

ne Bank of Montreal	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament.			
APITAL (all paid-up)\$14,400,000.00 EST			The
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DERCTORS:			David
t. Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G.,			Paid Rest
President. E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greensinelds, Esq.,			Гн
r Wm. C. Maedonald, R. B. Migus, Esq., mes Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay.			fion.
E. S. CLOUSTON, - General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superim-	The Bank of British North	THE MOLSONS BANK	
tendent of Branches. V. Meradith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal.	America. Incorporated by Royal Charter.	102nd DIVIDEND.	130 E
<ol> <li>Sweeny, Supt. Branches, Brit. Columbia.</li> <li>E. Stavert, Supt. Branches, Maritime Provs.</li> <li>W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal.</li> </ol>	The Court of Directors of the Bank o	f The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank	Montre
Y. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, Winnipeg, S. C. Saunders, Assist. Inspector, Montreal, BRANCHES IN CANADA:	British North America have resolved to declare, subject to audit, at the meeting	TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT	Londor
nonte, Ont. Levis, Que. Mahone Bay, leville, Montreal, Que, Port Hood N.S.	of Proprietors to be held on the 6th of March, a dividend free of Income Tax	f upon the capital stock has been declared	New Y
nttord, " "Hochelaga, Sydney, N.S. ckville, " "Papincan ave Woltville, " tham, " "Pt. St. Charles Varmonth, " "Immension", With a Win	payable 5th of April, of Thirty Shilling	s same will be payable at the office of	This 1
lingwood <sup>11</sup> <sup>11</sup> Seignems St. Altona, Man. nwall, <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> St. Henri Brandon, Man. cronto, <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> West End, Greena, Man. Ordella, Man.	per shale, being at the rate 6 per cent. per annum, transferring £20,000 to the	Branches, on and after the SECOND	ing Bus Credit
elon Falls, <sup>11</sup> Westmount, Oakville, Man, William, <sup>12</sup> Quebec, Que, Portage la erich, <sup>13</sup> Sawyerville, Q. Prairie, Man,	Reserve Fund, and £10,000 to Bank Pre- mises Account, and to carrying forward	The transfer books will be closed from	will ne where th
ph. St. Raymond, Winnipeg, Man. ilton, Warwick, Que, Logan ave, herman Av, Andover, N.B., Fort Rouge, Caluary and St. St. St. Caluary St.	about £7,000 to the New Account.	sive.	
rston, Ont. Bathurst, N.B. Calgary, Aita, say, Ont. Chatham, N.B. Edmonton, " John Ont. Edmunston, A.B. Indian II'd, Ass. wa Ont. Frederican X R bethbridge, AL	No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 6th February, 1906.	By order of the Board,	The B Lloyds B ⊰miths B
s, Ont. Grand Falls, Raymond, Alt. h. Ont. Hartland, N.B. Regina, Assa,		JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.	
a, Ont. Shediae, N.B. Enderby, B.C. a, Ont. St. John, N.B. Greenwood, B.C.		Montreal, Feb. 23, 1906.	So
Mary's, Ont Amberst, N.S. New Lenver, B.C. New Lenver, B.C.			Head O
nge st. br. Canso, N.S. ster, B.C. reeberg, "Glace Bay, N.S. Nicola, B.C.			Executiv
1 Mere, Que Linenhause, N. S. Vancouver, B.C. I. Mere, Que Linenhause, N. S. Vietasia, B. C.			48 Bra Quebee,
Megantie, IN NEWFOUNDLAND, St. John's, Bank of Montreal,			Saving
y Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.	Doual Daylord C.		Branches Collect
n, Bank of Montreal, 46, 48 Threadneedle St. Alex, Lang, Man, IN THE UNITED STATES;	CAPITAL PAID-UP		Drafts the work
York- R. Y. Hebden and A. D. Braith- Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago Bank ntreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane,	RESERVE FUND	The Bank of Toronto.	Genera
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: both The Bank of Evolution The Bank of Freedom The Bank	Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq Vice-President	HEAD OFFICE TOPONATED 1855.	
The London and Smith's Bank, Ltd, Lon- The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Hor David MacKeen. H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq. F. W. Thompson, Esq.	Reserve Fund	General
nd The British Linen Company Bank, and	E. L. Pease, - General Manager.	WM. H. BEATTY, President, W. G. GOODERHAM, Vice President, Robert Reford, John Waldie, Aultigun Ster Myman, M.P. Robert Meighen	Imperi
V Vork N D A . Note that the Datik	C. E. Neill, Chief Inspector. Amherst, N.S. Newcastle, N.B. Antigonish, N.S., Ottawa, Ont.	<ul> <li>Alliam Stone,</li> <li>Johu Macdonald.</li> <li>Albert E. Gooderham.</li> <li>Nicholas Bawlt.</li> </ul>	Capital P Rest
Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo—The Bank, Buffalo Son Foregoing (1997)	Bathurst, N.B., Ottawa, Ont. Bridgewater, N.S., Oxford, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pembroke, Ont. Chiliwack, B.C., Pictou, N.S.	Alliam Stone, viliam Stone, Albert E. Gooderham. bUNCAN COULSON, General Manager. BUNCAN COULSON, General Manager. BRANCHES: ONTARIO. ONTARIO. ONTARIO. Cananoque, Sudbury.	D. R. ROBEI
and, The Anglo-Carlornian Bank,		Allandale,, London, Victoria Harbor	W El W
E WESTERN BANK	Edmundston, N.B. Snckville, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Have a straight for the start of the start	Berlin. Millbrook, Wallaceburg Brantford, Oakville, OUEBEC	D. R
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA ONT	lalifax, N.S. Shubenacadie, N.S. Conditional Contraction of the second state of the se	ardinal, Omemee, 5 Offices. bobourg, Parry Sound, Maisonneuve,	E. H BRANCH
Authorized.         \$1,000,000         L           Subscribed.         500,000         L           Paid up         500,000         L	ondonderry, N.S. Sydney, C.B. Couisburg, C.B. Toronto, Unenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S. Couisburg, N	ellingwood, Petrolia, Gaspe, opper Cliff, Port Hope, BR. COLUMBIA	Bolton, Cobalt, New Essex,
ceount	oncton, N.B., "East End. Giovanni Vernon, B.C., Giovanni Control, Que., Vernon, B.C., Giovanni Control	orchester, St. Catharines, MANITOBA. Imvale, Sarnia, Port ze la Prairie alt, Stayner, Winningr	Fergus, Galt, Hamilton,
MeIntosh M D J A Gillan, Esq. V.	Wostmannt B	BANKERS: London, EngThe London City and Midland	Ingersoil, BRANCH IN BRAN
Thomas Patterson, Esq. N T. H. McMillan - Cashier.	ew Westminster, B.C. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.	New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank. Careful attention given to the collection of mmercial Paner and Securities.	Arrowhead,
riamourg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, an	tba : Camaguey, Cuba : Cardenas, Cuba : Mat- zas, Cuba : New York, N.Y.	he Dominion Savings	Brandon, Man Calgary, Alta. Cranbrook, B.
on New York and Sterling Exchange Cr	Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France,	& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,	Edmonton, Al Golden, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Portage La Pr
contections solicited and promptly Jaj	pan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-	London, Canada.	Regina, Assa.
ank of Canada. London, England- mu	nal Bank; Blair & Co.; Boston, National Shaw, it Bank; Chicago Illinois Trust and Same nk, San Francisco "irst National Bank.	H. PURDON, Req., K. C., President, NATHANIRL WILLS, Manager,	Agents:-Lo New York, B Sterling excas

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

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# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, - \$10 000,000 Rest, - - - - 4,500,000

# HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Hon. GEO. A. COX, - Pr B. E. WALKER, General Manager President. ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.

#### 130 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager. London, Eng., Office :- 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

This Bank transacts every description of Bank-ing Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or collect bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

# Bankers in Great Britain.

The Bank of England: The Bank of Scotland: Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and smiths Bank, Limited.

# Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

Executive Office .. .. .. .. .. Montreal.

48 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebee.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

Collections given prompt attention. Drafts issued payable in all parts of the world.

General banking business transacted.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager and 2nd Vice-President.

Imperial Bank of Canada	a
Capital Paid-up	
Rest	
DIRECTORS:	
D. R. WILKIE	
<ul> <li>E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.</li> <li>W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.</li> </ul>	
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	
Bolton, Listowel, Ridgeway. Cobalt, New Ont New Liskeard. St. Catharines, Emerz, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, North Bay, St. Thomas, Galt, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland, Ingersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock,	
BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal.	I
BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.	I
Arrowhead, B.C. Balgonie, Assa., Brandon, Man. Revelstoke, B.C.	l
Calgary, Alta. Rosthern, Sask. Cranbrook, B.C. Strathcona, Alta. Edmonton, Alta, Trout Lake, B.C. Golden, B.C. Vancource, B.C.	
Golden, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Wetaskiwin, Alta. Prince Albert, Sask. Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Assa.	
Regina, Assa. Winnipeg, Man.,	
Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co.	

Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the

# Union Bank of Canada Established, 1865.

HEAD OFFICE .. .. .. QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED .... .. .. \$4,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.. .. .. .. .. .. 8,009,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President. HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President.

D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., R. T. Riley, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., Wm. Shaw, Esq., E. L. Drewry, Esq., John Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq.

G. H. Balfour .. .. .. .. General Manager. 

H. B. Shaw, Supt. West Branches ... Winnipeg.

F. W. S. Crispo, .. .. .. Western Inspector. H. Veasey..... Assistant Inspector. P. Vibert ..... Assistant Inspector.

Advisory Committee, Toronto Branch. . H. Hees, Esq. \* Thomas Kinnear, Esq. Geo. H. Hees, Esq.

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QUEBEC.—Dalhousie Station, Montreal, Quebec. St. Louis Street, Quebec.

- ONTARIO.—Alexandria, Barrie, Carleton Place, Cookstown, Crysler Erin, Fenwick, Fort William, Haileybury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Jasper, Kemptville, Kinburn, Manotick, Melbourne, Metcalfe, Merrickville, Mount Brydges, Newboro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Osgoode Station, Paken-ham, Portland, Plantagenet, Shelburne, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Stittsville, Syden-ham, Thornton, Toronto, Warkworth, Wiar-ton, Winchester.
- MANITOBA.—Altona, Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Ham-iota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Morden, Neepawa Ninga, Rapid City, Russel, Shoal Lake, Souris Strathclair, Virden, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg N. End Branch,
- SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola, Carlyle, Humbolt, Indian Head, Lumsden, Moose Jaw, Mooso-min, Milestone, Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Sintaluta, Swift Current, Wapella, Weyburn, Wolseley, Yorkton, Ester-hazy.
- ALBERTA.-Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Dids-bury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek.

Agents and Correspondents at all important Centres in Great Britain and the United States.

THE	STANDA	RD	BANK
	OF CANA	DA	
Capital	(authorized by /	Act	

of Parlia	ment)	\$2,000,000
Capital Pai	d-up	\$1,000,000
Reserve Fu	nd	\$1,000,000
	AD OFFICE, TO	
	DIRECTORS	1
W. F. COWAN	. President.	
	FRED. WYI	D. Vice-President.
W. F. A	llen, A. J	. Somerville, aston W. Francis.
Freu. w. Cowa	II, W. D. JUII	iston w. crancis.
	AGENCIES:	
ilsa Craig,	Cannington,	Lucan,
Seaverton,	Chatham,	Markham,
Blenheim.	Colborne,	Orono.
Bowmanville.	Deseronto.	Parkdale.
Bradford.	Durham.	Parkhill
Brantford.	Flesherton.	Picton.
Fighton,	Forest.	Richmond Hill.
Brussels.	Harrison,	Stouffville.
Campbellford.	Kingston.	Wellington.

Can	pbellford,	Kingston,	wellington,
			Wellington & Jordan ling : Market, King &
			, Queen St., West.
		BANKER	5:

Dankasso; New York — Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited.

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

a

# The Chartered Banks. THE BANK of OTTAWA

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, .. .. .. President. DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President.

Henry Neweil Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley, M.P. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector. 4. W.

