports.	Entered.
1902		·								\$211,640,286	\$202,791,595
1903										225,849,724	233,790,516
1904										213,521,235	251,464.332
1905										202 014 083	261,925,554
1906										256,586,630	290,360,807

It will be noted that for four years the value of goods entered for consumption has exceeded the value of the exports which include \$11,173,846 of merchandise not the produce of Canada, and \$9.928,828 of coin and bullion, which latter the customs authorities regard as having no nationality.

Divided between Canadian and foreign produce the exports were classified as follows:—

Canadian.	Foreign.
Produce of mine \$35,469,631	\$ 236,399
Produce of fisheries 16,025,840	$23,\!554$
Produce of forest	151,373
Animals and produce	730,215
Agricultural products 54,062,337	6,153,398
Manufactures	3,089,166
Miscellaneous	789,741

\$235,483,956 \$11,173,846

Taking merchandise alone into consideration, therefore, the value of goods entered for consumption exceeded the value of Canadian products exported by no less than \$54,876,851.

As has been the case since 1890, Great Britain in 1905 6 was the largest taker of goods exported from Canada. The United States is second as it has been since the same date, the other countries falling far behind. Last year the order was as follows, the total exports being the figures given:—

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The increases over the preceding twelve months represented by the above are in the case of Great Britain \$31,000,000; the United States \$20.000,000; France \$500,000; Germany \$700,000; West Indies \$174,000, and South America \$540,000. The other countries show minor increases or decreases. It will be noted that in spite of the tariff war the Canadian Government thinks it is waging against Germany the exports to that country from Canada are growing, and are now at a figure only exceeded four times during the years a record has been kept. The imports of German goods into Canada also increased last year.

Taking the value of goods entered for consumption in Canada, the United States again, from often discussed causes, is well in the lead. Great Britain is second, France third, and Germany fourth The figures are:—

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Compared with 1904-5, these figures show increases in the case of the United States of \$13,000,000, of Great Britain of \$8,800.000; of France of over \$600,000; of Germany of nearly \$300,000; of Spain of \$200,000; of Holland of \$200,000; of Belgrum of \$835,000; of Newfoundland of \$700,000; of the West Indies of \$900.000; of South America of \$1,800,000; and/of Switzerland of nearly \$250,000.

OPINION ON INSURANCE ELECTION.

Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, in a letter to James McKeen, solicitor of New York Life Insurance Company, in reply to a request made by Mr. McKeen for a ruling as to whether or not holders of proxies must attend in person and personally deliver their ballots to the inspectors of election on the 18th of December, ruled:

"That in my opinion a proper construction of the provisions of the insurance law regulating the election of directors will not require the personal attendance of proxyholders before the inspectors of election on December 18th for the manual delivery of ballots they have been delegated to cast."

The New York Insurance law provides that εach policyholder "shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy, or by mail." It provides that "any policyholder may vote by proxy executed by any person."

It is/announced that the State Superintendent of Insurance intends to appoint three or five inspectors of election—preferably three—for each company and to invite suggestions of names from each organization of policyholders nominating a ticket, reserving to the Superintendent entire freedom of action to accept or reject names so submitted or to be appointed independently of any so proposed.

The Superintendent further suggested that the inspectors of election shall employ such clerks and assistants as were necessary.

In reply to this communication, the International Policyholders' Committee said in part:

"We trust that you will reconsider your suggestion that not exceeding five inspectors of election are to be appointed for each of the two companies—the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Having regard for the large vote that will be cast in each of these companies, the appointment of so small a number of inspectors of election will necessarily involve great delay in the counting of the vote, and will prove a hardship to those engaged in the contest, and a disappointment to the policyholders, by reason of the many weeks that will be required before announcing the result.

"We doubt whether your plan of allowing the inspectors to employ a force of unsworn and irresponsible clerks to assist them in their labours is contemplated or permitted by the law. Every person who handles a vote should be a sworn election officer amenable to the penal provisions of the law. We, therefore, beg to suggest the advisability of appointing not less than thirty inspectors of election for each of the companies so that there may be ten sets of three men in each set engaged in counting the vote at the same time. There are likely to be many challenges and protests of ballots which the inspectors under your general direction will be called upon to decide, and as to which a general rule or line of policy might well be laid down at the beginning of the canyass."

AUSTRALIA'S INSURANCE BILL.

The main provisions of the Australian life insurance bill, which was read before the House of Representatives on September 1, last, at the instance of the Hon. H. E. Groom, Minister for Home Affairs, are: Every foreign company which does not carry on life insurance business in Australia at the commencement of the act shall, before commencing such business, deposit with the treasury money or approved securities to the value of £20,000. Every foreign company which carries on life insurance business in Australia shall, within six months after the close of its first financial year, after the commencement of the act, make a deposit of money or approved securities to the value of one-third of the valuation of the policies then in force.

Every foreign company shall, within six months of the close of each financial year, make a deposit equal to two-thirds of the valuation of the policies. Any company which fails to comply with that portion of the act is to be liable to a penalty of £10 per day for each day on which it continues to carry on business, and every director, manager, agent or officer is likewise made liable to a penalty of £2 per day. A valuation of policies is to be made at the close of each financial year, and a statement setting out the valuation must be supplied to the tederal treasurer within six months. The penalty against a company for non-compliance with the act in that particular is £10 per day until the statement is supplied.

The holder of a policy issued by a foreign company after the commencement of this act shall notwithstanding anything in the policy to the contrary be entitled to sue the company in respect of the policy in any court of competent jurisdiction in any State or part of the Commonwealth, in which a principal agency or place of business of the company is situated, and for that purpose any process may be served on the company by leaving it at the principal agency or place of business of the company in the State or part of the Commonwealth in which the suit is instituted. No stipulation in the policy or in any agreement relating to the policy which deprives or intends to deprive the policyholder of the benefit of that section shall have any force or effect.

DOMINION FINANCES.

A decrease in the net debt of the Dominion of \$1,200,042.37 is reported, leaving it at \$255,522,860.69 on November 30 last. The total revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year is given as \$36,522,516, as against \$31,562,533.59 in the corresponding period last year, with a decrease of \$639,797.09 in expenditures for consolidated fund.

Revenue and expenditure on account of consolidated fund:

Totalto

	Totalto	Total to
	Nov. 30th,	Nov. 30th,
Revenue.	1905.	/ 1906.
Customs		
Customs Excise		\$21.941,576.61
Post office	$5.687,\!180.15$	6,534,275.86
Public works in last	2,135,000.00	2.329,869.52
Public works, including railways	3,595,757.84	4.157.542.85
Miscel	1,241.540.22	1,559,251.16
Total	\$31,562,533.59	\$36,522,516.00
Expenditure	$21,\!371,\!629.51$	\$20,731,832.42
Expenditure on capital account,	etc.:-	
Public works, railways and canals	#0.030.050	
Dominion lands	\$3,020,373.72	\$3,105,463.19
Militia, capital	175,627.82	193,603.64
Railway subsidies	454.606.36	193,603.64
Railway subsidies	168,676.00	306,671.65
Bounties Northwest Torretori	652,692.41	553,328.98
Northwest Territories rebellion .	-781.28	350.60
Total	\$4,471,195.08	\$4.387,637.39

The Subscription List will open December 10th and close December 15th, 1906.

The Bank of Toronto & The Royal Trust Co. of Montreal,

Are authorized to offer on behalf of the underwriters' for sub-cription at par and accrued interest from October 1st, 1906.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year Gold Coupon Bonds -OF THE-

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER LETTERS PATENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLION DOLLARS (\$5,000,000), Divided into 20,000 7 p.c. non-cumulative Preferred Shares, and 30,000 Common Shares of the par value of \$100.00, of which 8,222 preferred and 21,413 common shares have been issued.

AUTHORIZED BOND ISSUE, TWO MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2.600,000), Six per cent. 40 year Gold Coupon Bonds, redeemable at \$110 after October 1st, 1911, at the option of the Company.

DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT: S. H. C. MINER, Granby Consolidated Company.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

G. W. STEPHENS, M.LA., President Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited.

JAMES ROBINSON, President Maple Leaf Rubber Co. J. H. McKECHNIE, Granby Rubber Co., Limited, Granby P.Q. SHIRLEY OGILVIE, Director, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

ALEX. PRINGLE, T. Pringle and Sons, Engineers, Montreal.

AUDITORS:-MACINTOSH & HYDE, Montreal. TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS AND TRANSFER AGENT: THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY! Montreal.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT and GENERAL MANAGER: D. LORNE McGIBBON, Vice-President Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited.

C. BALLANTYNE, General Manager, Sherwin-Williams Co., Montreal.

II. J. FULLER, President Canadian Fairbanks Co., Montreal. W. R. ALLAN, Winnipeg

A. C. FLUMERFELT, Victoria, B.C.

SOLICITORS: - MCGIBBON. CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER, MONTREAL.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:-R. R. MACAULAY, Montreal. HEAD OFFICE:—CANADA LIFE BUILDING, Montreal, REGISTRAR: THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been organized for the purpose of consolidating the important Ruber lidustries of Can da with a view of centralizing the management and effecting economies in manufacturing operations as well as in the purchase of raw materials and the sale and distribution of the finished

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has acquired the controlling interest of:-THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY OF MONTREAL, LIMITED, which has been established and in continuous operation since 1866,

THE GRANBY RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, GRANBY, P.Q., since 1888.

THE MAPLE LEAF RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT., since 1891.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has authorized an issue of Forty Year Gold Bonds to the amount of \$2,600,000, representing the par value of the combined capital stocks of The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, and of the Granby Rubber Company, Limited. Of this amount, \$1,439,000 of bonds have been issued, representing the total amount of stock of the two companies acquired by the Consolidated Company to date, the balance of the bonds being held by The Royal Trust Company, to be issued only in payment of the remaining shares, when and so soon as they are acquired by the Company. The Bonds are dated October 1st, 1906, and bear interest at the rate of Six per centum per annum, from that date, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, in each year, and are secured by the transfer and assignment to The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders, of all the shares of the capital stock of The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, and of the Granby Rubber Company, Limited, which it has already acquired, as above set forth, and which it may hereafter acquire, under a Deed of Trust executed before H. M. Marler, Notary, on the 9th day of October, 1906, a copy of which can be seen at the office of The Royal Trust Company

. The Trust Deed provides that as soon as all the stock of the two Companies above mentioned has been acquired, the real and immoveable properties of and belonging to both of the said Companies will be mortgaged and hypothecated in favour of The Royal Trust Company as Trustee for the Bondholders, and in the meantime, the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, is not permitted by the terms of the Trust Deed to mortgage, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber the real and immoveable properties of either of the said Companies.

The Bonds are redeemable at par and ten per cent. premium, at the option of the Company, at any time after October 1st, 1911. They may be registered, if desired, at the office of The Royal Trust Company, Montreal.

Application will be made by the Company to list the Bonds and Stock on the Montreal Stock Exchange

Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde, Auditors of the Company, certify that the average net earnings of the three Companies for the past three years have been more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest on the entire Bond issue.

Messrs, McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer, solicitors to the Company, report that the real and immoveable properties belonging to the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Ltd., and the Granby Rubber Company, Ltd., are free and clear of and from all mortgages, hypothecs and encumbrances.

Applications for the Bonds may be made to the Bank of Toronto and Branches, or to The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, who will furnish copies of this Prospectus and forms of subscription on application.

The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each.

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Bonds

All subscriptions for Boads must be accompanied by a deposit of Ten per cent. (10 p.c.) and the balance will be payable 15 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. in thirty days, 25 per cent. in sixty days, 25 per cent. in 90 days after allotment. ment. Where a smaller number of Bonds is allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be credited in reduction of the balance due, and in cases where no allotment is made, the amount deposited on application will be

Bonds with coupons attached will be issued as soon as same are received from the engravers, and in the meantime interim Certificates therefor will be issued by the Royal Trust Company.

The right is reserved to refuse any allotment. Failure to make payments on the date the balance is due will render

the amount paid on application liable to forfeiture.

The Subscription List will open December 10th and close December 15th, 1906. Applications may be made on the accompanying form:-

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER LETTERS PATENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL

Application for 6 per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of the Par Value of \$1,000 Each To the BANK OF TORONTO, Board of Trade Branch, MONTREAL, or, THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL.

we, the undersigned, hereby apply and subscribe COUPON BONDS OF CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, of Montreal, of the par value of One SIX PER CENT. GOLD Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, dated October First, 1906, bearing interest at Six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the First days of April and October in each year, and secured by Trust Deed of Hypothec and Pledge to and in favour of THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY as Trustee for the Bondholders, executed before HERBERT M. MARLER, Notary, at Montreal, the Ninth day of October, 1906, and I | we agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me us, subject to the terms of prospectus dated the 20th day of November, 1906, and to pay for the same at

On application: 10 per cent. 30 days after allotment: 25 per cent. 60 days after allotment: 25 per cent. On allotment: 15 per cent. 90 days after allotment: 25 per cent. 1 | we enclose herewith cheque for \$..... being amount payable on application. In the presence of(SEAL)

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made Payable to the Bank of Toronto or The Royal Trust Company.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The friction between Japan and the United States, caused by the exclusion of Japanese children from the ordinary public schools of San Francisco, and the inability of the national Government to interfere for their relief from this disability, seems likely to increase rather than diminish. The people of San Francisco have a legal right under the constitution to continue the exclusion, and they seem determined to do so. They are acting quite consistently, of course, for they deal with the children of other Orientals in precisely the same way, but the Japanese are temperamentally quite different from their Chinese cousins, and they are less likely to submit quietly to such a stigma. It is difficult to foresee all the consequences of such an incident as this, because the Japanese people are by no means under the control of their own Government as regards international relations. The Government might understand the nature of the constitutional difficulty; the populace would not stop to draw sharp legal distinctions. It is the people, much more than the Government, that are to be dreaded in this business.

The friction and irritation cannot, of course, lead to war, but it may lead to trade complications and pave the way for trouble in the Philippines. There can be little doubt that the presence of the United States in the far East will in time cause the Japanese to take umbrage. They are not likely apparently to secure an opportunity to expand to any great extent as a continental nation, for China is waking up to a realization of her opportunities and her power. She is no longer the China of Li Hung Chang. The Japanese, as an insular people, naturally look to islands for exploitation purposes, and the Philippines are not far from Formosa. Popu-

lar ill-will toward the United States might easily affect the course and amount of trade, and if it did so to the prejudice of the nation, the nation would have to look helplessly on, says the Toronto Globe. The situation is one to be regretted, because the human civilization appears to have much to hope from a steadfast alliance, formal or informal, between Japan, the United States, and Great Britain.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The Bank of Toronto has had another good year. The preliminary statement for the twelve months ended with the 30th November shows net profits—after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, deducting expenses, accrued interest on deposits, with rebate on current discounts, and expenses of safes and all furnishings for new offices—amounting to \$544, 296. The balance to credit of Profit and Loss account brought over was \$109,046, and the premium received on the new stock was \$483,945. Out of this total of \$1.137,287, there were paid dividends averaging \$370,294, equalling 10 per cent. for the year. The sum of \$100 000 was written off bank premises; \$583,945 was added to the Rest (including the whole of the premium on the new stock); \$10,000 was transferred to the Officers' Pension Fund, and \$73,048.50 was carried forward to next year. The Rest is now \$4,443,530. or within \$50,-000 of the paid-up Capital. The circulation is close on the capital. The deposits foot up \$24,737,124; the public loans, discounts, etc., are nearly \$28,300,000.

ERRATUM.-Page 110, issue of 7th December, 2nd line of 3rd paragraph, for Lord Alverstone, read Lord Overstone.

CANADIAN CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of November, 1906, show an increase over the same month of 1905 of 20.8 per cent., and for the eleven months the gain reaches 18.2 per cent.

	No	rember.
	1906.	1905.
Clearings at-		, .
Montreal	. \$145,929,33	7 \$127,884,634
Toronto	. 126,591,21	
Winnipeg		48,522,178
Ottawa		11,662,258
Vancouver	14 901 00	9,144,091
Halifax	. 8,134,76	9/ 8,872,874
Quebec	9,018.30	8,621,527
Hamilton		, 7,024,804
St. John	. 5,466,39	
London	. 5,376,345	
Victoria	4,024,500	
Calgary		Not incl. in T'l
Edmonton	3,726,935	Not incl. in T'l
Total	. \$404,333.600	\$334,652,360
	Eleve	n months.
/	Eleve 1906.	n months. 1905.
Clearings at—	1906.	1905.
Clearings at— Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110	1905. \$1,206,278,193
	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801	1905. \$1,206,278,193 951,011,111
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786	1905. \$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116
Montreal	\$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513.363	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946 81,730,120
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946 81,730,120 79,003,339
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773 54,963,038	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180 48,350,701
Montreal	1906. \$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773 54,963,038 52,500,470	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,946 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180 48,350,701 45,655,627
Montreal	\$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773 54,963,038 52,500,470 41,083,375	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,046 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180 48,350,701 45,655,627 33,707,240
Montreal	\$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773 54,963,038 52,500,470 41,083,375 32,561,047	1905. \$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,046 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180 48,350,701 45,655,627 33,707,240 Not incl. in T'l.
Montreal	\$1,394,744,110 1,097,984,801 448,192,323 121,988,786 117,513,363 83,971,219 84,060,606 70,412,773 54,963,038 52,500,470 41,083,375 32,561,047	\$1,206,278,193 951,011,111 321,640,296 109,504,116 80,092,046 81,730,120 79,003,339 61,809,180 48,350,701 45,655,627 33,707,240

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

In this Province, J. Augi, dealer in dry goods, has assigned; Isaac Brownstein, fur manufacturer, is reported in difficulties; Lajennesse and Dorion, produce, have assigned, a meeting of creditors being called for 13th; Jos. Lamoureux, clock manufacturer, has assigned. An order has been granted to put the Charlevoix Lumber Co. into liquidation. A demand for assignment has been made upon S. Turgeon, dry goods. Edward Maranda. lumber, St. Tite des Caps, has effected a compromise at 15c cash on the dollar. F. Deparis, jeweller, Quebec, has assigned, with assets of \$2,300 and liabilities of \$5,356. The principal Montreal creditors are M. Michalson and Co., \$769; the M.S. Brown and Co., \$489; George Phillips and Co., Montreal, \$255. The meeting of creditors has been fixed for December 19.

In Ontario, Mrs. II. Ross, general store. Chatsworth, assigned. Josephat, Maisonneuve, Plantaganet, assigned. James Morrison, grocer, and Thompson Timber, and Robinson, Ltd., wholesale millinery, have assigned. John Hall, contractor, Newcastle, has assigned. J. House, baker, Hamilton, reported away. Lee and Cunliffe, contractors, of Hamilton, assigned. Shaver Bros., Port Arthur, assigned.

A winding-up order has been granted the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co. of Peterborough, Ont. millers and machinists, on application of the curator of the Ontario Bank. The bank is a creditor, and holds an overdue promissory note for \$66,000 made by the company. The company was formed in 1883 with an authorized capital of \$200,000. \$80,000 preferred and \$100,000 were issued. The Hamiltons employ 225 caen and owe wages which they must be unable to pay. They

appear to have enjoyed "high credit," and were set down as worth about \$100,000.

W. B. Bowness, of Summerside, P.E.I., carriages, is offering compromise of 60 per cent.

In the North-West, Beard and Walton, general store, Cupar, Sas., assigned. The Stewart and Bird Manufacturing Co., Trunks, Winnipeg, assigned. W. G. Hardman, grocer, Winnipeg, assigned.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

The preliminary statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ended Nov. 30, 1906, shows net profits of \$1.741,125, or 17.41 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$10,000.000. This compares with profits of \$1,376,167, or 14.44 per cent. on capital earned in 1905, 12.93 per cent. in 1904, and 12.03 per cent. in 1903. The dividends at 7 per cent. and the bonus of 1 per cent. absorbed \$800,000, the sum of \$341,434 was written off bank premises, \$30.000 was transferred to pension fund, and \$25,000 to the San Francisco Relief Fund. After this \$500,000 was added to Rest. bringing that account up to \$5,000.000 or one-half the paid-up capital. A balance of \$103,562 is carried forward to credit of Profit and Loss Account, as compared with \$58.871 brought forward a year ago.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

In the British House of Commons last Wednesday, Mr. Arthur Fell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the fact that Canadian 3 per cents, now stand at a higher price than some of the securities guaranteed by the British Government; whether the credit of any colony ever before stood higher than the credit of the mother country. Mr. Asquith replied that the comparative credit of the two countries could not be fairly judged by the relative prices of two stocks, one of which was directly charged upon the revenues of the first country, while the other was merely guaranteed by an indirect charge on the revenues of the second country.

U.S. BANK LOANS ON FARMS.

The House of Representatives of the United States passed a Bill on the 5th inst. permitting national banks to lend money on the security of farm lands, but limiting the amount of such loans to 25 per cent. of capital and surplus respectively. It is to be hoped that such experience as that of Australia some years ago may not be theirs.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

The net profits of the Bank of Ottawa for the year ended the 30th November, reached the very satisfactory figure of \$425,238.55, or equal to a fraction over 17 per cent. on the paid-up Capital. Dividends will be paid quarterly in future. The Report of the annual meeting reached us too late for insertion and review this week.

—The election of so able and experienced a business man as Mr. J. H. Ashdown to fill the Mayor's chair in Winnipeg is a move in the right direction.

BONDS.

Bell Telephone Can. Colored C Dominion Coal

Dominion Iron & Dom. Textue Se Do. B.

Do. C./

Mexican Light & Montreal Lt. H. & Mont, Street Ry. N.S. Steel & Coa

Ogilvie Milling Corrice Bros. . . . Sao Paulo

Winnipeg Electric

—Grand Tru 1st to 7th, 190

—The Cresce ing for which tors:—Mr. W. Paterson, Mr. McIntyre is p manager; Mr. structure is es

Public attenti markable flights call the predicti August last—the phecies reach us as was said of of amounted to 3,20

The feud between down, and furnace of bounties from Steel common ranging from 24

The million do the Canadian Coother pages, is a list closes on Satuthe demand for most prosperous winter, when every opening of Centra tive settlement cathe raw material, an evening paper, though the high close supposed to ap

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funds 3.64 to 1.16.

New York, mone est. 6 per cent.; rul closing bid 13 per

⁻The new tenement block, corner of Western and Prud'-homme Avenues, Notre Dame de Grace was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000; covered by insurance.