# FIFTY OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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.

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	Traders Bank of Canada
1	Traders Dalik of Canada
	Uncornorated by Ast of Day
ť	<ul> <li>CAPITAL AUTHORIZED</li></ul>
	CAPITAL PAID-UP
t	BUARD OF DIRECTORS
1	C. D. Warren, Esq., President.
	E. F. B. Johnston, France F. C.
	C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph.
ł	W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushana
	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. H. S. STRATHY
	H. S. STRATHY
1	BRANCHES.
	namilton, Kast Sault Ste Marie
	Avton Ingeneel)
	blied Bringheld.
	Blind River, Lakefield, Stoney Creek, Bridgeburg. Learnington, Stratford,
	Cargill North Ban Strathroy,
	Clifford. Norwich Sudham
	Urayton. Orillio There is
1	
	Elmira, Patsley, Ont. Toronto, [King & Elora, Port Hope, Spadina]
	Embro, Prescott, Tottenham Fergus, Ridgetown, Waterdown
1	
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Suelph. Rodney, Winning
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Suelph. Rodney, Winnipeg Hamilton, St. Mary's, Woodstock
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Suelph. Rodney, Winning
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Suelph. Rodney, Winnipeg Hamilton, St. Mary's, Woodstock
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Winnipeg Hamilton, St. Marv's, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.
	Trand Valley, Rockwood, Neiph, Hamilton, St. Marv's, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Wontreal-The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
C	Trand Valley, Bockwood, Nodph, Rodney, Windsor, Hamilton, St. Marv's, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, \$4,000,000
C	Trand Valley, Rockwood, Neiph. Hamilton, St. Marv's, Windsor, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000
C	Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank Window, Winnipeg BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided
C	Trand Valley, Bockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Berley, Rockwood, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Barley, BarkErs: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided
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CCR	Gread Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Banks of Scotland. St. Marv's, BankERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, 3,749,000
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	Gread Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Banks of Scotland. St. Marv's, BankERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, 3,749,000
CCR	Great Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, St. Marv's, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank description of the Scotland Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank description of the Scotland Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank description of the Scotland. See York—The Scotland. See
	Trand Valley, Rockwood, Neiph. Hamilton, St. Marv's, Windsor, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Wontreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, - 3,749,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, R. BROCK, TIMOTHY FATOY
	Trand Valley, Rockwood, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Bamilton, St. Marv's, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Wontreal-The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Bapital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, - 3,749,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE
	Gread Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Wootstock, BANKERS: BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Mean OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, - 3,749,000 C. DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, R. BROCK, TIMOTHY EATON, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.
	Trand Valley, Rockwood, Neiph. Hamilton, St. Marv's, Windsor, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Wontreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, - 3,749,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, R. BROCK, TIMOTHY FATOY
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Neiph, Hamilton, St. Marv's, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Wontreal-The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. apital Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, 3,749,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, R. BROCK, TIMOTHY EATON, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A. C. G. BROUGH, - General Manager.
	Great Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, St. Marv's, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Bank of Scotland. Section 2000 and the Authorized, - \$4,000,000 apital Paid-up, - 3,000,000 eserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, - 3,749,000 DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, R. BROCK, TIMOTHY EATON, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L,A. F. G. BROUGH, — General Manager. Branches and Agencies throughout Carade
	Grand Valley, Rockwood, Windsor, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, Windsor, Rodney, St. Marv's, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. Second New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank. The Dominion Bank of Scotland. Second New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank of Scotland. Second New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Second Nat. Second New York—The American Second Nat. Second N
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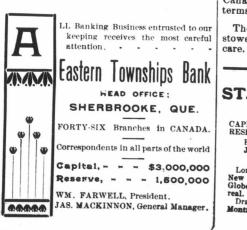
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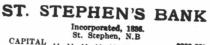
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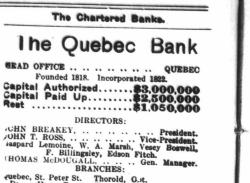
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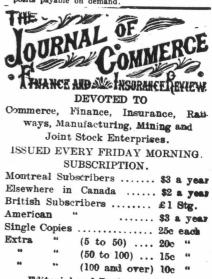
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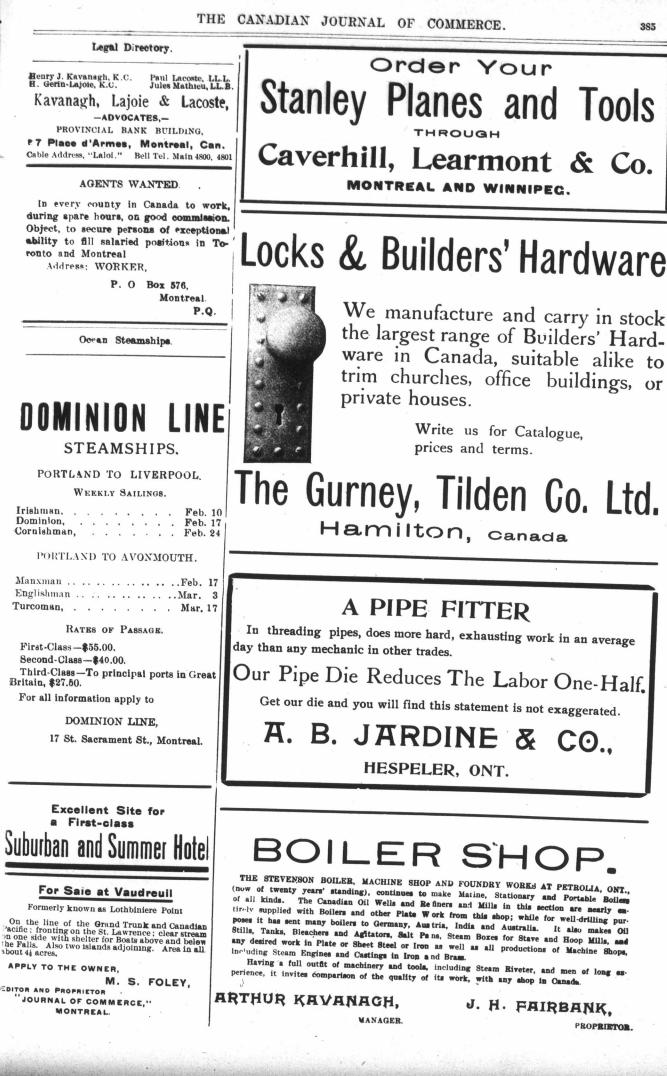
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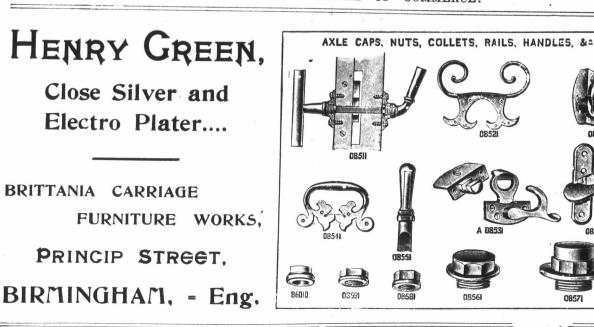
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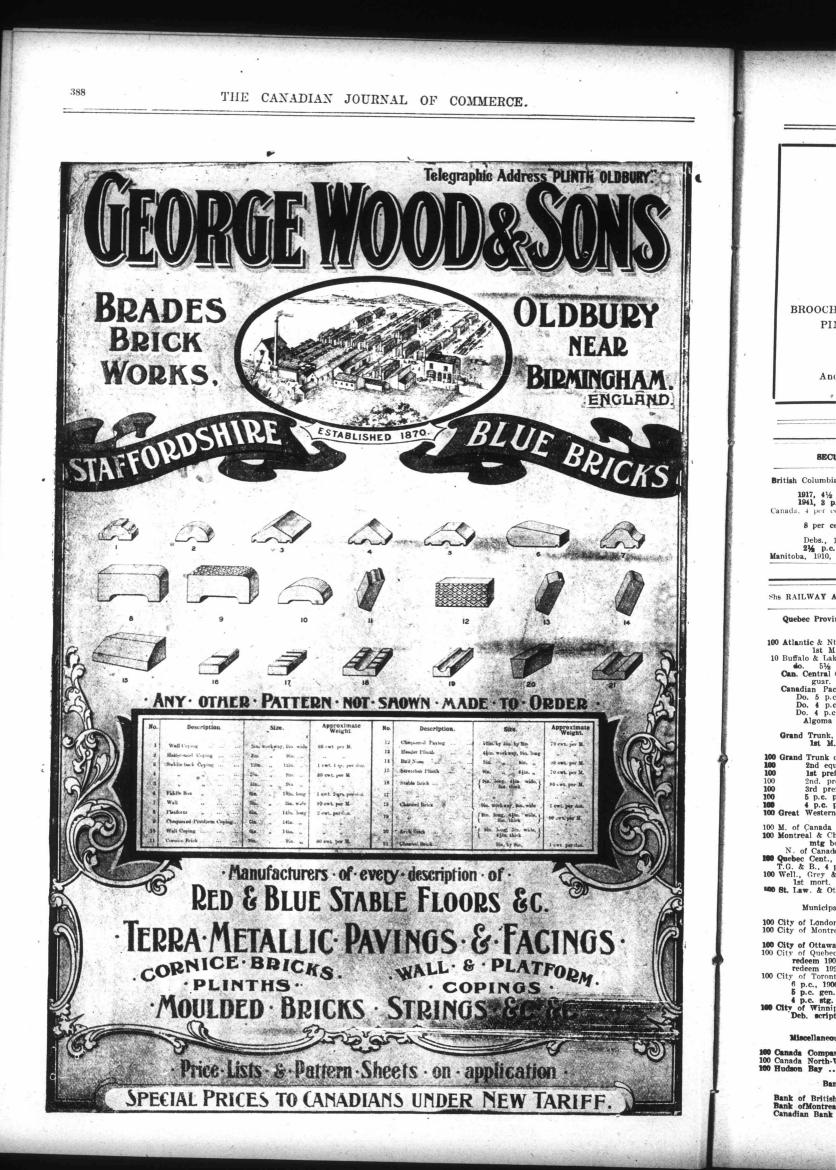


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Alterations for advertisements in these columns should be received not later than Tues-day. New advertisements received up to Thurs-day afternoon.

Receipts from incorporation of comanies at the department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, have increased enormously. In 1896 they amounted to \$5,000, whereas in the last calendar year they totalled \$120.000.

-Tre Moose Jaw Signal, the Conservative paper of Moose Jaw, changed hands, being sold by the Signal Printing & Pub. Co., Ld., to the Moose Jaw Pub. Co., I.d., in which Mr. J. H. Wellington, M.L.A. for Moose Jaw City, is understood to be the principal stock-The price paid for the paper holder. and plant was \$6,000.

---After fifteen years of more or less serious consideration of the subject, the United States Senate last week passed a pure food bill by the decisive vote of 63 to 4. The vote was taken after a day devoted almost exclusively to a debate of a desultory character on the measure. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories and the insular possessions of the United States and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another.

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- Grand Trunk Ry, System earnings from February 17th () 21st, 1936, 8520, 991 (1905, 8746,226); increase \$144,573.

- The exaggerated report concerning a robbery from the Merchants rank in Wunnipeg lately dwindles down to \$700.

 Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Co., from Feb. 14th to Feb. 21, 1906, \$1.007,000; 1905, \$732,000; increase \$275.0(0).

- The premises of the Saltcoats Trading Company and A. Blander, jeweller, Saltcoats, Sask., were totally destroyed by fire last week. The loss will total \$15,000, well insured.

- Fire damaged the dry goods stock of G. C. Long, Winmpeg, on February 22nd, to the extent of \$3,000. The loss is covered by insurance in the Actna and Connecticut Companies.

 The report of City Assessor Hart, Guelph, shows that the population of Guelph last year was 12.746. Real estate was \$1.703.075; buildings \$2.707.345; business assessment, \$590.450; total income \$62.332; grand total \$5.063.202.

Ottawa Clearing House total for week ending February 22 1906, \$2,249.656; corresponding week last year \$2,000.556.
London Clearing House total for week ending February 22, 1906, \$985.408.

- A big timber deal was concluded at Toronto on Saturday, when the lumber firm of N. & A. Dyment, of Thessalon, sold their mills and limits, near Thessalon, to a United States syndicate for \$650,000. Messrs, F. P. Nester, of Duluth, representing the Thomas Nester estate, Detroit, and W. Bishop, of the Laney Bishop Lumber Company, Chicago, are the purchasers. - England's public revenue in the ten completed months of its fiscal year has amounted to \$558,611,635, expenditures \$69,2,059,470. Last year in the same period receipts were \$590,836,930, expend tures \$797,968,570.

Damage, estimated at \$5,000, was done by a fire which broke out Saturday evening in the factory of the Montreal Waterproof Clothing Company, corner of Logan street and Papineau avenue. The loss, which is chiefly on stock, is partly covered by insurance.