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Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange

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	BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Intere	st due.	Interest payable at:	Da t Redem	e of	Mar Quota Dec	tions.	REMARKS.
	Bell Telephone Co	5	\$ 2,000,000	101					Ask.	Bid	
	Dominion Coal Co	6 5	2,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000	2 Apt.	1 Ap. 2 Oct 1 No.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Fank of Montreal, Montreal, Bank of Montreal, Montreal	. 1 Apri . 2 Apri . 1 Apri	l, 1925 l, 1912 l, 1940	1071	105 96	D • /
	Dominion Cotton Co	6	1,354,000	1 Jan.	1 Jul	у	1 Jan	1099	971		Redcemable at 105 & Int. after May 1, 1910.
1	Dominion Iron & Steel Co Dom. Textue Series A Do. B	5 6	7,876,000 758,500	1 Jan. 1 Mch.	1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal .	. 1 July	1929	821	95 81	
	Do. C./	6				Loyal Trust Co., Montreal .	. 1 Mch.	, 1925	96	93 93	Redeemable at 110 & Int. Redeemable at par after
	Do. D	6	450,000	1 Mch.	1 Sep	Royal Trust Co., Montreal	. 1 Mch.	1925	941	/ 93	5 years. Redeemable at 105 & Int.
	ake of Woods Mill Co	5 6				Royal Trust Co., Montreal			95	93	Redeemable at 105 & Int.
ì	fexican Electric Light Co.	5	1,200,000	2 Jan. 1 Jan.		Bank of Montreal Montreal	1 June,		/ – 80		
M	lexican Light & Power Co. Iontreal Lt. H. & Power Co.	5 4 ½	12,000,000 7,500,000	1 Feb. 1 Jan.	1 Aug. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal			82	79 - 81	
M	ont. Street Ry. Co	4 1/2 6	1,500,000	1 May	1 Nov	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal			100	103	Redeemable at 105 & Int. after 1912.
0	gilvie Milling Co	6	*			or Toronto	1 July,	1931			, F
P	rice Bros					Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July,	1932			Redeemable at 115 & Int.
Se	o Paulo	5	1,000,000 6,000,000	1 June 1 1 June 1	Dec.	C.B. of C. London National	1				after 1912. Redeemable at 105 & Int.
w	innipeg Electric	5				Trust Co. for	1 June,	1929			· 7
=			. ,		July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan.,	1935		12.65	

—Grand Trunk Railway System.—Traffic earnings from Dec. 1st to 7th, 1906, \$778,412; 1905, \$729,053; increase, \$49,359.

—The Crescent Turkish Bath Co., Ltd., Montreal, the building for which is about to be erected, has the following directors:—Mr. W. C. McIntyre, Mr. E. Sheppard, Mr. Alex. Paterson, Mr. W. S. Weldon, Mr. F. H. Wilson. Mr. W. C. McIntyre is president; Mr. E. Sheppard, vice-president and manager; Mr. William Northey, secretary-treasurer. The structure is estimated to cost \$100,000.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 13th, 1906.

Public attention continues to be chiefly absorbed by the remarkable flights taken by C.P.R. stock. Our readers will recall the prediction given in this column in our issue of 31st August last—that it would reach 200. But it is when prophecies reach us from abroad that they are sufficiently valued, as was said of old. The total sales of C.P.R. during the week amounted to 3,266 shares; the closing price to-day was at 194.

The feud between Steel and Coal appears to have quieted down, and furnaces are again in operation. Four years more of bounties from the country should cover a large wound. Steel common was active, 5,755 shares changing hands ranging from 24 to 2734, closing near to the former price.

The million dollars 6 per cent. Gold Coupon Bond issue of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., re-announced on other pages, is attracting much attention. The subscription list closes on Saturday, this week. The remarkable increase in the demand for rubber shoes should render this one of the most prosperous of manufactures, especially in Canada during winter, when everybody feels obliged to wear them. The opening of Central Africa including the Congo country to active settlement cannot fail to favourably affect the supply of the raw material.—The figures of a critic on the subject in an evening paper, are somewhat mixed. It would seem as though the high character for reliability ascribed to figures is not supposed to apply to noughts.

The local money market is firm at 6 per cent. for call loans. The foreign exchange is unsteady. Closing rates were: Sterling sixties 7% to 7 15-16; sight 8 15-16; cables 9%; francs 5.21%, minus 3-32; marks 94 7-16, minus 1-32; New York funds 3-64 to 1-16.

New York, money on call strong; highest 15 per cent.; lowest. 6 per cent.; ruling rate, 10 per cent.; last loan 14 per cent.; closing bid 13 per cent., offered at 15 per cent. Time loans

dull and strong; 60 days, 8 per cent.; 90 days, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent.; 6 months, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83.60 to 4.83.70 for demand, and at 4.78.80 to 4.78.85 for 60 days. Posted rates, 4.80 to $4.80\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.85 to $4.85\frac{1}{2}$. Commercial bills, $4.78\frac{1}{2}$ to $4.78\frac{1}{8}$. Bar silver, $68\frac{3}{8}$. Mexican dollars $52\frac{3}{4}$. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds irregular.

London, Spanish 4's, 95½. Bar silver, steady, 31¾d per ounce. Money, 4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 5½ percent.; three months' bills 5½ to 55% per cent. Gold premiums: Madrid 9.30, Lisbon 2.50. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks, 50½ pfgs.; Paris exc. 25 francs, 26 centimes. Consols 86¾ for money and 86 11-16 for account.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending December 13, 1906, as compiled by Messrs. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:

ooi, block	DIOKE	rs, Mon	treal:	/	
Stocks. Banks:		Sales.	High.	Low.	
Montreal		54	256	255	ago. 2551/2
Nova Scotia	••; ••	22	295	$294\frac{3}{4}$	271
Molsons		1,0 131	212 24/21/ ₃	$\frac{212}{24134}$	226 225
Merchants		74	169	$\frac{241}{4}$	1601/4
Imperial		10	2263/4	2263/4	. 4
Commerce		11	$\frac{140}{175}$	$\frac{140}{175}$	$140\frac{1}{4}$ 168
Hochelaga		30	$159\frac{1}{2}$	159	141
Union	* * * *	1.	$153\frac{1}{2}$	1531/2	144:1/4

El Padre Needles O DENTS VARSITY,

5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly half a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by

S. Davis & Sons, MONTREAL, Que,

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Percentage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	value	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Dec. 13
British North America	. 10,000,000 . 934,900 . 3,000,000	4,866,666 10,: 00.0 0 885,625 3,000,000 2,932,690	2,141,333 00,000 3,500,000 1,860,000	50.00 1 16.66	243	352 35 160 00	3 3½ 3* 2*	April Oct. June Dec. Feb. May Aug. Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	145 174 165 160
Hamilton Hochelaga Home Imperial La Banque Nationale	2,000,000	2,500,000 2,000,007 767,970 4,420,000 1,500,000	2,500,000 1,*00,000 175,000 4,420,000 600,000	80.50 22.81 100.00	100	38 40	2½* 3½ 2½* 3½* 3½	Mch. June Sept. Dec. Dec. Mch. June Sept. Dec. May Sept. Dec. Nov.	1591
Merchants Metropolitan Molsons Montreal New Brunswick	. 1,000,000 . 3,000,000 . 14,400,000	6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 620,940	3,600,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 11,000,000 1,024,644	100.00 100.00 78.57	100 100 100 100 100	205 00 255 00 263 00	4 2* 2½* 2½* 3*	June Dec. Jan. April July Oct. Jan. April July Oct, Mch. June Sept. Dec. Jan. April July Oct,	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ 256\frac{1}{4} & & & \\ 273 & & & \\ 263 & & & \\ \end{array}$
Northern	3.000. 0	880,197 2,746,400 3.00 ; 0 ; 180,000	4,613,952 3,000, 00 180,000	100 00		293 00	23/4* 5 4	Jan. April July Oct. June Jan. July	298 293
Provincial Bank of CanadaQuebecRoyalSovereign.	. 2,500,000 . 3,874,000 . 3,998,600	827,324 2,500,000 3,700,000 3,804,050 1,218,453	100,000 1,150,000 4,200,000 1,250,790 1,318,453	60.00 113.51	100	139 75	1½ 3½ 2¼* 1½* 3*	Jan. July June June July Get. Feb. May Aug. Nov. Mar. June Sept. Dec.	250 135
St. Stephen's St. Hyacinthe Sterling Toronto Traders'	. 771,300 3,943,580	200,000 $329,515$ $541,174$ $3,944,530$ $4,200,000$	/47,500 75,000 4,443,530 1,250,000	22.79	100 100 1 0	······································	2½ 3 5 3½	April Oct. Feo. Aug. June Dec. June Dec.	/225 /
Union of Halifax	. 3,000,000	1,500,000 3,000,000 334,688 550,000	1,143,752 1,500,000 300,000	76,20 50.00 /. 54.54	100	********	2* 3½ 3½ 3½	Feb. May Aug. Nov. Feb. Aug.	157
		· Quarterly.					/		

11	1seel	lanco	118:

Canadian Pacific		3266	197%	1887/8	-175
Montreal Street Railway		488	245	240	$232\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Rights		4002	143/4	13	
Toronto Street Ry		470	$115\frac{1}{2}$	1141/2	1043/4
Halifax Electric Ry		13	1041/2	1041/2	104
St. John Electric Ry		10	106	106	
Winnipeg Electric Ry. 4		150	180	$178\frac{3}{4}$	
Rich, and Ont. Nav. Co		876	84	821/2	681/8
Mont, Light, Heat and Power		447	94	93	90
		900	71	70	69
Dom. Iron and Steel, com		5750	273/4	24	203/4
Do. Preferred		70	69	681/2	70
Dominion Coal, com		1315	711/2	66	773/4
Do. Preferred		60	115	115	117
Bell Telephone Co		50	1481/4	148	1561/4
Laurentide Paper		90	94	93	
Lake of Woods, pfd		25	$108\frac{5}{8}$	1085%	921/2
Textife, pfd		114	1011/2	101	98
Canadian Cotton		110	57	57	40
Bonds:					
			0=	0=	
Dominion Cotton			97	97	
Dominion Coal			991/8	991/8	
Dom. Iron and Steel			821/2	811/2	841/2
Montreal Street/Railway		1.000	104	104	104
N.S. Steel and Coal		1.500	1011/4	101	
Textile A		7,000	94	94	
Textile B		7.333	94	93	$97\frac{1}{2}$
Textile C	9.9	4,000	94	93	961/2

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1906.

The General trade movement continues good. There is always a falling off at this season in business, in metals, general hardware and groceries, but at present this is not so evident as usual. The dried fruit trade is in good business, as owing to prevalent high prices, retailers withheld their orders earlier in the year. In metals, there is considerable activity, and legitimate trade is good. It is noticeable that boiler plate advances 10c, owing to tariff changes. In the country parts,

the snow roads are helping trade, and supplementary orders are being sent in. Some caution is being exercised, however, in certain sections, where the harvest was smaller than was expected, and money may be expected to be scarce. There appears to be some justification for the bearish views entertained for cottons, in American Government returns upon the erop now made public. All accounts agree in good promise now being realized for the holiday trade, and reports of collections are uniformly good, though some improvements in this respect may be expected when crops are more fully marketed.

APPLES.—A good business has been done. Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Wagners, etc., No. 1, \$3.50; do. No. 2 \$2.75; fancy Spies \$4 to \$4.50; finest Fameuse \$3.75 to \$4.

ASHES.—Business in this market was quiet, and featureless. Pearls \$6.50 to \$7.50; first pots \$5.75 to \$5.85; and seconds \$5 to \$5.10 per 100 lbs..

BALED HAY.—Active with steady trade. No. 1 \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 \$12.50 to \$13; clover, mixed, \$11 to \$11.50, and pure clover \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

BEANS.—Quiet and unchanged at \$1.25 per bushel for three pound pickers in car lots and \$1.30 for small quantities.

BUTTER. — The market continues very firm. Fancy Townships creamery is worth 251/4c to 251/2c, and seconds 24c to 25c. Dairy 21c to 23c as to quality. In London higher priced goods are neglected, trade being confined to inferior qualities.

CHEESE.—The demand has been quiet at steady prices. November is quoted at 12c to 12½c for Ontario and 11¾c to 11½c for Quebec. October make 12½c to 12½c for western and 12c to 12½c for Quebec. English buyers are confining their attention to lower priced goods, at 60s, 61s and thereabouts. For best goods holders are asking 63s, and even 64s is still mentioned, but there is little doing, buyers being satisfied, for the time being, to put up with what they can get at cheaper rates. The c.i.f. price remains at 62s, 3s, and cables quote the market as steady. In English—Probably an average amount of trade has been done, though the trade is decidedly dull. There are hopes of improvement all round, after New Year.

Miscel

Bell Teleph B.C. Packer B.C. Packer Canadian Ge Canadian Pa

Detroit Electromagnetic Dominion Control Dominion In Dominion In Dominion Total Dominion Total Dominion Total Dominion Total S.S. Duluth S.S.

Halifax Tran Havana Elec Havana Elec Illinois Trac Laurentide I Laurentide I

Lake of the Mackay Com
Do. Pr
Mexican Ligh

Minn. St. Pa Do. Pr Montreal Cott Montreal Lig Montreal Ste

Do. Pro Montreal Stre Montreal Tele Northern Ohi North-West L

Do. Pre
N. Scotia Stee
Do. Pre
Ogilvie Flour
Do. Prefe
Richelieu & O
St. John Stre
Toledo Ry. &
Toronto Stre
Trinidad Elec

Twin City Ra
Do. Prefer
Windsor Hotel
Winnipeg Ele

DRY GOODS are steady thro woollen goods. near future, bu unsettled in m vices show larg lowed immediat the normal. Si Nov. 15th, of 3 same period last bearish at last a cotton crop-of 1 pound gross we with active and fore the report March 10.05e, a to 9.53c, the lov recovery of abou closed steady at estimated at 450 December, offere bid; March 10.2 10.42c to 10.44c steady; closing uary 9.56c; Mar July 9.84c; Aug cline; middling u

DRESSED POU plies come in fre at 13c to 14c; ge ducks at 10c to 15

Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

				- 10	ercentage	Dor	Martin		/ 6	
	Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	of Rest to paid-up	value p per	Market value of one	Dividend last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Dec. 13
		\$	*		Capital.	share.	share.	2) (0		
/	Bell Telephone	7,975,100	7,916,980	*			•). C.		Ask. Bid.
			1,270,000	135,000	25.53		147 00	2*	Jan. April July Oct.	147
	B.C. Packers Assn. B. Canadian General Electric.					100		••		
	Canadian Pacific	1,475,000	1,4,5,000	265,000	17.96	100		••	July,	
			101,400,000			100	193 75	3	April O.t.	194 1932
	Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	81 00			150
	Dominion Coal, pfd	15,000,000	15,000,000			100	65 f 0		Fig. May Aug. Nov.	817 81
			20,000,000	• • • • • • • •		100		31/2	Jan. July.	65₄ 65¼
	Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd	5,000,000	5,000,000			100	24 38	• •	/	241 243
	Dominion Textile Co., com				• • • • •	100	66 00	• •		68 66
			5,000,000			100				
			1,940,000 12,000,000		• • • • •	100	101 38	134*	Jan. Apl. July Oct.	102 101 101 1
	Duruth S.S. and Atlantic ofd	10 000 000	10,000,000			100 100		• •	** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	
	Halifax Tramway Co	1,350,000	1,350,000			100	101 00	11/2*	Jan. April July Oct.	105
	Havana Electric Ry., com.	7,500,000	7,500,000					- /E	July Oct.	105 161
			5,000,000			100 100		*.*		
	Illinois Trac. pfd Laurentide Paper Co		3,214,300		7	100	91 50	11/2*	Jan Annil Tul- Co.	12.55
	Laurentide Paper Co., pfd	1,600,000	1,600,000			100		3 /	Jan. April July Oct. Feb. Aug.	94 91 ±
			1,200,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	100	106 00	31/2	Jan. July.	1097 106
	Lake of the Woods Milling Co. com.	. 2,500,000	2,000,000	/		100	85 00	3		
	Lake of the Woods milling Co. pfd. Mackay Companies com.	. 1,500,000	1,500,000			100	108 00	134 *	April Oct. March June Sept. Dec.	90 85
			41,380,400 35,968,700		• • • •	100	72 00	1*	Jan. April July Oct.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & 108 \\ 723 & 72 \end{array}$
	Mexican Light and Power Co	12,000,000	12,000,000		• • • • •	100 100	69 25 56 00	1*	Jan. April July Oct.	70 694
					• · · · ·	100	30 00	• •	** ** ** **	57 £6
	Minn. St. Paul and S.S. M		14,000,000	• • • • • • •		100	144 75	2	Jan. July.	1491 1441
	Montiear Cotton Co.	2 000 000	7,000,000 3,000,000		• • • • •	100 100	100.00	::	** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	1491 1441
			17,000,000			100	126 00 93 12	13/4 *	March June Sept. Dec.	134 126
	Montreal Steel Works com		400,000			100	100 00	174	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	$93\frac{1}{9}$ $93\frac{1}{9}$ 100
	Do. Preferred	. 800,000	800,000			100			20 00 0	105 100
			7,000,000	698,379	13.31	100 50	120 00	21/2*	March June Sept. Dec.	
	Montreal Telegraph Northern Ohio Trac. Co.		2,000,000		/	40	160 00	2*	Feb. May Aug. Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	242 240
	North-West Land com	6,900,000 1,467,681	6,900,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		100	27 00	1/2*	March June Sept. Dec.	165 160 29 27
			1,467,681	•••••	• • • • •	25				
	N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. com	3,090,625	3,090,625			100		6	March.	
	Do. Preferred	1 020 000	5,000,000 1,030,000	750,000	15.00	100	70 00			711 70
	ORITAGE FIGUR MILS CO	1 950 000	1,250,000		• • • • • •			2*	Jan. April June Oct.	
	Do. Preferred	. 2,000,000	2,000,000			* 00		13/4 *	Jan. April July Oct.	102
	Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	3,132,000	3,132,000					- /16	dan. April July Oct.	125
	St. John Street Rv.	900 00 1	800,000		••••/	100 100	83 75	/	Ç	84 834
	Toledo Rv. & Light Co	19 000 000	12,000,000			100	29 00	3	June Dec.	***********
	Toronto Street Ry		7,000,000	1,675,122	23.92	100	115 12		May Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 28 & 26 \\ & 116 & 115 \end{array}$
			1,032,000		• • • • •	4.80			Jan. April July Oct.	110 115
	Twin City Rapid Transit Cc	16,511,000	16,511,000	2,163,507	13.10	100	105 25	11/4*		
	Do. Preierred	9 000 000	3,000,000						Feb. May Aug. Nov. Dec. March June Sept.	1054 1054
	Windsor Hotel	4 000 000	600,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	100		31/2	May Nov.	
		4,000,000	4,000,000			100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11/4 *	Jan. April July Oct.	
	/		* Quarterly.	1						
		y .	-Eum cerij.							

DRY GOODS.-Trade has brightened somewhat, and prices are steady throughout. There is continued firmness in English woollen goods. Cottons promise to be somewhat easier in the near future, but there is nothing certain yet. Silk has been unsettled in most markets, in Yokohama, for instance, advices show large increases in price with wild excitement, followed immediately by dull weak markets with prices back to the normal. Shipments from that point for 4 months ending Nov. 15th, of 52,000 bales, raw silk, against 30,637 bales for same period last year. The cotton market in New York, was bearish at last advices. The U.S. Government estimate of the cotton crop of 1906, placing the yield at 12,546,000 bales of 500 pound gross weight, caused a sensational break in prices, with active and exciting trading in the cotton market. Before the report was published, January sold off to 9.85c and March 10.05c, after which January broke to 9.40c, and March to 9.53c, the lowest prices reached last August. There was a recovery of about 15 points late in the day, but the market closed steady at a net decline of 63 to 64 points. Sales were estimated at 450,000 bales. Futures opened barely steady; December, offered, 10.05c; January 10.10c; February 10.16c bid; March 10.27c; April, offered, 10.34c; May 10.38c; July 10.42c to 10.44c; August 10.22c bid. Futures closed barely steady; closing bids:—December 9.35c; January 9.47c; Febuary 9.56c; March 9.64c; April 9.69c; May 9.77c; June 9.81c; July 9.84c; August 9.66c. Spot closed steady, 50 points decline; middling uplands 10.50c; do. gulf, 10.75c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Trade is active in all lines, and supplies come in freely. Quotations as follows:—Choice turkeys at 13c to 14c; geese at 9½c to 10½c; chickens at 9½c to 11c, ducks at 10c to 12c, and fowls at 7c to 8½c per lb.

FEED.—Bran and shorts are in good demand, and prices are firm. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$21; shorts \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$21 to \$21.50; shorts \$22.50 to \$25; milled mouillie, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain \$28 to \$30.

FISH.—There is a fair demand still for the Advent trade, and business is brisk. Fresh haddock, per pound 5c; fresh steak cod, 6c; halibut 9c tó 10c; grass pike, 6½c; white fish, 8½c; weakfish, 8c; B.C. salmon frozen, 9c; Gaspe salmon 16c; mackerel 12c; dore 12c; lake trout 8½c; sea trout 12c. Standard bulk oysters, imperial gallon, \$1.50; selects, bulk, \$1.70; shell oysters in bbls., Malpeques, \$9 to \$10; oyster pails or carriers pints, per 100, \$1; quarts \$1.25. Boneless fish, in 2-lb. bricks, per lb., 5½c; honeless cod 6c; boneless fish. loose, in 25-lb boxes, per lb., 4½c; skinless cod, 100-lb. boxes, \$5.50; Scotch cured herring, 25-lb. kitts, \$1. Herring, new, per 100, \$1.90.

FLOUR.—Dealers reported a good business at fractionally enhanced prices. Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.60; strong bakers \$4.10 to \$4.25; winter wheat patents \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers \$3.65 to \$3.75; do., in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

GRAIN.—Prices remain firm, breadstuffs showing slight increase. Cable demands have an upward tendency, but have not yet reached figures satisfactory to the trade on this side. There is a decrease in the visible supply, which has caused a firm feeling in Chicago and Winnipeg. In cats the demand is fair, and prices are steady. Car load lots No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 41½c; No. 4 at 40½c per bushel, ex store. American corn was steady under a fair demand, and sales of No. 2 yellow were made at 55c, and No. 3 mixed at 54c per bushel, ex-store. There has been considerable improvement in the

ementary orders ercised, however, maller than was scarce. There ish views entereturns upon the in good promise d reports of colmprovements in

/225 /

Prices per ent. on par Dec. 13

> Bid 145

160

128

 $205 \\ 255 \\ 263$

293

Ask.