-The two upper flats of the Standard Cap Co., Toronto, were badly damaged by fire on Friday last. The company places its loss at \$1,500 on building and \$5,000 on stock; insured for \$3,000 and \$2,000 respectively in the North British and Mercantile Company.

The attention of the woollen trade is directed to the announcement of Mr. Erasme Dossin, of Verviers, Belgium, who makes a specialty of wools and noils for clothing, felting, flannels, and hatting. This firm wishes to obtain agents in Canada.

-A writ was issued on Saturday last by the Imperial Bank, Toronto, against Margaret Barry, widow and executrix of the late James Barry, and against S. B. McMordie, both of Niagara Falls, to obtain \$49.654, the amount of an account due the bank.

- Official reports of the foreign commerce of Argentina for 1905 show that imports were \$2(5,000,000, an increase of 17per cent. over the previous year, while exports amounted to \$322,000.000, an increase of 58 per cent. Imports from the United States aggregated \$29,000,000 and exports to the United States \$16,000,000. **AUDGU** 

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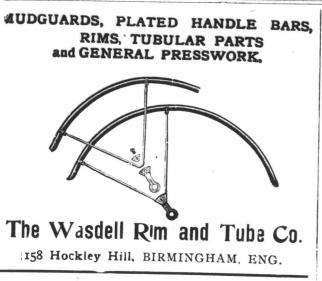
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-The Liverpool correspondent of the Telegraph says that shipping men are almost in a state of consternation owing to a persistent and alleged well founded report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company intends to make Liverpool a permanent port of call for its Atlantic traffic.

-The Temiskaming Navigation Company has been incorporated, to take over the vessels which ply on Lake Temiskaming, and at present owned by the Lumsden esstate.—A number of prominent Montrealers have been incorporated as the Canad an Bag Company, Limited, with a capital of one million dollars. They are to take over the business of the Canada Jute Company and the Dominion Bag Company, Limited.

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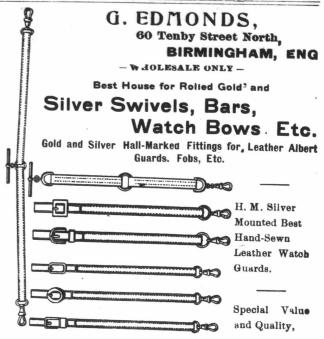
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-Circuit Court Commissioner Clark of Port Huron has sold the Michigan, Midland and Grand Trunk Railway, running from St. Cla'r to Lenox, Mich., to Attorney C. H. Campbell, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, to satisfy a bonded indebtedness of \$920,996, of which \$597.367 is interest. The road was constructed in 1873 by the Canada Southern Railroad Company.

-The occasion of the approaching marriage of Mr. James Elmsly, superintendent of branches of the Bank of British North America, was signalized by the presentation to him of a handsome oak cabinet for silver, and a mahogany cabinet for china on the part of the members of the staff throughout the service of the bank. The presentation was made by Mr. Alfred E. Ellis, manager of the Montreal branch, in a few appropriate words. Mr. Elmsly, who was rather taken by surprise, responded to the donors. The gathering, which took place on the afterneon of the 22nd inst., separated with many expressions of good wishes. The marriage ceremony took place last Tuesday.



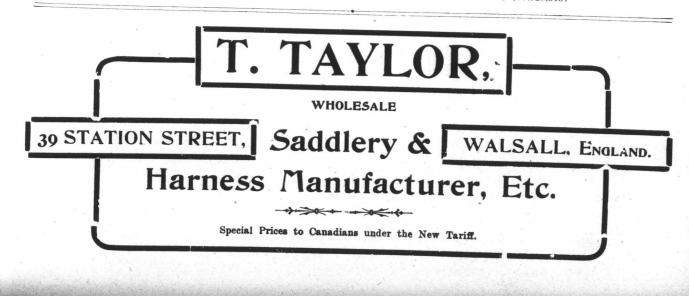
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"A British blue book was issued recently, giving the voluminous report of the Royal Commission on Trade D sputes and Combinations. The commission recommends the passage of an Act declaring trade unions to be legal associations and strikes legal, unless accompanied by violence or breach of contract, and also declares that persuasion to strike, apart from procuring a breach of contract, is not illegal.

-Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, of Quebec, will this week introduce amendments to the commercial travellers' tax. There will be three different classifications. Those who sell to wholesale houses only, \$100; those who sell to both whoesale and retail \$200; and those who sell to customers \$400. He will also introduce a measure for taxation on automobiles similar to that in vogue in some American States.

-At a meeting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade on Friday last the following members were elected to the Council of the Board. Messrs. J. P. Boyer, L. A. Dufresne, W. H. Wilson, W. S. Dresser, J. K. Edwards, J. A. Wiggett, L. H. Olivier, H. Irwin, E. W. Farwell, A. J. Genest. Dr. L. C. Bachand and W. B. Neil, were re-elected president and vicepresident at a former meeting.

-According to the official returns issued by the Customs Department the total exports of Canadian produce for the six months ending December 31 was \$133,180,729. Of this amount Great Gritain took \$80,052,896 and the United States \$40,630,547. From Great Britain during the same period the imports totalled \$33.416,825, while from the United States the importations were valued at \$81,928,315.





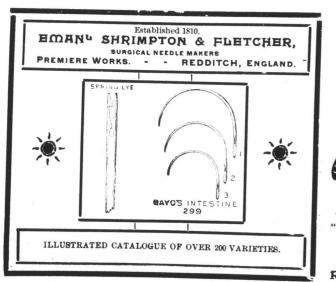
- Mr. George Brush, nutl lately proprietor of the Eagle Foundry of Montreal, which dates from 1820, passed away on Friday last in the 80th year of his age. His son, Mr. George S. Brush, who has long been connected with the business, became proprietor a few years ago. Mr. Fred. S. Brush, another son, is also identified with the institution. The deceased gentleman made hosts of worthy friends during his long career of activity and usefulness.

The production of gold in the Transvaal for the month of January amounted to 428.638 onnees, an amount exceeded only since August, 1899, and that by the output of December of last year, which amounted to 431.594 onnees. From the 459,-709 onnees produced in 'August, 1899, the output fell in the last three months of that year to an average of 53,000 onnees, due to the war. Beginning with January, 1904, the production has gradually increased from 288.824 onnees to 431,594 onnees in December, 1905.

- The New York State Commission on gas and electricity has filed an order fixing the maximum rate at which the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York eity shall sell its gas to its consumers for three years from May 1, 1906, at 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, "such gas to be of twenty-two candle power and of a purity and pressure now established by law." Similar orders have issued in the cases of the other companies operating the borough of Manhattan against which compaints were filed—the New Amsterdam, Standard and Mutual. The rate of 80 cents per 1.000 cubic feet has been fixed in the case of each.

-According to a statement of the pine lumber output of the three States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota for 1905, published in the American Lumberman, there was last year a total production of white and Norway p ne in the three states of  $3.6\pm8.0\pm90.0$  feet, against 4.220.917,600 in the year 1504, showing a decrease of 592.888,600 feet. Glancing backward, the largest 5-6 al in any one year was 8.597,623,000 feet in 1850. The output of last year was last a little more than -0 p r cent, of this total. In 1892 under the stimulus of prosperity and the extraordinary denand caused by the building of the Columbian exposition buildings and general preparations for that event, the total rose n arily to that of 1890, reaching 8.554,222,802 feet, but since that year the deel ne has been gradual, with variations in ratio from year to year.

- Bay of Quinte Notes. Our Descronto correspondent writes: The Descronto cherse factory is putting in a new boiler and new vates. The capacity of the factory will be increased in ant epition of a largely increased volume of business in the coming season. The factory is expected to be



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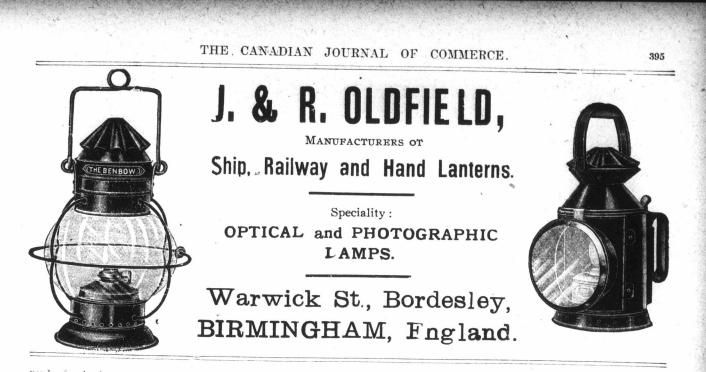


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The Gem decision from Woodward a cover under that the insu dorsed on the begun withou lower courts been sustaine discusses only the commence ment of perm that under th waived only 1 some affirmat indicating int court held the



ready for lusiness carly in April.- The year 1905 was a record one for the Deseronto railway freight office. The amount of freight received and shipped from Deseronto was far greater than during any year in the history of the Bay of Quinte road, and the number of complaints on account of shortage or wrong billing have been few. The station agent makes an effort to supply tickets to any part in the wivilized world, having sold many continental tickets, enabling travellers to go to their destination in any part of Europe without having to bother buying tickets at many junction points.-The Neilson-Robinson Co. of Napanee, manufacturing druggists, are insolvent.-The steamer Jessie Bain has been chartered by the Navigation Company for the Deseronto-Pieton route. The Bain has a license to carry 175 passengers, and is a speedy boat.

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- The bank clearings of the principal cities of Canada for the past year compared with the previous year were:---

	1904	1905.
Montreal.	\$1,065,057,000	\$1,324,313,000
Toronto	842,097,066	1,047,490,701
Winn peg.	294,601,437	369,868,179
Halifax	90,115,784	89,251.592
Hamilton	59,003,081	68.385,601
St. John	51,422.858	52,836,333
vancouver	74,029,902	88,430,391
Victoria	33,070,009	36 890,464
Quebec	79,843,927	86,389,081
Ottawa	106,637,587	121 215,777
London	45,552,230	50,429,511
	\$2,741,440,881	\$3 335.530.600

The German-American Fire has just secured an important decision from the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in the cale of Woodward and Ulwelling against it. Suit was begun to recover under a policy, the company defending on the ground that the insured had other insurance without permission indorsed on the policy and that foreclosure proceedings had been begun without indorsed permission. The decision of the lower courts was in favour of the company and this has now been sustained by the Supreme Court. The latter's decision discusses only the forfeiture of the right to collect because of the commencement of suit to foreclose without the indorsement of permission in writing on the policy. The court held that under the terms of the policy this forfeiture could be waived only by writing indorsed on the policy itself, or by some affirmative act on the part of the insurance company indicating intention on its part to waive forfeiture. The court held that the company was not obliged to tender back

the premium paid and that the mere silence of the company was not sufficient to const tute a waver.

Ten thousand pounds of oleomargarine were seized at Detroit, and five men all ged to be concerned in the revenue frauds growing cut of the manufacture at Detroit of thousands of pounds of fictitious creamery butter out of oleomargarine were arrested in Detroit by the U.S. Government revenue officers, Monday last. The men arrested are Alonzo L. Hart, George Hart, William and George Earns and Arthur Jewell, the latter three being, it is alleged, employees of the Harts in their counterfeit butter factory. The officers raided a butter and egg store on Michigan Avenue, Detroit, conducted by Alonzo L. Hart, and in the living rooms over the store found a door leading to a room n an adjoining building, in which they found, it is alleged, thousands off pounds of counterfeit creamery butter, ready for market. At the same time another crowd of officers raided the residence on Trumbull Avenue of George Hart, who is the father of A. L. Hart. In Mrs. Hart's bedroom, in which she lay sick, was found a quantity of the alleged counterfeit product, and in the stables behind the house 4,800 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine was discovered.