165

.50; do. No. 2 use \$3.75 to \$4. and featureless. 5; \(^{/a}\) and seconds

ione. Baldwins,

No. 1 \$13 to \$11 to \$11.50,

bushel for three Il quantities.

firm. Fancy and seconds 24c London higher ned to inferior

steady prices. rio and 11% to 25% to restern rs are confining, 61s and there3s, and even 64s yers being satisthey can get at s, 3s, and cables robably an averthe trade is deall round, after

demand for Manitoba spring wheat from over the cable, and bids in a great many instances came 3d higher, but even at this advance exporters stated that they were still 11/2c per bushel below the figure any business could be worked at.

GREEN FRUITS.—Oranges: Fresh sweet Floridas, 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, \$3,25; Jamaica oranges, barrels repacked sound \$4.—Grape fruit: Finest Florida grape fruit, 64, 80, 96, \$4. -Lemons: In the Mount Royal brand lemons we offer the finest stock imported into Canada without exception, are specially selected and packed and really are the cream of Sicily, These are \$4 for 300s; Statue of Republic, fancy, 300s, \$3.75; do., 360s.\$3.75. - Cranberries: Cape Cod cranberries, fine stock, per bbl., \$10. - Grapes: Almerias, large stock, \$5 per bbl., do. medium. \$4.50.—Dried fruit: New Hallowi dates, 5c per lb.; new figs, 10-lb. boxes net weight, 6 crown, \$1.10; do. 5 crown, do. 3 crown, 80c; glove boxes, 16-oz. size, 9c.—Onions: Spanish onions, cases, \$2.25; red onions, in 100-lb. sacks, \$1.65.

GROCERIES. -Trade is fairly brisk, with prices practically unchanged. Dried fruits are rather more in demand, with no abatement in price. The tariff changes have caused no confusion, and the increase in sugars and a few other lines affect business but slightly. In New York molasses were steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 35c to 39c. New York sugar, raw. quiet; fair refining, 3 11-32c; centrifugal 96 test, 32 7-32c; molasses sugar 3 3-32c. Refined, quiet; No. 6 \$4.30; No. 7 \$4.25; No. 8 \$4.20; No. 9 \$4.15; No. 10 \$4.05; No. 11 \$4; No. 12 \$3.95; No. 13 \$3.90; No. 14 \$3.85; confectioners "A." \$4.60; mould "A." \$5.15; cut loaf \$5.50; crushed \$5.50; powdered \$4.90; granulated \$4.80; cubes \$5.05. London raw suger, muscovado, 9s; centrifugal 10s 9d; beet, December, 8s 111gd. In New York, the market for coffee futures opened barely steady at a decline of 5 to 10 points in response to There was considerable Wall lower European markets. Street liquidation, and some selling for European account, under which prices sold off to a little under the low level of last week, and at one time showed a net decline of 20 to 25 points. There was covering toward the close, however, and the market rallied from the lowest, with the final tone firm at a net decline of 5 to 15 points. Spot Rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice 71/8c; mild firm, Cordova 9e to 12e.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Market firm, and unchanged. Calfskins. No. 1 are quoted at 13c and No. 2 at 11c Beef hides are steady under a fair demand. Dealers are paying 101/2. 111/2 and 121/2c per lb. for Nos. - 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at an advance of 1/2c per lb. Lambskins are steady at 90c each. Horse hides are steady at \$1.50 each for No. 2 and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow is moving about the same as usual, prices being unchanged at 11/2 to 3c per lb. for rough 3 to 5c for rendered.

HONEY. - Business quiet; prices unchanged. White clover comb at 13e to 14e; white extracted at 10e to 101/e; buckwheat Se to 81/sc per lb.

(RON AND HARDWARE.-Trade is brisk, and pressure is being put upon produces, to fill orders promptly. Pig iron in New York is quoted: Northern \$25 to \$26; Southern \$23.50 to \$26.50. Copper, active, \$22.50 to \$23. Lead, firmer, at \$5.87 to \$6.10. Tin, fluctuating, prices shading lower, \$43.10 to \$43.15. Spelter, demand good, strong, \$6.40 to \$6.50. For pig iron certificates December regular foundry, \$20 was bid. Standard foundry January \$23 bid, \$24.50 asked; February, \$23 bid and \$24 asked; and March offered at \$24, with \$22.75 bid. In bar iron a strong tone has prevailed because of the high prices current for raw material. Mills sell at 1.75c Pittsburg or 1.891/2c tidewater, base half extras. The jobbing trade is demanding 21/4 to 21/2c base full extras from store. Lead has been firmer in tone, with buyers at 5.871/c for December shipment from the West. Spot is held at 6.00 to 6.10c in car lots on arrival. Small lots in store are held at 61/4c. London has been 5s higher, but this was subsequently lost, soft Spanish closing at £19 5s, the same as on the preceding Friday, and against £15 6s 3d at the corresponding period a year ago. Copper has been active in England, and the result of the fluctuations in the speculative market at London for standard

warrants during the week has been an advance of 15s on both spot and futures, while best selections of English copper have advanced £1, closing on Friday last at the equivalent of £108, subject to the usual trade discount. Cables gave closing prices. Standard copper, spot, £103 5s; Standard copper, 3 months, £104 5s.

LIVE STOCK.—British cables report an almost abnormally quiet market for Canadian and American cattle. an apprehensive feeling which was not justified by prices, which kept up to 93/4d for best bodies, inferior bodies being quoted at 7d to 81/4d. A few Americans bought at 133/4d, and hoicest Canadians 111/2d. Glasgow advices showed sales made at 12c for best Canadian and 91/2c to 10c for ranchers. A cable from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle at 101/2c to 11c, and ranchers 9c to 91/4c. Messrs. Price and Coughlan's cables from Liverpool and London reported the marked for Canadian cattle stronger at an advance of 1c per lb., with sales at 101/2c to 11c, and ranchers 1/2c higher at 91/2c. In Montreal, choice beeves sold for 41/2c to 43/4c; good at 4c to 41/4c; fair at 31/2c to 3%c; common at 3c to 31/4c, and inferior at 2c to 21/2c per There is a good demand for lambs, and as supplies have fallen to some extent the market is much firmer, with sales at 51/2c to 6c, and, as high as 61/4c was realized for some choice small lots. The trade in sheep is quiet, and prices rule steady at 31/2c to 41/4c, the latter figure being paid by exporters for picked lots. Calves were scarce, and prices firm at 41/2c to 5c for choice, and at 21/2c to 3c per lb., for lower grades. price of hogs continues firm, bearish markets on the other side, not being reflected here. Selected stock sold at \$6.75 to \$6.85 per hundred-weight, off cars.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .- Quiet, but steady. Syrup at 55c to 65c per tin of one gallon, wine measure, and at 75c to 85c per tin of imperial galon, and at $6\frac{1}{2}c$ to 7c per lb., in wood. Maple sugar, 8½c to 9½c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Pine pitch. \$3.75 brl.; pine tar, \$4.50; oakum, 4c to 7c per lb.; coal tar, \$4 brl.; roofing pitch, \$1 per 100 lbs.; cotton waste, colored, 5c to 7c per lb.; white, Rope:—Sisal 7-16 and upwards, Manilla, 7-16 and larger, 15c; 3/8, 151/2c;

POTATOES.—A fairly good business is being done at steady prices. Traders pay 70c to 80c per 20 lbs. for car lots, as to quality and sell in a jobbing way at 85c to 90c.

PROVISIONS.—This market is fairly active. pork in fair demand, and other lines are quiet. Abattoir fresh killed hogs quoted at \$9.00 to \$9.25 per 100 pounds. Live hogs have ruled higher at \$6.75 to \$6.85 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in tierces \$33.00 to \$34.00 brls \$22.50 to \$23. Compound lard in tierces, 375 lbs., 8c to 81/4c; tubs 50 lbs., parchment lined 81/4c to 81/2c; kettle lard tierces 123/4c to 13c; pure lard tierces 12c. Hams, extra large sizes, 25 lbs., upwards, 133/4 to 14c; large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 141/4c to 141/2c; medium sizes, selected weights, 12 to 18 lbs., 15c; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 15c; hams, bone out, rolled, large 15c; do. small, 16c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 15e; Wiltshire bacon backs, 15c.

ROLLED OATS.—Demand continues unchanged at \$2.00 er bag. A fair business is passing in cornmeal at \$1.35 to 61.45 per bag.

WOOL .- A good business is reported in this market. Pulled lamb wool continues in fair demand. are offering at 30 to 32c for brushed, and 30c unbrushed. Canada fleece is 26 to 28c for tub washed and 18 to 20c in the grease; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c and unbrushed 27 to 29c. North-West merinos are 18 to 20c per lb. In London scoureds and greasy merines were in brisk demand for the home trade and extreme rates were realized. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold well at 5 per cent. advance. Cape and Natal sold at 1s 61/2d to 1s 71/2d for second, and 6d to 11d for greasy.

WHOLES

DRUGS AN Acid Carbolic Camphor, Ref. Camphor, Ref. Citric Acid ... Citrate Magner Cocaine Hvd. opperas, per ream Tartar psom Salts Epson Glycerine . . . Gum Arabic pe Gum Trag . . Morphia Oil Peppermint Oil Lemon . . . xalic Acid otash Bichro otash Iodide Strychnine Tartaric Acid ..

Licorice.

Stick. 4, 6, 8, 12 Acme Licorice Pe Licorice Lozenges

HEAVY CHE

Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brue Vitriol
Brimstone
Caustic Soda
Soda Ash
Soda Bicarb

DYESTUFFS-

Archil. con Archil. con
Cutch

Ex. Logwood
Chip Logwood
Indigo (Bengal)
Indigo Madras
Gambier Gambier Madder

FISH-

Bloaters, per box Labrador Herrings, Labrador Herrings, Mackerel, No. 2, b Mackerel, No. 2, on Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, large No. 2
Large Dry Gaspe p
Salmon, brls. Lab.
Salmon, half brls.
Salmon, British Col
Salm

FLOUR_

Ogilvie's Royal Hous Ogilvie's Glenora Pa Manitoba Spring WI Ni ong Bakers Winter Wheat Paten Straight Roller Straight bags Extras Rolled Oats Cornmeal, bag Bran, in bags Shorts, in bags Mouillie Straight

FARM PRODUCT

Butter-

hoicest Creamery ...
Inder Grades, Cream
ownships Dairy ...
estern Dairy ...
estern Dairy

of 15s on both sh copper have valent of £108, s gave closing ard copper, 3

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ne tar, \$4.50; ofing pitch, \$1 er lb.; white, wards, 101/20 15c; 3/8, 151/2c;

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Lard and uiet. Abat-.25 per 100 .75 to \$6.85 Canada avy \$34.00 brls s., 8c to 81/4c; le lard tierces extra large 18 to 25 lbs., 12 to 18 lbs., s, bone out, ess breakfast

ged at \$2.00 al at \$1.35 to

his market. nd. These rushed. Canto 20c in the ed 27 to 29c. don scoureds e home trade d Hope and d Natal sold

or greasy.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Who	olesale.
	, .	2.0
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ c.	\$ c,
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	0 30	0 35
Aloes, Cape	0 16	
	1 40	1 75
Borax, xtis.	0 04	0 06
Camphor, Ref. Rings	0 35	0 45
Camphor, Ref. Rings	0 95	1 10
Camphor, Ref Oz ck	1 00	1 10
	0.37	0 45
	0/25	0 45
Cocaine Hvd. oz	4 50	5 00
Copperas, per 100 thg	0 75	0 80
Cream Tartar	0 22	0 26
	1 25	1 75
alycerine	0 15	0 18
Glycerine	0 15	0 40
	0 50	1 00
nsect Powder lb	0 25	0 40
	0 22	0 30
Menthol, lb	3 50	4 50
	1 60	1 65
Oil Peppermint lb	4 00	5 00
Oil Lemon	1 00	1 10
prum	4 00	4 50
	0 08	0 10
Oxalic Acid	0 07	0 10
	0 10	0 12
otash lodide	4 25	4 75
	0 26	0 32
trychnine	0 70	0 80
artaric Acid	0 28	0 30
Licorice.—		
tick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb		
boxes		2 00