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



upon the great progress being made in the United Kingdom in respect of our naval strength. This, it is needless to say, is compulsory owing to the great naval shipbuilding programme of Germany which, apart from France, is the only sea-power worthy of note, for the Russian navy has been practically annihilated by the Japanese, and Russia is not likely for some time to attempt the building of new ships of war.

the great modern improvements were introduced, have 10,000 tor become almost valueless in the face of modern ships, England and are, indeed, looked upon as incumbrances rather world over than benefits; and the coast battleships are equally unis near at desirable. Protected cruisers, and also those of the unthose in th protected class, are of no use whatever in modern war they are t practice-either to fight or run away. The concluvisitor thr sions of such experts as the Right Hon. G. Shaw Leclassic sho

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fevre, a man of versatile talents and varied expericnce, are that the only vessels of real power and value for war purposes now are those of the modern type of battleships of great tonnage and armed with 12inch guns; next armoured cruisers of great speed and similarly equipped, and lastly, torpedo destroyers. England favours vessels of 18,000 tons while Uncle Sam believes 16,000 tons sufficient. The following table gives a comparison of the 80 British battleships and armoured cruisers—that is, not reckoning the 150 useless ships, 87 cruisers, 6 old battleships and others with 36 French and 26 German vessels of the same type, though yielding but a very inadequate idea of the relative power of the three navies:

	British.	French.	German.
	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
Battleships, 13,000 tons			-
and under	19 220,000	17 191,000	20/ 230,000
Over 13,000 tons	37 549,900	4 58,000	none
	56 769,900	21 249,500	20 230,000
Average tonnage	13,700	11,800	11,500
Armoured cruisers 10,000			
tons and under	10 98,000	11 100.100	5 45,300
Over 10,000 tons	14 182,600	4 48,000	1 10,400
	24 280,600	15 148,100	6 55,700
Av'ge tonnage cruisers .	11,600	9,500	9,100
Total battleships and			
armoured cruisers	80 1,049,400	36 397,600	26 285,000
Torpedo Destroyers	62	43	49

Thus it is seen that while of the smaller class of battleships—of 13,000 and under—England has practically an equal number as France and Germany, her ships of the type of 16,300 tons—which, as Mr. Shaw Lefevre says, constitute the main strength of a navy—number 37 of an average tonnage of 15,000 each, while of such as these France has only four and Germany has none. Of armoured cruisers also, England and France have nearly an equal number of ships of about 10,000 each and Germany five; that is, of vessels of over 10,000 tons each England possesses 14 averaging 13,000 tons, France 4 averaging 11,000 tons and Germany one of 10,000 tons.

England has, to be sure, far larger responsibilities the world over, but the great strength of her powerful fleets is near at home, the only battleships abroad now being those in the Mediterranean, chiefly at Gibraltar, where they are the wonder and admiration of every western visitor through the Straits to that historic sea and its classic shores. How many from our own shores as

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Mutual Reserve Building, 305-307-309 Broadway, New York.
New Paid-for Business Written in 1905 \$14,426,325.0
Increase in Sumplus, 1905 33,204.2
Interest and Rents (after providing for all
Investment Expenses and Taxes) 4.15 per
Cent. on Average Ledger Assets.
Decrease in Expenses over 1904 84,300.0
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries
1905 3,388,707.0
Total Payments to Policyholders and Bene-
ficiaries, Since Organization 64,400,000.0
The Exhibit of First Year's Expenses Submitted by the Com
pany to the Legislative Investigating Committee
Shows the Lowest ratio of Expense to Ex-
pense Margin of all Companies doing
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they approach the passage between the Towers of Atlas can recall the lines of the beautiful Turneresque picture of Robert Browning's entitled "Home thoughts from the Sea":—

- "Nobly, nobly Cape St. Vincent to the northwest died away; Sunset ran, one glorious bloodred, recking into
- Cadiz Bay;
- Bluish mid the burning waters, full in face Trafalgar lay;
- In the dimmest north-east distance, dawned Gibraltar grand and gray;
- 'Here, and here did England help me;—how can I help England?'—say,
- Whose turns, as I, this evening, turn to God to praise and pray,
- While Jove's planet rises yonder, silent over Africa."

The subjoined table shows the relative position of the three great naval powers in respect of battleships and armoured cruisers in course of construction:

			ł	England.	France.		Ger	many.	
			N	o. Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Ton's.	
Battleships	•	• •	<b>5</b>	84,000	2	29,600	4	52,000	
Av'ge Tonnage				16,800		14,800		13,000	
Armoured cruisers .			13	182,000	4	39,700	<b>2</b>	21,000	
Av'ge tonnage	•		• •	14,000		9,900		10,500	
Total			18	266,000	6	60,300	6	73,000	
Av'ge tonnage		•••		14,600		11,500		12,000	

It is pointed out by Mr. Lefevre, to whose paper in the "Contemporary Review" we are much beholden in this article, that the construction table is somewhat misleading, as the time taken to build in France and Germany is half as long again as in England.

-The Bank of Toronto has established a branch at Shelburne under the management of Mr. J. F. Miller, and another branch at Pilot Mound, Manitoba, managed by Mr. J. M. Fraser.

# THE JANUARY BANK STATEMENT.

As the figures of the successive bank statements go on enlarging year after year it is interesting to notice how certain characteristics are maintained which have distinguished the several months since bank returns were published. The most marked of these is the contraction of the circulation in January—after the expense in October. This movement of the note issues is shown for each of the last six years in the following table, the October in each case being that month preceding the January it is compared with:

								October. \$	January. \$	Decrease in circulation. \$
1904.5				2			÷	72,226,300	58.021.070	14,205,230
1903-4	•	÷		•				70,481,600	56,973,270	13,508,330
1902-3.	•	8					. 1	65,928,900	55,040,900	10,888,000
								57,954,800	48,586,500	9,368,300
1900-1					•			53,198,000	45,025,300	8,172,700

Compare the above with 1868-69 when the circulation of October in the former year, amounting to \$15,700,-000, ran down to \$13.200,000 in the following January. The decrease in each year is in much the same proportion, being about 18 per cent. In this connection we note that an American banker has been arguing that the unused notes of a bank ought to be counted as part of its assets. According to this doctrine a bank has only to manufacture notes in order to enlarge its assets, which may be increased by this plan to any extent. While such crude, such irrational notions are held by bankers in the United States, their currency loans may well be a by-word and a scandal.

The decrease of \$8.994,900 in the circulation in January was coincident with a decrease of \$3.624,000 in the deposits on demand, the increase of \$2,619,800 in those payable after notice, and an increase of \$3.128,000 in foreign deposits.

The renewed activity on the Stock Exchange in January is reflected in the increase of call and short loans. In Canada they rose to \$54.241.565, an increase of \$4,-536,637, and outside they advanced to \$68,432.836, an addition of \$7,422,816, the increase in call loans in January having been \$11,959,453. This class of business is becoming more and more a feature in Canadian banks. The deposits outside in Canada are now over 21 millions less than the outide call loans, and 58 millions less than the total loans made elsewhere than in Canada.

The total loans of the banks stand at 611 millions, which is  $95\frac{1}{2}$  millions in excess of the same month 1905-Banking business is enlarging "by leaps and bounds," but the increase is far ahead of the increase in capital, so the profits must be much greater than when the capifal bore a larger proportion to the loans than it does at present.

The movement to enlarge the capital of the Sovereign Bank is introducing a new feature into Canadian banking. This bank is announced to have sold 15,625 shares of a new issue to a large German bank, the price paid being \$130 per share. Of the proceeds \$1,562,500 will be new capital and \$468,750 will be added to the reserve fund. In addition to this the bank will issue shares for \$816,500 to the shareholders at the same price, out of which that amount will go to capital account and \$244,950 to reserve fund. The result of these transactions will be to raise the paid-up capital of the Sovereign Bank to \$4,000,000, and to make the reserve fund 30 per cent. of that amount.

For so young a manager as Mr. Duncan M. Stewart to have organized a new bank which has acquired nearly 8 millions in deposits, and so impressed the conductors of a great European bank with his capacity and the prospects of the bank he has established, as to have induced them to invest nearly 2 millions in the enterprise, is a remarkable episode in the history of Canadian banking.

On a later page the complete bank return for January is published, and we append our usual comparative table:—

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Jan., 1906. Dec., 1905. Jan., 1905. Jan., 1896.

	Jan., 1906.	Dec., 1905.	Jan., 1905.	Jan., 1896.
1				
-	Capital authorized 102,646,666	102,646,666	100,546,66	5 73, <b>45</b> 8,685
	Capital subscribed	86,652,253	81,273,020	63,014,752
1	Capital paid-up 85,802,587	85,294,210	80,378,420	62,196,496
	Reserve fund 60,023,932	59,898,397	54,194,407	27,715,799
	LIABILITIES.			
	Notes in circulation 60,986,610	69,981,574	58,021,075	29,429,065
	Due Dominion Government 3,198,186	5,211,318	2,773,478	3,142,574
	Due Prov. Govts 7,138,440	6,344,171	8,264,605	3,605,176
	Deposits on demand	155,346,759	128,962,627	62,493,728
	Deposits after notice	356,880,974	322,270,620	121,252,378
	Deposits outside Canada 47,191,637	44,063,572	39,470,656	· · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Loans on bks. in Can. sec. 731,768	766,799	1,104,292	9,663
	Depts on demand Can. bks. 5,020,828	5,678,809	5,003,241	2,732,915
	Due agencies in U.K 5,154,883	4,098,095	2,716,272	4,645,748
	Due agencies abroad 3,452,123	1,569,828	1,511,299	171,654
	Other liabilities 13.903,102	12,218,155	7,738,654	693,195
	Total liabilities667,999,951			
	Total liabilities667,999,951	662, 160, 127	577,836,895	228,314,138
	ASSETS.			
	Specie 18,915,429			
	Dominion notes	19,649,545	17,796,556	8,193,570
	Deposits securing circulation 3,435,334	38,055,620	37,804,229	13,632,842
	Notes & cheques on other bks 23,044,834	3,435,334 28,345,495	3,328,771	1,814,624
	Loans to other bks in Can., sec 731,759		21,067,517	6,402,345
	Depts on demand in Can. bks 6,933,229	684,898 8,591,796	1,085,854	4,663
	Due from banks in U.K 6,324,571	8,391,790 8,308,239	6,016,708	3,548,408
	Due from foreign bks., etc 17,923,617	14,344,574	9,472,707	4,299,260
	Dom. & Prov. Govt. secs 8,694,021	9,182,353	20,173,572	19,533,123
	Can. municip & other pub sec 20,008,216	20,163,939	9,374,840 17,173,395	2,990,803
	(Not Dominion.)	20,100,000	11,110,000	9,748,340
	Railway and other secs 40,614,964	39,649,068	39,389,212	11,072,55 <b>2</b>
	Call loans in Canada 54,241,265	49,704,928	38,214,280	
	Call loans outside Canada 68,432,836	61,010,020	46,184,911	15,909,298
	Current lange in Comp		412,901,073	204,479,884
	Current loans outside Canada. 37,283,534	30,882,959	18,324,151	204,479,884
	Loans to Govt. of Canada			
	Loans to Prov. Govts 2,006,489	2,063,362	1,948,922	193,648
	Overdue debts 1,771,370	1,665,732	2,130,438	4,284,474
	R. E. besides bk. premises 664,083	691,828	667,370	1,300,177
	Mortgages on real estate 502,142	481,970	768,024	565,891
	Bank premises 11,720,650	11,569,131	10,256,829	5,658,999
	Other assets 9,908,510	8,696,970	6,797,205	1,851,704
				1,001,709
	Total assets	15,533,302	20,876,763	315,676,305
			,,	
	Loans to directors & their firm 9,194,198	8,639,244	9,933,380	7,983,597
	Av. specie for month 18,427,212	19,246,431	17,512,748	8,408,199
	Av. Dom. notes for month 36,925,970	38,380,071	37,135,737	14,244,926
	Outlast size 1 (1)	75,850,739	64,031,382	32,307,557

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983,597 408,199 244,92**6** 307,557 THE REPORT OF THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Legislature of the State of New York appointed to investigate the proceedings and methods of the life insurance companies has published a report which is very voluminous. We have already made some allusions to some features of the report.

It comprises three sections, one being chiefly devoted to the officials of the three insurance giants, the Equitable, the New York Life and the Mutual of New York, a second to the conduct of the Superintendent of Insurance for New York State, and a third consists of a series of recommendations respecting the organization and management of life insurance companies. The section relating to the proceedings of the officials of the largest companies summarizes the evidence as to the socalled irregularities of the presidents, directors and other officers. These have been so fully discussed as to render any further reference to them needless. The presidents chiefly implicated have been removed from office, alwo are reported to be in a precarious state of health, and the third, Mr. J. A. McCall, died a few days ago from sickness aggravated by the distress caused by his reverse of fortune and the attacks made upon him, by a large section of the American press.

As to the Superintendent of Insurance, he is affirmed to have been very lax in his examinations, to which the Committee attributes the continuance of practices which it was the Superintendent's duty to expose and protest against.

The recommendations of the Committee relative to the organization of life companies are that in future no assessment companies be granted incorporation, and those of this nature be placed on a safer basis. They advise that joint stock companies be mutualized, and all future companies be organized as mutuals.