Archil, con 0 27 0 31
Cutch 0 0 08
Ex. Logwood 1 75 2 50
Indigo (Bengal) 1 50 1 75
Indigo Madras 0 70 1 00
Gambier 0 09 0 12
Sumac 42 50 47 50
Tin Crystals 0 28 0 30

FLOUR—
Ogilvie's Royal Household
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents

000
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents

4 00
Manitoba Spring Wheat

4 10
No ong Bakers

4 10 4 25
Straight Roller

5 1 5 1 75
Extras

1 50 1 60
Extras

2 1 00 25 00
Extras

1 50 1 60
Extras

1 50 1 60
Extras

2 2 00 2 3 00
Extras

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1 50 1 60
Extras

1 50

 Choicest Creamery
 0 23
 0 25

 Under Grades, Creamery
 0 22
 0 22

 Townships Dairy
 0 21
 0 21

 Western Dairy
 0 20
 0 2

 Manitoba Dairy
 0.19
 0 0

 Fresh Rolls
 0 00
 0 00

HEAVY CHEMICALS-

DYESTUFFS-

FISH-

FLOUR-

FARM PRODUCTS-

Tuckett's Club Special Cidars

A LITTLE BETTER, AND A LITTLE DEARER THAN

Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars,

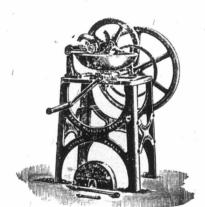
THE SALES OF WHICH

Exceed "A Milion a Month."

Established Half a Century.

JOHN GARDNER & SONS,

Simplex' Silent SausageMachine



PIE MEAT CUTTER

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam Power These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sausage Machine in existence.

The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter.
WITH ENGINE COMBINED.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

Pork Butchers' Machinery, On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.

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Illustrated Price List and Full Particulars on application.

SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, - ENG.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.	
Name of Article. Wholesale	2.
FARM PRODUCTS.—Con,—	
Cheese—	
Finest Western white 0 12 0 12 Finest Western, coloured 0 12 0 12 Finest Eastern 0 12 0 12	offer this same
Eggs—	
Best Selected 0 23 0 25 Seconds 0 20 0 00 thined 0 20 No. 1 Candled 0 20% 0 21 No. 2 Candled 0 17 0 19	
Sundries—	
Potatoes, per bag, of 90 lbs 0 70 0 80 Honey, White Clover, comb 0 114 0 14 Honey, extracted	
Beans—	
Prime 0 00 0 00 Best hand-picked 1 32 1 35	
GROCERIES— Sugars—	
Standard Granulated, barrels	
Raisins—	
Sultanas	
Rice—	
Standard /B	
Patna, per 100 lbs. 4 55 4 45 Burmah, per 100 lbs. Patry tal Japan, per 100 lbs. Parotina, Java Oto Barley, bag 98 lbs. 2 00 2 25 Pearl Barley, per lb. 007½ 0 08 Papioca, Pearl per lb. 007½ 0 08 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 007½ 0 08 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 007½ 0 08 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 085 Papioca, Pearl per lb. 171 Papioca, Pearl per lb. 085 Papioca, Piake, per lb. 085 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 085 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 171 Papioca, Pearl per lb. 085 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 085 Papioca, Flake, per lb. 171 Papioca, Pearl	
Salt—	
7 indsor 1 lb. bags, gross	
bris. 280 lbs 2 10	
bris. 280 lbs	
Coffees—	
al brand, 2 lb. cans 0 32 1 lb. cans 0 33 d Government—Java 0 31 are Mocho 0 18 are Jamaica 0 174 are Santos 0 174 are Santos 0 175 are Santos	

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURR	ENT	٠.
Name of Article.	Whole	esale.
GROCERIES.—Continued—	\$ c	\$ c
Toung Hysons, common Toung Hysons, best grade apans Ongou	0 15	0 16 0 36 0 40 0 35 0 35 0 35
HARDWARE Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per ib. Tin, Block, Straits, per ib. Tin, Strips, per ib. Copper: Ingot, per ib.	0 00	0 27 0 47 046½ 021½
Cut Nail Schedule— 3ase price, per keg 40d, 50d, 60d, and 70d, Nails Extras—over and above 30d 20il Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4 No. 3 3 44 inch 5 i6 in h 38 inch 7-16 inch Coil Chain—No. ½2 9-16 58 34 78 and 1 inch	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	2 20 0 091 0 08 0 07 0 064 0 054 4 30 3 60 3 40 3 35 3 25 3 10 3 05
Galvanized Staples— (00 lb. box, 1½ to 1¾ /	1	2 85 2 5¢
Galvanized Iron— Queen's Head, or equal gauge 18 Comet, do., 28 gauge	4 50 4 35	4 75 4 60
Iron Horse Shoes— No. 2 and larger		3 65 3 90 2 65 2 65 2 70 2 70 2 60 2 80 2 50 2 50 2 50
Canada Plates— Full Polish	1	3 75 2 70 2 75 2 85 2 17 2 17 2 55 3 22 4 62 6 30 7 56
Per 100 feet nett, 2 inch		1f 08 0 074 2 60 2 40 2 25 3 05 2 85 2 55
Tin Plates— 1C Coke, 14 x 20	5 50 7c p	6 50 7 00

 Spelter per 100 lbs.
 7 00

 Sheet zinc
 7 75
 8 60

A. E. FINLEY, CUT CLASS Manufacturer



10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,

BIRMINGHAM, England.

Special Prices to Canadians under New

Established 1875.

E. SADLER & SONS

LENS CAP - - - -MANUFACTURER



Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.

341/2 Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

FOR SALB A Wire Stitching Machine VERY CHEAP.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," 132 St. James St., MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CU	URRENT.
Name of Article.	Wholesale.
HARDWARE.—CON.—	
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs	8 c. 8 c.
8 to 16/ gauge	2 55 2 40
22 to 24 gauge	2 40
	2 45 2 55
	*
Wire—	
Plain galvanized, No. 5	3 70 3 15
do do No. 9 do do No. 10	2 50
do do No. 11	3 25 2 65
do do No. 13	** 2 75
do do No. 15	4 80 4 80
Barbed Wire	2 80 f.o.b. Montreal.
Net extra.	0.15 hada
fron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	2 10 base,
	/
ROPE—	
	·· 0 10à
do 3/8	0 114
Manilla, 7-16 and larger	0 154
do 1-4 to 5-16	
Lath yarn	
WIRE NAILS—	3 05
2d extra	2 70
3d extra	
6d and 7d extra	2.35
10d and 12d extra	2 15
16d and 20d extra	2 05
Base	2 20
BUILDING PAPER—	
Dry Sheeting, roll	35
Tarred Sheeting, roll	45
HIDDS	
HIDES—	
Montreal Green Hides	
Montreal, No. 1	
Montreal, No. 3	red 0 00 0 10
Sheepskins	
Spring Lambskins, each	/ 0 00
Calfskins, No. 1	90 0 13 0 12
Horse Hides	1 50 2 00
LEATHER-	
No. 1, B. A. Sole	0 00 0 00
No. 3, B. A. Spanish Sole	0 26 0 28 0 24 0 26 0 28 0 30 0 28 0 30 0 27 0 28
light medium and heavy	· · · 0 28 0 30 · · · 0 28 0 30
Harness	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Upper, heavy	· · · 0 36 0 38 · · · 0 36 0 38
Grained Upper	0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38
Kip Skins, French	0 65 0 70
Canada Kip	· · · 0 50 0 60 · · · 0 50 0 60
Hemlock, Light	0 50 0 60 0 70 0 70 0 00 0 00
Splits, light and medium	· · · 0 95 1 25 · · · 0 23 0 26
No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Light French Calf Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain	0 95 1 25 0 95 1 25 0 23 0 26 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 20
Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft	0 06 0 10 0 16 0 18 0 13 0 15
Pebble Grain	0 66 0 10 0 16 0 18 0 13 0 15 0 18 0 22 0 00 0 00 0 14 0 17
B. Calf	0 18 0 22
Buff	0 14 0 17
Russetts, heavy	0 40 0 45
Russetts, No. 2	0 30 0 35 8 00 9 00
Glove Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light Russetts, heavy Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddlers', dozen Imt. French Calf English Oak, lb. Dongola_extra	· · · 0 65 0 75
English Cak, 1b. Dongola, extra Dongola, No. 1 Dongola, ordinary Coloured Pebbles Colored Calf.	0 88 0 42
Dongola, ordinary	0 14 0 16
Colored Calf	0 17 0 20

39 ST

WHOLES.

OILS-

PETROLEUM

First break, 50 fe Second Break, 50 First Break, 100 Second Break, 100 Third Break . . . Fourth Break . . .

PAINTS, &c.-

PAINTS, &c.—

Lead, pure, 50/to
Dø. No. 1...
Do. No. 2...
Do. No. 3...
Do. No. 4...
White lead, dry ...
White lead, dry ...
Venetian Red, Eng
Yellow Ochre, Free
Whiting, Ordinary
Whiting, Paris, Gilders'
Whiting, Paris, Gi
English Cement, ca
Belgian Cement ...
German Cement ...
United States Ceme
Fire Bricks, per 1,6
Fire Clay, 200 lb. p
Rosin, per 100 lbs.

Glue—

Domestic Broken Sherench Casks ...
French, barrels ...
French Casks ...
French Imperial Green ...
Brunswick Green ...
French Imperial Green ...
Brown Japan ...
Black Japan ...
Black Japan ...
Black Japan ...
Black Japan ...
Crange Shellac, pure White Shellac ...
White Shellac ...
White Shellac ...
Putty, bulk, 100 lb.
Putty, bulk, 100 lb.
Putty, in bladders ...
Parish Green in drum
Parish Green in drum
Ralsomine 5 lb. pkgr

WOOL

Canadian Washed Fl North-West Buenos Ayres. Natal, greasy Cape, greasy Australian, greasy

WHOLESALE

39 STATION STREET,

RRENT.

8 c. 8 c.

3 05 2 70

35 45

0 00 0 12a 0 00 0 11a 0 00 0 10a

Saddlery & WALSALL, ENGLAND.