An elaborate scheme is outlined for giving policyholders in a life company the power to vote for directors, both in joint stock and mutual companies. We do not consider it possible for this scheme to be operated. As many thousands of policyholders are scattered all over the United States, with many also in Great Britain, the continent of Europe and more remote parts of the world, it is, we submit, impossible to advise them as to who are the candidates for the office of director, and impossible to collect their proxies. The great bulk of the policyholders would be quite ignorant of the candidates, ignorant too of those to whom their proxies would have to be sent and wholly without any opportunity of watching over the meetings at which their proxies would be used.

The Committee recommends that restriction be put on the amount of new business to be acquired in any year. It desires all syndicate arrangements, all participation by officials in the securities handled, all sharing by officials in the management of companies whose stocks or bonds are purchased, be strictly prohibited.

The Committee wishes a yearly statement to be rendered each policyholder of the year's profits and no deferred dividends be paid.

The annual report of each company is recommended

to include a schedule of the securities owned, and particulars of the salaries of the principal officials, also other items of the expenditure to be detailed.

Payments for any kind of services relating to legislation, such as lobbying, are strongly condemned, as also are contributions to party funds. The above comprise the important features of the Committee's Report for the carrying out of the recommendations of which there will be bills brought before the Legislature at Albany.

The responsibility of socing that whatever new laws are observed by the life companies will rest upon the Superintendent of Insurance, who is to be vested with greater powers of examination and more authority in repressing any objectionable practices.

The Committee very emphatically declares that the solvency of the great life companies is beyond question, as whatever irregularities have occurred have not impaired their financial stability.

## CITY AFFAIRS HERE AND THERE.

Now that the excitement over the Bill of the Street Railway Company has subsided, people will wonder what was the cause of all the commotion. Some of the aldermen scented danger to the city's interests in many of the clauses of the Bill, and at the first possible meeting of the new Council a number of apparently important questions, as to their meaning, were hastily submitted to the city attorney for elucidation. The answers were given within a very limited time, and shewed that some of the clauses might have injurious bearings towards the city.

In the meantime the Bill had been pushed through the House of Assembly, notwithstanding that the mayor and some of the aldermen had asked to have it held over until the properly delegated members of the City Council could be heard, which request was ignored. That action on the part of the able and astute leaders in charge of the Company's Bill was surely a mistake and bad tactics. If as they maintain, there was nothing wrong in the Bill, so far as it affected the city, no harm could follow the delay of a few days as a consequence of the reasonable request made; the refusal gave rise to suspicions that there was something in it that would not bear discussion.

However when the large delegation of aldermen arrived in Quebec and appeared before the committee of the Legislative Council, the promoters of the Bill convinced the doubting aldermen that it was all right, but, as a sop to them, agreed on their own motion, to eliminate twenty-five words from one clause and add six words to the end it! Thus ended the tempest, and everything was lovely. The citizens can only hope—as far as their interests are concerned—that the Bill when it finally becomes law will be as innocent and free from danger as they were led to expect.

The aldermen next attended to their own City Bill, now before the House, Private Bills Committee, and are struggling to work it along. It is a lengthy Bill, and some of its clauses are encountering a vigorous opposi-

tion from various interests and companies having privileges and franchises from the city. What the outcome may be after passing the ordeal of both branches of the Legislature, no one, at this writing can tell. The opposing lobby is strong and fertile in argument, as well as resources and influence, and it is too we'l known by experience that Montreal's civic interests have received but scant favour, in the past, from the Quebec Legislature.

Until that Bill is finally disposed of it is not likely that any of the important measures the new Council are expected to deal with ean make much progress.

After all the pre-election promises made, doubtless the questions of water-supply, water rates and cheaper gas, will be among the first to be considered.

When the gas question comes up the aldermen will be encouraged and strengthened by the wave of successful agitation for cheaper gas in so many cities of this continent. Last week two important victories were gained in this respect. In Chicago the city council ordered the price to be fixed at 85 cents per 1.000 feet, and after a few days' deliberation the gas companies decided to accept the situation, and so 85 cent gas is now the rate in that city, instead of \$1 as formerly, and there is no charge for meters. We should mention that the mayor had urged the price ought to be 75 cents, but the city council thought that 85 cents would do to begin with. As Chicago is so near unlimited coal fields, her citizens may expect the lower figure soon.

The last victory, still more important, was in the metropolitan city of New York. A few days ago the State Commissioners, who have the power to regulate and control the charges for both gas and electricity throughout the State, made an order that the price of gas should not exceed 80 cents per 1,000 feet in the city of New York, when supplied to the citizens generally, instead of \$1, as hitherto, with no charge for meters. This order of the commissioners is accompanied by an elaborate report, published in full in the N.Y. dailies, which gives the data and calculations on which the order is based. The report shows conclusively that the reduced rate will amply provide for a more than liberal rate of interest on the actual money invested by the different companies, and that with more economy and improved methods, still greater profit could be obtained.

The report contends that it is unfair and unreasonable to expect that the citizens should contribute to pay dividends on all the watered stock of the gas companies, and that those companies could not do their business without the property of the streets, which belongs to the citizens, and for the use of which the companies pay nothing.

The report of the commission places, after investigation, the capital of the Consolidated Gas Co. at \$100,-000,000; that the actual value of all the plant and property is \$31,252,668 and that \$68,747,442 is "water"!

Those are startling figures, and they give rise to many thoughts. Our worthy Mayor and city aldermen would do well to obtain and study the report above alluded to, so that they may have the benefit of what information it contains when the time comes for full discussion of this question, and make comparisons thereon with the conditions as they exist in Montreal.

It will be remembered that it was this same N. Y. Commission that ordered the price charged by the different companies for electricity in New York to be reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents per kilowatt hour. After vigorous kicking the companies accepted the situation, and they are already, it is admitted, fully recouped for the cut from the increased business that followed the lowered price of electricity, and are still prospering.

A similar result will doubtless follow in New York on this reduction in the price of gas: the consumption will increase and, in order to maintain the profits, the economies and improved methods suggested by the State Commissioners will most likely follow; extravagance of management and the petty, or large, "grafting" within the companies' own precincts, and improved modern methods of production, will be adapted, and the supplying of gas to New York city will still remain more than a mine of wealth. The dividends for years have been running at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, on the watered stock as given (\$100,000,000) and the reader can easily figure out what that is on the actual cash investment of \$31,200,000, which is all the money in it when the "water"-as the commissioners call it—is squeezed out. There would seem to be room for a still further reduction, and yet gas production and supply would remain a big bonanza.

The existence of any great radical difference between the position and circumstances of the gas question in New York and Montreal is a problem for our Mayor and aldermen to work, out. We may observe here that there is much in common in both cities as regards watered stock, economies, and the lack of modern methods, but there was a striking difference in the price of gas in the two cities, even before the people of New York got the recent relief. In that city the people were forced to pay \$1 per 1,000 feet without any charge for meter. In Montreal those who can afford it, or are obliged by circumstances to use it, have to pay \$1.20 per 1.000 for lighting and \$1 per 1,000 feet for heating purposes, with separate meters for each charged for. The gas passing through these separate meters is of the same quality supplied though the same pipes and from the same gasholder, and the two meters may be working side by side at the same time! Could anything appear more absurd?

There is something in all this for the City Council to ponder on, and we would again suggest that the members study the full report of the New York State Commissioners to which we have alluded.

-The annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia was held in Halifax, February 21st. The shareholders decided to change the date of the annual meeting to the fourth Wednesday in January. It was announced that in future dividends would be payable quarterly, instead of semi-annually. It was also announced that the \$500,000 new stock, authorized a year ago would be offered to shareholders at an early date. The head office of the bank will be retained in Halifax. The general manager, however, will continue to reside in Toronto.

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#### THE LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

Now that the Department of Finance has signified its willingness to deal with the subject of life insurance inspection of Canadian companies, the public, especially the policyholders, may rest easy for a while—until the manner of operation is disclosed. The companies and the country at large will commend the readiness with which the Government has determined to act in respect of the trust funds accumulated by them.

Those appointed to conduct the investigations are Judge McTavish, of Ottawa, A. L. Kent (Kent and Turcotte) accountant in insolvency, Montreal, and J. W. Langmuir, of Toronto, the well-known Trusts manager-Although not all insurance experts, they will likely avail themselves of the experience of those who are (as in the New York investigation), including presidents, managers and critics, to say nothing of those whose axes remain less keen than they could wish--intimidators, blackmailers and the like. The inspection is timely also in view of legislative amendments to be brought before the approaching Session of Parliament, where the managers may have an opportunity of bring ing forward their views on the subject. The educating effect can scarcely fail of much benefit, to Members of Parliament especially, including some writers on Life In-urance.

There is much uneasiness abroad owing to the invesfigations in New York and elsewhere in the States. The Insurance Commissioners of Nebraska, Wisconsin. Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee have issued what is one of the most complete examination ever made of a life company, into the affairs of the New York Life. The report covers a period of ten years, or nearly during the administration of the late John A. McCall. One of the most important recommendations they make relates to defeured dividends. The Commissioners agree with many of our best insurance managers in condemning the practice as worked, and they require that all life insurance companies be compelled to return to the old system of annual dividends. The report shows that none of the promises made by the companies in connection with the deferred dividend, or tontine system, have been kept. The commissioners find that the burden of these deferred dividends was more than nearly 70 per cent. of the policyholders could bear, with the result that they dropped out, thereby forfeiting all interest in the surplus of the company. The report says that those who were able to and did continue to pay were largely benefitted by these lapses.

The investments made by the New York Life are dealt with at length, particularly the methods employed by the trustees and the high finance indulged in by the officers of the company. Every investment made during the last ten years is carefully noted, together with the profit or loss on same. With the view of ascertaining the condition of the foreign business, Commissioner J. L. Pierce, of Nebraska, was sent to Berlin, London, Vienna, and Paris. The report makes some grave charges and hints at others, particularly against officers in respect of settlement of certain death losses. It is mentioned that a relative of one of the late officers, acting as attorney in the settlement of a death loss amounting to \$35,000, was twice paid this sum. In this particular case the man indicated occupies a high legal position in the State of New York, and the publication of his name in the report may cause a sensation. The investigation has occupied a period of nearly five months and represents, it is understood, an expenditure of about \$50,000.

It is not yet known what the Canadian inspection may cost. The appointees—whoever chose them—are not all cheap men.

#### APPRENTICESHIPS.

There are men still living who recall the days when seven years was the rule among master mechanics for those who would enter their service to learn the occupation and be entitled to the position and wages of journeymen, as they were called. The early scarcity of mechanics, tradesmen or labourers on this side of the ocean obliged most men to attempt for themselves what people in the old lands would look upon as impossible-to build their own house, to make the furniture and even their clothing-all very rude, of course, but they had no alternative but to do without. It broke up the old traditions about apprentices, for some of these early enforced mechanics became skilful in far less time than the customary seven years, which probably dated from the days of Jacob and his years of service. It is related of a classical scholar, the late Sir Francis Hincks, by one who visited him in Toronto in the early thirties, that he found him in his newlyfinished house busy in his shirt sleeves with paintbrush coating a bureau which he had just finished with his own hands.

Apprenticing is still in vogue in the U.K., but in a much modified form, and relaxed as compared with The London papers have been devotformer years. ing some attention to the matter lately, owing to a report issued by a section of the Education Committee of the London County Council on the question. It is. however, by no means an exhaustive review of a subject related very closely to the economic and social welfare of countries on both sides of the ocean. It is, as the Economist says, only too much of a piece with the habits of that so-called business nation which rarely appoints a business man even to the headship of the public department specially charged with trade interests, that having allowed an excellent system of training youths for trades to become very largely obsolete, it should have failed to provide any generally effective substitute for that system. In London, as the report observes, the old system of indentured apprenticeships has for many years been falling into decay, much as it is in the U.S. and Canada. Among the causes which have contributed to this result are mentioned the increasing subdivision of labour, the constant substitution of mechanical operations for those which were done by hand, the development of mammoth factories-where, presumably, the supervision required to make apprenticeship of any value is difficult-and, on the other

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hand, the high rents and consequent limited workshop space in London, which no doubt tend to induce employers to object to having their floorspace occupied by workmen who are not yielding a full and immediate return for their presence. There are, indeed, still in the old lands some trades into which apprenticeship of the old type is, at least formally, the recognized method of entry; but even there we find there is little, if any, security that boys who are indentured will be so looked after by masters or foremen as to become really efficient craftsmen. And when parents of the working classes are confronted by the question what start in life their boys shall make on leaving the elementary school, they are inevitably subject to a very strong temptation to choose for them the occupations which will at once bring in a sub-tantial addition to the family income, such as errand boy, messenger, or cart boy, although they lead to nothing, rather than skilled trades, which will certainly bring much lower remuneration at the outset, and may, through lack of the necessary supervision during youth, fail to offer any assured prospect at the threshold of marhood.

The lamentable net result is, in the opinion of the Committee, that "the number of boys who enter a skilled trade on leaving school is steadily diminishing," and that "the army of the casual labourer" is being steadily recruited. Here we have one of the main contributing causes of the unemployed problem, more or less, everywhere. A few years of comparatively good, but, of course, entirely expended, boys' wages are followed by a manhood disqualified for any work but the roughest or most mechanical. Nothing has been learned in the way of manual dexterity, nothing of the intelligent cooperation of hand and eye, nothing of the knowledge of materials and judgment as to their use, which are so essential to the good workman. For the individual the outlook is in an increasing number of cases dreavy in the extreme; and it is hardly less so for the community. The only way in which the London skilled trades are able to carry on at all is through the steady influx of trained workmen from the country. The continuance of such a state of things cannot be contemplated with an equanimity, and the report from which we have quoted has much to say that is worthy of study as to possible ameliorations. The Committee make useful suggestions as to bringing elementary schools into closer touch with the various existing agencies for the assistance and promotion of apprenticeships, some of which are, within limits, doing very beneficial work. But they evidently think that there is no hope of reviving apprenticeship on a large scale, and they accordingly enter at some length into the discussion of general educational arrangements by which the ends aimed at and secured by the old system in its best days may, on other lines, be best promoted. They divide these broadly into evening classes and day "trade schools," accompanied by the introduction of certain kinds of general (not specialised) industrial training, into higher grade (if not into all) elementary schools. They hold, and perhaps with justice, that if parents could see that by keeping their children at school to the age of 15 er so, they secured them a training which would give them more fav urable opportunities on leaving school,

they would often not be unprepared to forego a year of those children's earnings after the compulsory period of school attendance was over. But, even if so, it would only be the foundation of training for skilled occupations which would be provided. How, in the absence of apprenticeship, is the superstructure to be provided?

The London Committee clearly think that a good deal may be done by the multiplication of scholarships and exhibitions, facilitating attendance at evening classes of boys and girls who are at work during the day, and by securing more extended and more sympathetic cooperation from employers in regard to the attendance of their young employees at such classes. It is true that a certain number of intelligent employers have offered valuable aid to work on these lines by giving prizes to successful students at evening classes, andstill more important-preference to such students in selection for advancement in their works, and even by allowing their employees to leave early on two or three days a week in order to attend the classes in greater comfort and with less strain. That is well, and such employers have no doubt had their reward.

The Committee do not see their way to cherish the hope that economic salvation is to be found in every school. The students in them are necessarily devoid of all freshness, and it is impossible to suppose that an efficient race of artisans is to be secured by organised and whole-ale overpressure during youth. Day industrial classes, or "trade schools." undoubtedly offer a far better prospect, if by any influences brought to bear upon employers on one side and parents on the other any assurance can be provided that they will be largely attended. They exist on a very considerable scale in Germany, and appear to be very successful, and in the United States they are said to be going forward with "lightning rapidity"; but that kind of speed for a few months is believed to be equal to if not better than a slower rate of speed extended over years as formerly. The development there is much accelerated by the fact that the managers of many large industrial undertakings, where they favour them at all, insist on passage through a day trade school as a condition of entry to their works. Where that state of mind prevails in the business world, the problem has gone far towards solution.

As the "working classes" have secured a large body of direct representatives in the House of Commons people expect to receive enlightenment from them as to 'the lines on which progress should be sought. Do they wish apprenticeship of the old kind, with all its undoubted advantages, to die? If not, are they ready to discourage all the oppressive limitations which Trade Unions have in past years placed upon the number of apprentices in their respective trades, and which must certainly have operated to bring about the decay of the system?

It would be interesting and helpful to know whether the leaders of the organized working classes are ready, on the one hand, to face the burdens which must be involved. in the way of increased rates, by the large development of trades schools and of scholarships to en-

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e ine deenable the bright boys to attend them, recollecting that rates are paid equally by the parents of dull boys? And once more, are the working class leaders ready to use their influence to induce their constituents and comrades to accept the prospect of largely diminished earnings from their children while they are growing up in order to secure them a better change of making a comfortable livelihood for themselves afterwards? On these and many like questions Londoners hope that a Labour party at Westminster may give information, and give the country a lead towards a sounder economic position.

On this side of the ocean much is expected from technical schools, but until we secure as instructors in them men of ability, experience and success. we fear that hope may be disappointed.

#### "WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

The Province of Quebec has received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. the sum of seven million dollars for the long-ago purchase of the Quebec Montreal Ottawa and Occidental R'way, the first transcontinental link, which had formerly, wholly or piecemeal, served a useful purpose to some public men who managed to get a finger in the Provincial pie. The early rate of interest was 5 per cent., but for the last ten years 41/2 per cent. The C.P.R. has found the linewhich somebody once said would not pay for the grease of the wheels-to be one of the best paying divisions of its property. It will be remembered that the two larger cities contributed one million each towards the construction. The great progress made by the country meantime was not dreamt of in those days. The question will naturally arise in the minds of our people-"What is the Government to do with the money?" Many of those who inquire may recall the Bonds issued some time ago by the Province in view of this expected payment. Everybody-every right-thinking person, at least-will be of the opinion that the money should be employed to discharge that debt. The people owe it, and they should insist on its being paid.

#### RETIREMENT OF A PROMINENT COTTON SELLING AGENT.

Mr. R. R. Stevenson, formerly connected with the cotton department of the great textile selling agents, D. Morrice, Sons and Co., and for many years as senior partner in the cotton selling agency of Stevenson, Blackader and Co., has retired from active business. Mr. Stevenson's career has been markedly successful, and it is generally admitted that all he does not know about the cotton trade is not worth knowing. As recommended in these columns, the Montreal Cotton Co. will now sell its own output direct, with Mr. Blackader as superintendent. The early need for selling **agents** as facilitating banking accommodation no longer exists.

-The impasse arising from the French Shore. Newfoundland, disputes is being removed by the Imperial Government through the payment to France of about \$270,000. It is to be hoped that the next movement will be towards joining our confederation, a step which could scarcely fail to assist very materially in the development of that Colony, in which Canadians have already shown considerable practical goodwill.

#### THE MCINTYRE PURCHASE.

Among the recent large sales of Montreal real estate is the improved property, about 150 feet front, along Craig Street, immediately in rear of the Victoria Square block partly occupied by the wholesale dry goods warehouse of McIntyre, Son and Co., and separated from the newly acquired property by a lane. The purchase was made for the Estate McIntyre (Mrs. J. C. McIntyre) widow of the late Duncan McIntyre, founder of the prosperous business now conducted and owned by the eldest son, Mr. Wm. C. McIntyre, with his long time associates, his brother Duncan, Mr. James K. Whyte and Mr. Fred. J. Shaw. The towering warehouses fronting on Victoria Square are likely to be extended to include the newly acquired area.—The reported sale of the old Sulpician property (opposite the post-office) to Senator Geo. A. Cox, is news to those most likely to know, best.

#### THE LATE WILLIAM J. STAIRS.

Mr. William J. Stairs, son of the founder of the long established Hadifax firm of Wm. Stairs Son and Morrow, died on the 27th ult., in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Stairs was identified for many years with several of the principal commercial enterprises of the city, was a director of the Union Bank of Halifax, in which he was a darge shareholder. He was also a member of the Provincial Legislature for some time during and after the confederation. He is survived by his widow, and several children who evidently inherited much of the talents of their widely esteemed father. The death of Mr. John F. Stairs, his son, about a month ago, doubtless hastened the close of his eminently useful career.

-At a special meeting of Pere Marquette Railroad stockholders. held in Detroit, Feb. 27th, a resolution was adopted providing that a special committee shall investigate the 999 year lease of the Pere Marquette by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and make a report to the annual meeting in May. The meeting was valled to discuss the question whether the lease should be abrogated. There were 13,489 shares voted againist the resolution and 9,871 in favour.

-The Keewatin Lumber, of Keewatin, Ont., has so'd to the Backus-Brooks Company, of Minneapolis, over 80,000.000 feet of timber in Minnesota and Cianada. The Keewatin Company was burned out list year, and for this reason it disposed of its American holdings to the Minneapolis companies mentioned.

-The Grand Valley Radial Co., of Brantford, have purchased the Thames Valley road, running between Woodstock and Ingersoll, and assume control at once. 404