Harness Manufacturer, Etc.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

	/	/
WHOLE	SALE PRICES CU	JRRENT.
	Name of Article.	Wholesale
oils—		\$ c. \$ c.
Cod Liver Oil Cod Liver Oil Castor Oil. Castor Oil, ba Lard Oil, exti Lard Oil. Linseed, Faw, Linseed, boile Olive, pure. Olive. extra, q Turpentine, ne	Nfid. Noiway Proces, Norwegian reels rate rate rate rate rate rate rate rate	932½ C37½ 0 45 9 50 0 35 0 40 1 00 1 20 1 25 1 50 0 0 80 0 88 0 74 0 08 0 70 0 80 0 60 0 70 0 51 0 52 0 1 10 1 30 86 0 87
Acme Prime W Acme Water W Astral, per gal Benzine, per ga Gasoline, per g	JM_/ /hite, per gal. /hite, per gal il. al.	0 154 0 17 0 194 0 174 0 20 0 224 0 26
GLASS-		
First break, 50 Second Break, First Break, 10 Second Break, 1 Third Break Fourth Break .	feet 50 feet 0 feet 100 feet 100 feet	1 85 1 95 3 50 3 95 4 25 4 10
PAINTS, &c		
Lead, p.rre, 50/1 Do. No. 1 Do. No. 2 Do. No. 3 Do. No. 3 Do. No. 4 White lead, dry Red lead, Venetian Red, E Yellow Ochre, F Whiting, Ordinar Whiting, Paris, English Cement, Belgian Cement German Cement United States Ce Fire Bricks, per Fire Clay, 200 lb. Rosin, per 100 lb	inglish rench y Gilders' cask	6 CO 6 25 5 65 5 90 5 30 5 60 5 05 5 5 5 5 75 7 50 0 00 4 75 5 75 7 6 20 1 50 2 20 2 10 1 85 1 90 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 1 85 1 90 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 1 85 1 90 0 0 0 0 0 0 75 1 25 0 75 5 00
Glue—		
French Casks French, barrels French, barrels Coopers' Glue Coopers' Glue French Imperial G No. 1 Furniture Var a Furniture Var Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shellac, N Orange Shellac, N Orange Shellac, D Utti, bulk, 100 Putty, bulk, 100 Putty, in bladders Parish Green in dru Kalsomine 5 lb. pk	barrels	90 2 95 40 1 50 h
WOOL—		q
Canadian Washed North-West Buenos Ayres. Natal, greasy	0	26 0 28 18 0 20 16 35 0 42 C



IS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

land office for the district.

The homesteader is required to pe form the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given.

said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given
to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at
Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Upauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FIRE INSURANCE AND EARTHQUAKE RISKS.

The London "Times" discussing the question of the position of fire insurance companies in relation to earthquake risks, in a recent issue, says:

"No problem more concerns the managers and shareholders of fire insurance offices at this moment than the treatment of the fire risks arising from earthquake shocks. Although British fire insurance companies in most countries—the United States and Canada are the principal exceptions—all insert clauses in their policies excluding liability for fires aused by earthquakes, the forms of the clauses vary a good deal, and their precise efficacy has not often been tested. But shareholders have paid little, if any, heed to the matter, and until the great s n Francisco earthquake and fire, and he lesser disaster at Valparaiso, did not calize how very important a part earthuakes may play both in causing conflarations and in encouraging their spread. t is clear that the risks of earthquake conflagrations must be faced, and that either premiums must be adjusted to cover these risks, or that insurance poli-

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale
WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.	/
Ale—	* c. * c
English, qts. English, pts. Canadian pts.	2 40 2 50 1 60 1 65 0 85 1 50
Porter—	
Dublin Stout, qts. Dublin Stout, pts. Canadian Stout, pts. Lager Beer, U.S. Lager, Canadian	2 40 2 50 1 60 1 65 1 60 1 65 0 80 1 40
Spirits Canadian-per gal	
Alcohol 65. O.P. Spirits, 50. O.P. Spirits, 25 O.P. Club Rye, U.P. Rye Whiskey, ord., gal.	4 50 4 60 4 15 4 25 2 20 2 30 3 60 3 80 2 20 2 50
Ports—	
Tarragona	1 00 1 50
Sherries—	
Amontillado (Lion)	3 50 4 Qm
Clarets—	
	2 25 2 75 4 00 5 90
Champagnes—	
Mara da la m	1 00 12 00
Brandies—	
Atard gals 12	25 10 25 2 00 17 00 00 0 00 17 50 15 50 12 26 9 00
Scotch Whiskeys— Sullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L 10	25 10 5a
Miliarnock 144 8	25 10 50 75 10 00 00 9 50 25 9 50 8 00 9 00 9 50 12 50
lrish Whiskey-	
ower's, qts. 10 imeson's, qts. 9 ishmill's 9 irke's 86 irgos.tra bitters, per 2 doz. 14 6	25 10 50 50 11 00 50 10 50 00 11 50 00 15 60
Gin—	
nadian green cases	5 8 00 0 9 50 0 1 40 0 1 40

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

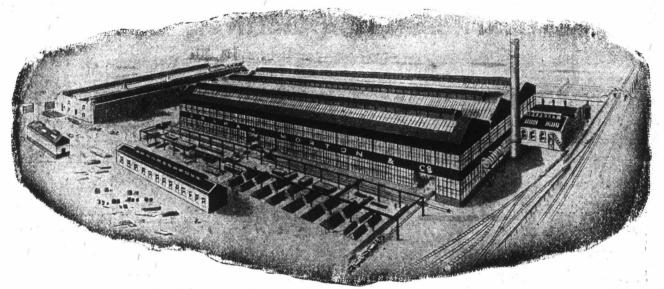
ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE LISTS

MAURICE GRAHAM, M. Inst. Mech. E.; Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.; M, Inst. Mining E.

Graham, Morton & Co., Ltd.

—Engineers & Contractors,—

WORKS and Hunslet, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.



London Office:-Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Australian Address:- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

cies must, if possible, be so framed as to protect the shareholders' funds from liability for damage done. Insurance premiums are based on statistics, experience, and competition, and can hardly take much account of remote possi-Earthquake risks, except in countries which are much disturbed by them, tend rather to fall out of sight, and it is improbable that these risks, so long inoperative and so far removed from home experiences, were considered in the premiums lately in force in countries where "earthquake clauses" are not commonly operative. In the case of many of our large insurance offices, the absence from/ their United States policies of any exclusion of the earthquake bazard is just now causing heavy drains upon their funds.

"Whatever may have been the case a score of years ago, earthquake as cause of fire constitutes, under conditions as they are to-day, a risk the gravity of which must be recognized. We read, for example, in the reports from Chili and from California of earthquake shock attended or followed, sooner or later, by the outbreak of isolated fires in this or that direction. It may be true, as has been affirmed, that in some cases the cause of the fire was a criminal intention on the part of householders to destroy by fire the evidence of destruction by the earthquake, but in the great majority of cases it is generally accept ed that the immediate cause of fire was the breaking of electric wires and con-sequent 'short circuiting.' The introduc-

tion of the electric wire for light and heating, though tending to reduce the risk from lamp and fire, has certainly, by the light of these experiences, introduced a new and serious cause of risk in the event of earthquake. So that even if a disregard of earth disturbance on the part of the insurance companies was formerly excusable, the modern risk of earthquake plus electric wire can by no means be ignored. One need only point to the experiences of San Francisco and Valparaiso, or rather of California and the Chilian cities: for the destruction of the two great cities on the long Pacific coast has so completely monopolized attention that the fact that the overthrow and the following conflagration were by no means limited to them is apt to be lost sight of. An adequate and efficient fire staff may put out a fire or half a dozen simultaneous fires, but when, owing to short-circuiting, the half-dozen grows into several dozen, and when the earthquake which produced the fire has also, by breakage of the water mains, incapacitated the firemen, then the fire And while it becomes a conflagration. is the business of firemen to extinguish nres, still they are only human, and experience shows that if they can succeed even in controlling or directing the spread of a conflagration this is sometimes the limit of their power and sometimes quite beyond it. It is certain that the danger of earthquake as a cause of fire and still more of conflagration, is today for fire insurance companies and their shareholders a very serious risk. it means has been demonstrated at San

Francisco, where the fire insurance loss is roughly put at some £30,000,000, and at valparaiso, with its estimate of £2,000,000. As to the actual ioss, it is probably a third or a quarter more than the sum insured, for it is reported that in both instances the property was by no means fully covered, as the rate of premium was too high.

"In the circumstances set forth, it can hardly be doubted that the subject of the earthquake risk will, receive at the hands of fire insurance boards the attention which it undoubtedly demands. Indeed, it is much too serious to be shelved, more especially in the case of companies to which a foreign field of operations is attractive. It a fire insurance company is one which 'throws in' the risk of earthquake conflagration there should at least be public knowledge of the fact. As regards the Pacific Coast disasters:-At San Francisco the risk was usually so thrown in; at Valparaiso it was universany disaflowed. But both at San Franeisco and at Valparaiso the application or efficiency of the so-called 'earthquake clause' is being assailed. At San Francisco, indeed, companies which relied upon the clause are being forced to offer compromises in order to escape litigation, of which, with the local conditions what they are, the result must needs be doubtful. Presumably, however, such companies will emerge a good deal better off than those which had no earthquake clause at all. A bad clause-if, indeed, the present clauses be bad-is What, however, is better than none. essential in the interest of investors genHAMBL PATE

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erally is a clear understanding as to the risks to which, in buying shares in fire insurance companies, they stand committed. Whether a fire insurance policy should or should not give cover against conflagration caused by or arising out of earthquake, with or without a premium adequate to such peculiar risks, or whether it should decline such risks altogether these are questions for proprietors to

"But shareholders snould also remember that it is one thing to exclude risks

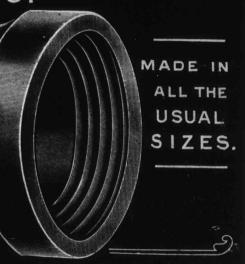
by clause and altogether a different thing to escape the payment of claims. Piccadilly that his sufferings were due to Even the strongest clause ruling out the direct and indirect losses caused by earthquake does not avail much when after an earthquake-conflagration the judges and juries are all sufferers and want their insurance money. Apart, too, from local prejudice, all limiting clauses must have their limitations and alleged causes of fire rapidly become so thin that they will not bear the weight of a lawsuit. One might expend much argument, and yet fail to

convince a burned-out property owner in an earthquake two days earlier in the Mile End Road. It would seem to be the best for fire insurance companies to treat the earthquake risks much as marine companies do the 'capture and seizure' That is to say, they should alrisks. ways be excluded unless a definite premium were paid for their inclusion. Insurance companies would then know how they stood, and the policyholder who had openly declined to pay for protection



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THE ADAMANTINE MATERIAL OF WHICH THESE PIPES ARE MADE IS WELL KNOWN FOR ITS GREAT STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. ADDRESS - HAMBLET'S LIP WEST BROMWICH.

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.

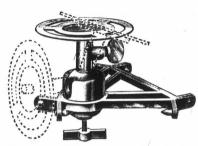
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES ON APPLICATION TO HAMBLET'S Ltd. (JOSEPH HAMBLET, Managing Director) WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND

CABLE ADDRESS :- HAMBLET, WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND.

CODES :- A. B. C., 5th EDITION and PRIVATE.

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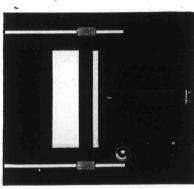


Made of Aluminium Entirely different from anything on the market.

Any position, from vertical to hor zontal, obtained instantly.

Once levelled any field of view may be obtained.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Lantern Slide Printing Frame

FOR PRINTING SLIDES BY CONTACT.

Any portion of a negative up 10 ×81 plate can be printed, even up to the extreme corners.

Price 4s 6d each.

J. Ashford, -179- Birmingham, Eng.

Special prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

CHARLES MOHR & Co., 55 GLOVER STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Specialists in Brass Birdcages, Parrot Cages, Aviaries. Best Parrot Cage on the market. Everything to nest to economise space.

Clients' desires met as regards price or design if list does not contain exacts wants.



All Brass Cage Polished base and corners and engraved glass seed shields.

ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST.
Assortment of samples to any value at wholesale rates may be had.

against carthquake risks would not get much sympathy if he turned round after an earthquake loss and demanded compensation. Hardships arise through ignorance on the part of the public as to what is or is not covered, and as regards the earthquake hazard insurance companies will be well advised to take both shareholders and policyholders very fully into their confidence."

AUSTRALIA-SOUTH AFRICA FERENTIAL TARIFF.

A preferential trade agreement has recently been concluded between Austral a and South Africa, having gone into eff. et

It declares in substance that when goods named in the schedule are imported from and are the produce of manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or protectora'es included in the the South African cust ms union. the rates of duty shall apply as specified, "provided that nothing in this act shall have the effect of imposing any duty on any goods which are free of or ex mpt from the duty under the customs tariff of 1992."

The following articles are subject to a 25 per cent. reduction in favour of South African colonies from the rates here given:-Butter and cheese, 3d a pound; confectionery 2d; cats and wheat, 1s 6d per cental; flour 2s 6d; jams and jellies 1%d per pound; leather 15 per cent, ad

valorem; machinery, agricultural and mining 121/2, per cent. ad valorem; meats, fresh or smoked, 1d per pound; potted or concentrated, 20 per cent.; preserved in cans 1½d per pound.

The following are not subject to the 25per cent. reduction, but the duties are as specified: Spirits and spiritous com-(While in the pounds, 14s per gallon. preferential column it is stated that the rates are equal to the rates of excise for the time being in force increased by 21/2 per cent.") Tobacco 3s 3d per pound: preferential 2s 6d; sugar, from sugar cane, 6s. (No preferential stated except when produced by white labour 4s, or partly by black labour 5s.) fermented, in bottles, 8s per gallon; preferential 3s: in other vessels 6s per gallon; preferential 2s; less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit. 14s; preferential 10s 3d.

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of Jan-

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, 30th November, 1906.

INDEX NUMBER.

Dun's Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was \$108.172 on December 1, against \$106,-683 a month previous and \$105.312 a year ago. The rise in prices during Noverber lifted the cost of commodities to the highest position since February 9, 1884, but, on the other hand, the present level of quotations is low compared with almost any date over twenty-two years ago. Practically all the rise during the past month was provided by dairy and garden products, sharp advances occurring in several articles of large consumption, such as eggs. butter, milk and hay. The rise in hay is a natural result of the short crop this year, while the other products merely responded to the seasonable decline in output. In clothing and metals there was also some advance, but the changes were less conspicuous. In these two departments the consumer has not felt the rise during the last month, because it was confined almost entirely to the raw materials. one of the seven groups into which these many hundred articles are gathered, with the exception of breadstuffs, shows more or less advance compared with the cost a year ago, but the decline in prices of grain owing to the large crops, makes the net gain in all products only 2.7 per cent. as compared with the position on December 1, 1905. In most cases the

Telegraphic "Rope, Wa

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Prices at the I follows with those

Breadstuffs..... Meats .. Dairy and garden. Other tood.

Total food Clothing Metals Miscellaneous

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

Telegraphic Address: "Rope, Walsall."

Works:

Tantarra St., and Selborne St.

J. HAWLEY & CO,

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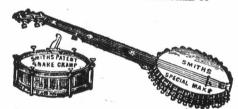
TENTS and MARQUES for Sale or Hire. Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

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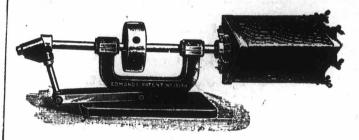
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Drums, Banjos, AND Machine

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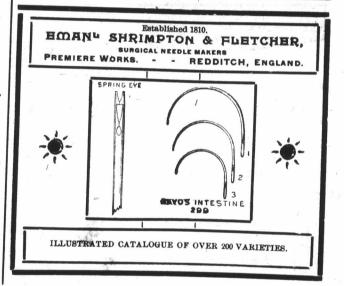
The H. Edmonds' "Rapid"

Shaking Barrel Company,

60 TENBY STREET NORTH.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.



rise is fairly representative of the greater demand that has followed increased prosperity throughout the nation and the numerous advances in wages which lifted the purchasing power of the people far above all previous records in this or any other nation.

Prices at the latest date compare as follows with those of a month previous:—

Brond -t - 12	1906. \$16,347	1906.
	9.279	\$16.627 9,384
Dairy and garden	15,919 9,877	14,535 $-9,840$
Total food	51,422	
Clothing	17,929	19,175 17,595
Total all		

Stocks and Bonds-INSURANCE COMPANIES. - Canadian. - Montreal Quotations, Dec. 11, 1906.

Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Vestern Assurance Juarantee Co. of North America	15,000 2,500 10,000 25 000 13,372	3\(\frac{1}{4}\)—6 mos. 4—6 mos. 7\(\frac{1}{6}\)—6 mos. 5—6 mos. 2—3 mos.	850 400 100 40 •	350 400 10 20 50	97 160 277 80 160 /

British & Foreign-Quotations on the London Market, Dec. 1, 1906. Market value p. p'd up sh.

	1	1 1	-			
Alliance Assurance	250,000	10s. p.s.	20	2 1-5	11	
Atlas	120,000		10	248	5	11
British and Foreign Marine	67,000	20	20	4		5#
aledonian	21,500	12s. p.s.	25	+ 2	181	184
ommercial U. Fire Life & Marine	60,000	45	50	5	=0	-
uardian Fire and Life	200,000	81	10	5	78	74
ondon and Lancashire Fire.	89,155	28	25	21	94	101
ondon Assurance Corporation	35.862	28 20	25	124	21	22
ondon & Lancashire Life	10 000	204	10	128	45	46
IV. & Lond & Clobe Fire and Life	£245,640	90	ST.	2	9	94
orthern Fire and Life	30,000	32	100	10	411	424
Orth Brit. & Merc. Fire and Tite	110,000	34/6 p.s.	25		75	77
orwich Union Fire	11,000	£5	100	12	37	38
noemx Fire	53,776	35	50	12	113	118
	130,629	631	20	5	314	324
m Fire	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	464	471
nion	45,000		10	10	12	124
and the second	10,000	10 p. s.	10	4	151	161
Union	45,000	15 p. s.	10	4	154	

^{*}Excluding periodical cash bonus.

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AGENTS: —{ John Gordon & Son, 17 and 19 De Bresoles St., Montreal
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And we intend to stay there.

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CYCLE CO., Ltd..
TAME MILLS, WALSALL, England.

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Plain and Fancy Silver Thimble Manufacturers

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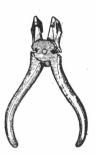


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Sanitary Pipes, Gullies, Quarries, Slates, White, Cane and Brown Enamelled Sinks, Red and Blue Ridges, Chimney Pots, Encaustic. Majolica and Enamelled Tiles, Red and Blue Copings, Pedestal Closets, Garden Tiles, Grates. &c., &c.

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Cement, Lime, Plaster, Glazed Bricks, Blue Bricks, Brindled and Red Bricks, Fire Bricks.

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West Bromwich, - ENGLAND.

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51 Bridge Str

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Are makers of pipes to for shipm Also makers of Guarantee

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189 PARK LA

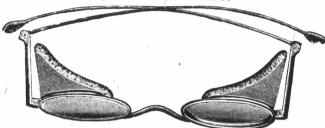
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CYCLING GOGGLES.

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Every description of EYE PROTECTORS OR GOGGLES Made to Order.

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Are makers of "PERITHERMA" Non-Conducting C omposition for covering all kinds of steam boilers and pipes to prevent loss of heat; and cold water tan ks, pipes, etc., against frost. Packed in 5-cwt. cacks

Also makers of the well-known "CROWN" Boiler Flu id for preventing scale formation in steam boilers. Guaranteed free from any corrosive matter. Shi pped in iron drums to all parts.

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Telegraphic Address :;
"RAM, BIRMINGHAM."

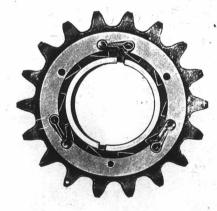
Ranford & Mitchell, Limited,

189 PARK LANE, ASTON.

BIRMINGHAM.

ENGLAND.

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HELMET, SWORDS, BELTS CAPS, SASHES and all kinds of MILITARY, NAVAL POLICE, and FIRE BRIGADE ACCOUTREMENTS.

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Late 153 '154 and 155 Strand'

Works:

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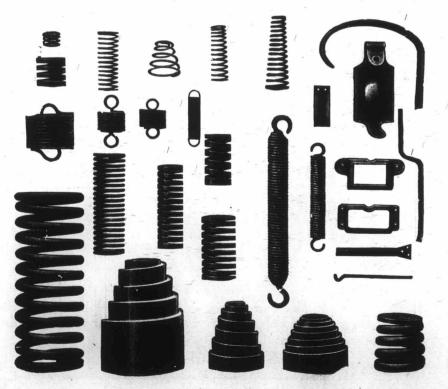
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Buffers, Draw Bars, Axle Boxes, Lubricators, Brakes, Door Check Springs and Ticket Holders. For Gun Carriages, Fuses, Electrical Machinery, Switches, Lampholders, Electrical and Steam Tramways, Relief Valves, Safety Valves, Patent Packing Governors Steam Engines, Gas Engines, Oil Engines, &c., &c.

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Specialities
CRUETS
JAM JARS,
CAKE
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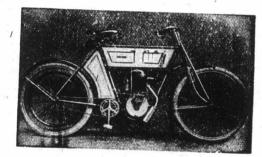
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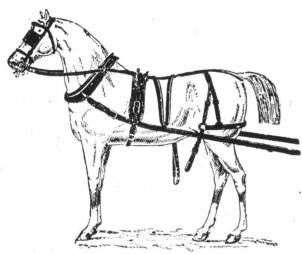
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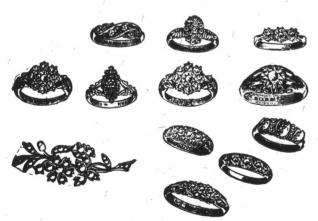
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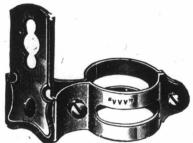
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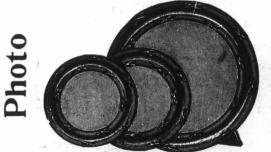
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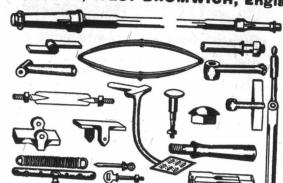
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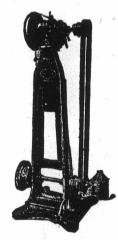
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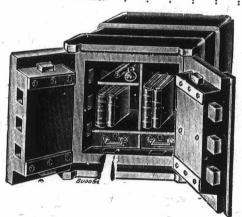
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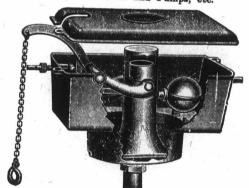
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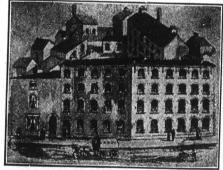
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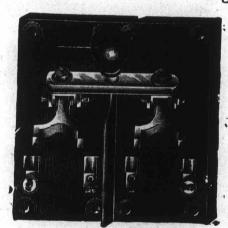
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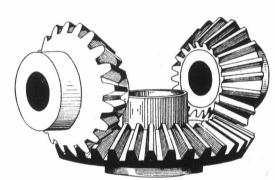
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