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

	LIABILITIES. Bank Statem't to Go Month ending Jan. 31, 1906.	Capita Authoriz	l Capital ed Subscribed	Capital . Paid up	Reserve 5. Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum	Notes in Circulation	Bal. due t Dom. Gov aft'r ded'o adv'nce fo credits, &o	due to Provincia	payable of demand	by Dep. by c. public pa on after notic or on fix' a. day in Car	than in
	1 Bank of Montreal 2 New Brunswick 3 Quebec Bank 4 Bank of Nova Scotia. 5 St. Stephen's Bank		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$14,400,000 500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 200,000	0 825,000 0 1,050,000 0 4,200,000	$     12 \\     7 \\     11   $	\$ 8,965,830 460,161 1,297,061 2,209,098 160,680	\$1,815,260 41,412 15,725 244,829 14,065	104,000 70,075	\$22,270,22 790,90 4,317,04 9,403,54 163,13	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,812,8
1	6 Bank Br. N. America 7 Bank of Toronto 8 Molsons Bank 9 Eastern Township Bl 0 Union Bank, Halifax	4,000,00 5,000,00 3,000,00 3,000,00	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.866,666\\ 3,486,810\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,699,110\\ 1,336,150\end{array}$	0 3,886,810 0 3,000,000 0 1,600,000	10	2,735,685 2.513,374 2,326,545 1,754,410 1,123,269	$11,534 \\ 27,730 \\ 29,669 \\ 23,435 \\ 16,327$	57,552 197,482 228,688	5,706,624 9,071,437 5,386,138 2,444,971 989,035	$11.532,243 \\13.946,242 \\15.586,514 \\8,948,847$	2,340,4
1:	1 Ontario Bank 2 Banque Nationale 3 Merch't Bank, Canad 4 Banq. Provinciale, Ca 5 People's Bk, N. Bruns	a 2,000,000 a 6,000,000 n 1,000,000 s. 180,000	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1.500,000 \\ 0 & 6.000,000 \\ 0 & 846,537 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 823,324\\ 180,000\end{array}$	500,000 3,400,000 Nil.	6 6 7 3 8	${}^{1,163,701}_{1,308,480}_{4,135,720}_{654,799}_{151,948}$	20,523 14,874 285,715 15,715 4,945	$164,468 \\ 62,983 \\ 357,661 \\ 181,027$	2,626,633 1,658,740 10,070,074 506,883 207,965	9,421,729 5.738,311 21,975,652 2,131,449	123,74
18	6 Union Bank, of Canad 7 Canadian B, of Com <sup>*</sup> re 8 Royal Bank, Canada. 9 Dominion Bank	e 10,000,000 - 4,000,000 - 4,000,090	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	4,500,000 3,400,000	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\7\\9\\10\end{array}$	2,445,120 7,143,361 2,483,344 2,525,556	5,900 283,753 104,419 33,489	1.699,434 79-,403 24,833 174,248	6,081,742 20 855,116 5, $+65,352$ 9,571,143		8,258,16 9,095,50
21 22 23 24	Merchants Bank, P.E.I Bank of Hamilton Standard B. Canada. Banque de St. Jean Banque d'Hochelaga.	. 2,500,000 2,000,000 . 1,000,000 2,000,000	2,466,000 1,000,00.) 500,200 2,090,300	350,400 2,44 <b>7,94</b> 0 1,000,000 300,*60 2,000,000	2,447,940 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 8\\10\\10\\6\\7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 261,813\\ 2,003,961\\ 882,861\\ 133,733\\ 1,5\ 3,521 \end{array}$	27,053 20,634 18,822	593,520 172,056 26,199 55,738	217,770 5,220,738 2,972,060 26,834 2,817,863	$\begin{array}{r} 833,046\\ 15,350,044\\ 9,787,529\\ 266,249\\ 7,591,622\end{array}$	
26 27 28 29	Banque St. Hyacinthe Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank, Canada Western Bank, Canada Traders Bank, Canada	3,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000	504,6002,952,5003,990,100550,0003,000,000	329,515 2.858,330 3,889,501 559,000 3,000,000	75,000 2.898,330 3,880,501 259,000 1,100,000	6 10 10 7 7	2,210,185 2,813,797 434,470	54,315 70,543	$20,500 \\ 118,2.6 \\ 799,551$	65,470 5,320,103 8,383,139 500,140 4,035,828	$\begin{array}{c} 647,297\\ 13.947,264\\ 17,518,229\\ 3,504,031\\ 13,727,998 \end{array}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
81 32 33	Sovereign Bk, Canada, Metropolitan Bk, Can. Crown Bank of Canada Home Bank of Canada Northern Bank	1 000 000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,625,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 791,300\\ 673,200\\ 1,000,000\\ \end{array}$	$\substack{1,621,406\\1,000,000\\737,411\\576,690\\617,474}$	480,351 1,000,000 Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil,	6 8 	$1,331,875 \\796,492 \\390,880 \\50,130$		$62,358 \\ 94,135 \\ 47,329 \\ 5,480$	2,734,269 958,958 7,5,103 259,307 208,382	7,597,029 1,753,472 1,257,623 3,206,718	
	Total	102,646,666	86,979,953	85,802,587	60,023,932			3,198,186		151,722,684		47,191 637
	Bank Statem't to Govt.	Louns from	Depo, made by and Balances Due other Bks, in Can	Balances Due other ks. or agts in U. K.	Balance Due Bk. or agts not in Can or U.K .	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS Specie		Deposits with Dom Govt. for sec'ty of note cir,	Notes & Cheq. on other bks.	Loans to oth r bks, in Can. secured
8 0	Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen Bank	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$     151,148 \dots \\     93,087 $		229,384 2,694	30,295	$\begin{array}{c} 129.166,297 \\ 4 \ 413,490 \\ 10,172,135 \\ 26,316,506 \\ 590,856 \end{array}$	\$3,948,334 118,577 325,916 1,570,011 12,589	\$6,110,9-6 216,960 419,578 1,609,905	$25.000 \\ 84,113 \\ 99,512$	\$ 2,434,353 82,862 372,856 1,471,665	385,644 164,311
	Bank Bt. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank Halifax	·····	318,130 116,863 85,589		14,028	13,505,2 <b>4</b> .) 623	37,884,196 26,161,261 24,070,965 13,183,281 8,973,943	$\begin{array}{c} 946,081\\ 652,372\\ 458,380\\ 165,878\\ 251,789 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,086\\ 1,357,738\\ 1,544,370\\ 1,371,038\\ 1,024,616\\ 661,961\end{array}$	11,500 $155,175$ $138,000$ $135,000$ $103,000$ $71,211$	8,948 714,574 845,024 937,068 319,715	25,000 40, <b>5</b> 75
N H P	Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank (Anada Banq, Provinciale Can People Bk, N. B	666, 193	$\begin{array}{c} 68,430 \\ 1,617,813 \\ 3 \circ 3 \\ \ldots \end{array}$	525,862		2,446 1,153	$\begin{array}{r} 13.942,305 \\ 8.878,879 \\ 39.094,695 \\ 4.157,586 \\ 627,629 \end{array}$	$140,378 \\101,566 \\1,014,700 \\20,451 \\11,754$	492,388 487,942 2,518,676 24,231 38,501	70,000 75,000 240,000 4+,010 9,000	528,636416,9861,575,14798,910	116,229
C R D	Jnion Bank of Canada Canadian B, of Com'ree Royal Bank of Canada Dominion Bank		159,776 3,609	405,851	$638,116 \\ 481,770$	2,077 1,823	29,598,433	381,872 2,648,510 1,867,347 1,091,675	$\begin{array}{c} 1,544,891\\ 4,772,856\\ 1.268,298\\ 2,175,353 \end{array}$	125,000 400,000 130,000 150,000	$\begin{array}{c} 736,226 \\ 2,802,494 \\ 2 121,222 \end{array}$	
SI B B	anque d'Hochelaga [.	25,000	1.171	70,986 75,277 96,000	42 65,068	35,745 11,125	$\begin{array}{c} 1.322.043\\ 23.287,199\\ 3.947,339\\ 489.941\\ 2.256.287\end{array}$	$34,345 \\ 476,026 \\ 248,204 \\ 2,661 \\ 238,339$	$72,171 \\ 1,600,554 \\ 595,842 \\ 8,810 \\ 520,976$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 50,000 \\ 8,292 \\ 93,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,309\\ 662,897\\ 461,372\\ 7,570 \end{array}$	······
B Ir W Ti	anque St. Hyacinthe, ank of Ottawa mperial Bk. Canada Zestern Bank Canada raders Bank Canada		2,851 98 537 33,621	70.725	i 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,021,647 $1,652,996$ $9.683,797$ $4,510,690$ $0,794,603$	8,878 616,491 860,848 37,183	$11,438 \\ 2,140,286 \\ 3,147,570 \\ 34,197 \\ 1,646,013$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,250 \\ 135,000 \\ 150,000 \\ 23,594 \end{array}$	558,823 1,519,466 39,234	
M Cr H	overeign Bk, Canada etropolitan Bank rown Bank of Canada ome Bank of Canada orthern Bank	•••••	22,378	1.126,979 $10^{\circ},860$ 1(2,766	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3,004,422 3,727,655 2,546,081 2,521,636 437,155	153,778 90,568 57,637 79,276 12,524	5(3,042) 273,644 174,181 155,994	$111,000 \\70,000 \\46,523 \\11,154 \\5,000 \\5,$	515,848 657,544 235,239 154,710 129,534	···· ····
								12,024	47,686	5,000		

Return of Canadian Bank of Commerce. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under for going heads," includes gold bullion. Return of Bank of British North America. Amount under heading "Other assets not included under foregoing heads," includes bullion. for the Dawson City Branch are taken from the last returns received, viz : 13th January, 1906.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY FIRE.

The immense workshops of the Intercolonial Railway Co., at Moneton, N.B., were totally destroyed by fire Saturday last. The loss will reach a \$1.000,000 with no insurance. The buildings destroyed included: Paint shop, wood, 500 feet long, 75 feet wide; car repair shop, wood, 500 feet long. 75 feet wide; car shops, brick, 400 feet long, 75 feet wide; boiler shop, brick, 150 feet long. 60 feet wide; store room, mechanical

superintendent's offices, master mechanic's shop, in which a lot of valuable papers were lost, also a lot of valuable patterns over the boiler shop, main engine shop, brass foundry, brick, 50 by 75 feet. The plant burned includes a 250 horsepower engine in the main power house and a 150 horse-power engine in the boiler shop. There were over thirty miles of radlway track in the yards, and the plant covered about thirty acres. The buildings saved were the erecting shops, mechanical superintendent's offices, blacksmith shop, oil warehouse

BAN Assets.-Co

1 Montreal .... 2 New Brunsw 2 New Brunsw 3 Quebec ..... 4 Nova Scotia. 5 St. Stephen's 6 British North

7 Toronto..... 8 Molsons 9 Eastern Town 10 Union, Halifa

11 Ontario..... 12 Nationale.... 13 Merchants, C 14 Provinciale, ( 15 People's N. Br

16 Union. Canad. 17 Commerce.... 18 Royal, Canada 19 Dominion....

20 Merchants P. 1 21 Hamilton..... 22 Standard, Can 23 St. Jean..... 24 D'Hochelaga.

25 St. Hyacinthe. 26 Ottawa ...... 27 Imperial, Cana 28 Western, Canad 29 Traders Canada

30 Sovereign, Can.
31 Metropolitan .
32 Crown Bank of
33 Home Bank of
34 Northern Bank

Total.

BANKS Assets.-Conti

1 Montreal 2 New Brunswick 3 Quebec 4 Nova Scotia... 5 St, Stephen's... 6 British North A

11 Ontario.... 12 Nationale.... 13 Merchants.... 14 Provincial..... 15 People's N. Brun

16 Union, Canada. 17 Commerce..... 18 Royal, Canada. 19 Dominion.....

20 Merchants P. E. 21 Hamilton ...... 22 Standard, Canad 23 St. Jean ..... 24 D'Hochelaga ....

25 St. Hyacinthe... 26 Ottawa
27 Imperial
28 Western
29 Traders

30 Sovereign.... 31 Metropolitan.... 32 Crown Bank of G 33 Home Bank of G 34 No thern Bank...

Total....

and the new ro locomotives und structures in Co Hon. Mr. Emm the location of fireproof as mo grounds, and th stood will be ad is much needed instantly stated so that necessar

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_		Dept. m'de	at	1	1	1		1	-BROD.			403
	BANKS. Assets.—Continued	with & ba due from other bks. in Can.	l Due from Bks or Ag	Bal due from bk not in Ca or U. K	s. Dom and Prov. Go	v. other Pub	Railway other b	ds. on Bond	is short Ins	Loans	Loans	Loans Go
34	Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia. St. Stephen's	1,296	\$ 1,176,868 60,734 471,248	222,35 109,32 916,74	146,14 13 150,63 19 584,99	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 110,960 \\ 3 & 127,655 \\ 8 & 1,662,774 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 150,00 3 650.00	0 3,064,29 0 8,009,68 2 11,275,49	2 230,00 9	
7 8 9	British North America Toronto Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax	10 122	63,859 6,131 89,992	832,35 695,72 792,02 1.063,43	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1,025,89 \\ 8 & 235,08 \\ 1 & 376,26 \\ 2 & 167,07 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 8 & & 31,318 \\ 9 & 1,315,786 \\ 3 & & 281,400 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 213,1\\ 3,641,2\\ 1,604,2\\ 135,5\end{array}$	70 4,119,17 04 2,000,62 77 4,123,64 66 346,69	7 1,825,000 7 8	574,45           3         14,993,01           19,820,04         19,820,04           12,900,03         12,900,03	9 5,841,87 8 2,000,00 8	78
12 13 14	Ontario Nationale Merchants, Canada Provinciale, Canada People's N. Brunswick	544,063 28,368 8,450 138,965 10,560	16,912 3,007	86,37 127,88	0 50,000 2	$\begin{array}{c} 149,276 \\ 1,020,191 \\ 758,949 \end{array}$	1,114,1 5,925,6 491,2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 9 8 3,289,598	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 1,069,37 2 5 3,799,55 9	4 
17 18 19	Union. Canada Commerce Royal, Canada Dominion	279,959 42,314 164,718 346,422	209,805 3,274,114 65,984	319,220 1,331,696 839,861 1,857,677	0 3 23,153 1 370,160		4,731,24 2,824,00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 2,500,000 8 8.6 3,093 9 3,136,170	665,054 17,923,023 59,775,049 14,775,374	8 60,00 3 9 1,621,82 4 2,897,01	0 2 4
21 22 23 23 24	Merchants P. E. I. Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean D'Hochelaga	57,746 602,346 244,477 28,251 118,340	34,068 	$17\ 264\\448,796\\150,976\\6,010\\796,852$	128,113 578,730		816,4- 596,32	2 510,576	1,250,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,553,773\\ 16,557,281\\ 11,200,144\\ 699,485\end{array}$	50,00	D
26 ( 27 I 28 V 29 I	St. Hyacinthe Dttawa Imperial, Canada Western, Canada Fraders Canada	$\begin{array}{r} 23,256\\ 436,117\\ 487,818\\ 1,286,835\\ 193,752\end{array}$	321,300 424,573	15,426 1,327,543 770,760 42,401 379,237	594,340 681,576 128,024	$\begin{array}{r} 908,495 \\ 1,824,777 \\ 463,612 \\ 427,038 \end{array}$	474,96 1,395,30 216,34 178,80	4 2,075,156 4 4,090,940 5	300,000 1,300,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,278,278\\ 17,218,531\\ 20,149,857\\ 3,042,849\end{array}$	205,000 3,702	
31 M 32 C 33 F	overeign, Canada Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada Home Bank of Cana 14 Northern Bank	211,809	$\begin{array}{r} 6,987\\ 23,396\end{array}$	$164,809 \\ 107,876 \\ 120,813 \\ 23,216 \\ 43 \ 396$		$26,242 \\ 4,500 \\ 72,381 \\ 47,846$	757,02 642,74 138,60 255,02 39,19	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 2,344,808 \\ 8 & 853,390 \\ 5 & 286,697 \\ 9 & 3,327,649 \end{array}$		3,241,459 2,071,998 144,911	••••••	
-	Total	6,933,229	6,324,571	17,928,617	8,694,021	20,008,216	40.614,96	-	68,432,830	413,572	37,283,584	
_	BANKS Assets.—Continued	oans Proy Govts.	Debts.	<sup>R</sup> , E. besi- des Bk. premises,	Mortg's on R, E, sold by Bank,	Bank Premises.	Other Assets	Total Assets.	Loans to Directors & their firms-	specie	Average of Dom. Notes dur. month	Greatest amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth,
3 Qi 4 No 5 St	ontreal	41,325 87,077 34,920	1,978 21,820 55,972 19,651	\$ 100,000 2,388 217 4,368	8 31,830		\$ 1,668,920 125,143 12,186 2,000	*155,254,92 5.701,915 13,989,722 33,178,028 849,690	\$ 1,081,000 315,380 252,144 817,724 29,430	\$ 3,925,600 11×,093 323,825 1,543,675 11,780	\$ 5,532,306 202,059 443,472 1,767,896 21,440	\$10,129,788 471,876 1,678, <b>601</b> 2,338,495 170,975
	oronto olsons stern Townships nion, Halifax	71,933	128,467 19,487 119,054 148,872 2,441	2,576 $152,568$ $42,573$ $4,083$	17,944 46,770 66,401	863, 266 480.000 400,000 438,260 112,158	6,587,710 133,630 34,580 5,586	$\begin{array}{r} 46,202,425\\ 33,938,393\\ 30,342,971\\ 17,744,527\\ 11,335,195 \end{array}$	Nil. 1,146,085 401,185 191,772 542,617	$\begin{array}{r} 950,352\\ 652,250\\ 455,842\\ 160,913\\ 242,407\end{array}$	$1,433,410\\1,501,209\\1,349,546\\1,037,898\\612,898$	3,316,310 3,007,000 2,670,580 2,019,020 1,158,953
Me Pr Pe	ovincial ople's N. Brunswick		$\begin{array}{c} 13,608 \\ 53,073 \\ 114,540 \\ 16,884 \\ 6,388 \\ \ldots \end{array}$	$25,000 \\ 61,209 \\ 2, 56 \\ 17,755 \\ \dots$	$2,500 \\ 19,726 \\ 24,104 \\ 3,500$	$\begin{array}{c} 125.000\\ 221.656\\ 970,520\\ 165,000\\ 13,500 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,748\\ 49,535\\ 158,600\\ 144,749\\ 95\end{array}$	16,289,852 11,151,026 48,937,935 5,108,621 1,008,858	4,000 456,573 319,253 Nil. 135,812	$142,271 \\99,790 \\1,008,600 \\18.773 \\11,619$	376,796 480,800 2,320,000 27,371 39,102	$1,344,195\\1,478,810\\4,593,000\\761,924\\170,136$
Ro Do	oyal, Canada	••••	77,816 109,416 11,301 335	39,471 68,364	$41,512 \\ 42,427 \\ \dots$	953,998 1,000.000 464,784 800,000	$19,696 \\ 385,877 \\ 10,^00 \\ 7,128$	26,427,302 95,988,458 36,100,899 42,750,457	$\substack{411,885\\1,187,:.84\\303,338\\423,000}$	378,336 2,617,000 1,618,348 1,084,000	1.401,919 4.413,000 1,187,000	2,753,850 8, <b>2</b> 50,000 2,7 <b>9</b> 9,659
Sta St. D'I	erchants P. E. I milton ndard, Canada Jean Hochelaga	••••••	21,244 58,291 49,667 20,545 41,627	335 7,196 8,573 25,406	43,605 8,513 33,970	$\begin{array}{c} 21,132\\ 696,938\\ 108,187\\ 14,787\\ 218,655\end{array}$	26,968 155,161 27,262 11,825 113,286	2.018,053 28.285,944 16,129,947 816,814 15,814,587	$145,066 \\ 130,8.7 \\ 17,852 \\ 22,125 \\ 361,219$	$38,539 \\ 461,600 \\ 24_{2},340 \\ 2,430$	2,335,000 $69,299$ $1,449,400$ $601,750$ $7,698$ $461,000$	2,728,000 302,350 2,222.000 896.466 162.193
Imj We Tra	Hyacinthe awa perial stern ders	••••••	12,938 82,155 36,079 38,540 16,355		19,50719,82672,4077,600	30,289 505,478 909,296 28,615 275,000	$18,987 \\ 1,463 \\ 12.772 \\ 22,416 \\ 110,284$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,450,996\\ 27,747,978\\ 38,069,242\\ 5,429,052\\ 25,133,304 \end{array}$	357,13 263,473 242,235 6,174 140,826	$\begin{array}{r} 229,030\\ 8,763\\ 60!,760\\ 851,946\\ 36,728\\ 264,431\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 461,838\\ 13,849\\ 2,125,668\\ 3,302,127\\ 33,403\\ 1,388,511\end{array}$	1,799,755 270,615 2,485,795 3,324,662 488,615
ro	ereign tropolitan wn Bank of Canada me Bank i Canada thern Bank		30,004	•••••••		$\begin{array}{r} 429,840\\ 154,118\\ 71,485\\ 51,795\\ 24,384 \end{array}$	$11,210 \\ 172 \\ 4,271 \\ 25,056 \\ 17,194$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,161,746\\ 5,888,688\\ 3,337,031\\ 4,313,121\\ 1,061,748 \end{array}$	50,039 239,744 70,233 N11 Ni1	$\begin{array}{c} 152,902\\ 88,407\\ 55,580\\ 10,282\\ 13,000 \end{array}$	1,388,511 495,459 261,544 1-9,684 31,238 41,000	2,592,100 1,478,295 8*8,832 475,935 52,000
	Total 2,	,006,489 1	,771,370	664,083	502,142	11,720,650	9,908,510	822,959,451	9.19 198			123,000

1,771,370 664,083 5<del>8</del>2,142 11,720,650 9,908,510 822,959,451 9,19**7**,198 18,427,212 36,925,970 69,**423,235** \*----

and the new roundhouse, the latter, which had twenty-eight proceeded with and that new car works would be erected as locomotives under repairs, being one of the most modern structures in Canada, with a capacity for 75 locomotives. Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, has decided that the location of new car shops, which he says will be built as fireproof as modeln ideas permit. will be located upon other grounds, and the grounds upon which the burned car shops stood will be added to the yard room accommodation, which is much needed in the interests of the railway. The Minister instantly stated that temporary arrangements would be made so that necessary and pressing work of car repairing could be

soon as the necessary authorization is given.

# ANOTHER LABORITE SUCCESS.

. . .

Another example of the growing sovereignty of the people s furnished by the large majority polled for Mr. A. Verville, the labour candidate, as against Mr. L. O. Grothe, in the election of a successor to Mr. Prefontaine at Maisonneuve.

Deposits elsewhere than in Canada

\$23,064,872 3,812,831 2,340,413

496,102 . . . . . . . . . . 123,747 •••••••••••

8,258,164 9,095,508

47,191 637

oans to h r bks. in Can. ecured

385,644 164,311 . . . . . . . . . . . · · · · · · · · · · · · 25,000 40,**5**75 •••••• . . . . . . . . . 116,229 ·····

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----es The population is largely French Canadian, many being employed in the several factories of that thriving suburb—which, by the way, owes much of its progress to the Montreal Terminal Railway (electric) which runs through it in several directions. The spread of education, coupled with the indiscriminate franchise is making gradual inroads upon our modes of government, to say nothing about exaggerated reports of corruption everywhere.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES

The following have assigned:-Chas. Levan, bicycles, Preston; O. W. Martin and Co., grocers, Trenton; J. W. L. Forget, general store, Carillon, Que.; J. E. Perrault, trader, Joliette; J. C. Caty, dry goods, city; Adelard Meloche, general store, Pierrefonds, Que.; J. A. Raizonne. trader, St. Eugene; Eugene Fortier; dry goods, Windsor mills; Merrifield and Co., hardware, Cannington, Ont.; T. W. Ross, livery, Myrtle Station, Ont.; Isadore Director, clothing, Sault Ste. Marie; Long and Co., confectioners, Woodstock; J. N. Turgeon, wood, etc., Bienville; A. Lepage. grocer, city; Jos. Nantel, shoes, city; Thos. Cote, general store, St. Hilarion; Hector Lafromboise, baker, St. Laurent; L. Marcoux, grocer, Weedon, and offering 50c on dollar cash; Mrs. M. J. Sproule, general store, Harrowsmith, Ont.; Pierre Leblanc, baker, Daveluyville, Que.; J. E. Pauqet, trader, Lauzon; Leger Langlois, photo supplies, Quebec: Hector Matteau, general store, St. Elie, Que.; John McMillan, general store, Isaacs Harbor, N.S., and offers 50 per cent.; S. E. Landry, trader. Port Morien, N.S.

The Nanton Supply Co., general store, Nanton, Alb., is financially embarrassed.—A meeting of te creditors of A. A. Woodward and Co., contractors, Winnipeg, has been held.— The stock of S. J. Rourke, general store, MacGregor, Man., has been sold at 60c on the dollar, and that of Holden and Neale, hardware, Birtle, Man., at 70c.—H. Bercovitch and Co., clothing, city, are offering to compromise, and H. W. Legare, trader, Labelle, has effected a settlement.—The Imperial Commission Co., Winnipeg, is offering to compromise: Anaciet Boutin, flour, St. Sebastien offers to compromise at 50c on the dollar, cash: L. V. Dion, hotel, Quebec, offers 20c on the dollars, cash. -W. F. Empey, general store, Hammond, Ont., is seeking an extension.—W. C. Balcem, general store, Hantsport, N.S., is offering 25c on the dollar.

The liab bies of Narcisse Tessier, shoes, city, who did business under the name of the Empire Shoe Company, amount to \$65,000 The assets consist of stock in trade, book debts and store fixtures. The following are the principal claims: Ontario Bank, \$40,000 (indirect); J. S. Langlois and Co., Quebee, \$4,690; D. Dion, \$3,231; W. A. Marsh, Quebee, \$2,369; Tourigny and Harois, Quebee, \$2,523; Tetrault Shoe Co., Montreal, \$2,227; M. Brunet, Quebee, \$1,948; J. Ritchie, Quebee, \$1,697; L. Routhier, Quebee, \$1,534; X. Boyer, Quebee, \$1,533; L. Gauthier Co., Quebee, \$1,236; Lamel and Co., Montreal, \$1,233; T. Duchaine, Quebee, \$1,044; and Dame A. Larue (marriage contract), \$10,000.

The Sovereign Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Toronto, perfumers and chemists, made an assignment on Saturday last to Mr. Osler Wade. No statement has been prepared, but it is understood the liabilities will be heavy. New York dealers are the chief créditors. Mr. W. D. Corson was vicepresident and manager of the concern, and H. W. McCurdy, secretary-treasurer. The company employed a number of girls and seemed to be doing a thriving business. Recent litigation respecting preperty in which the company was interested helped to precipitate the crash. The plant has been closed down pending stock taking. The assignee expects to have a statement for the creditors in about a week's time. It is beleved that a compromise settlement will be effected.

The principal cred tors of Joseph Lesperance, of this city, who assigned on demand of J. E. Durocher, of Ville de Longueul, Quelec, are: Trust and Loan Co., \$15,700; Jos. Langloit et al.; \$8,800; T. W. McAnuity, \$2,000; U. H. Dandurand, \$800; Chas. Archer, \$1,075; J. E. Durocher, \$603; Am. Hardwood Lumbea Co., \$374; A. Turgeon, \$316; D. L'Esperance, \$185; A. Desmarteau, \$900. The total liabilities exceed \$26,000. The assets are chiefly property in St. Mary and Hochelaga wards.

The firm of Fox Bros. Co., Toronto, commission merchants, have made an assignment to E. R. C. Clarkson.

A demand for a judicial assignment was made upon Dame Sara Mendel, trader of this city by Arthur E. Smith.

Creditors of Boehmer and Company, general store, Berlin, who assigned some time ago will receive a dividend of twelve per cent., that being what the estate realized. The liabilities were \$112,000.—The Thompson Stationery Company, Limited, of Toronto, have assigned to E. B. Burt. The liabilities are about \$3,000.

W. J. Braidwood of Galt has assigned to N. L. Martin and Co. Several Toronto houses are creditors.

Mr. N. L. Martin, to whom E. M. Clay, grocer, of Galt, has assigned, declared a dividend of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents on the dollar for the general creditors.

#### TRADE INQUIRIES.

We continue a list of trade inquiries from firms or persons in England and elsewhere desirous to open business relations in Canada. Pending further treatment readers will please address this office, giving the number prefixed to each:

130. An East Coast firm of produce merchants, making a specialty of bacon, hams, sides, bellies, Cumberland cuts and Wiltshire cuts, at present imported from the United States, desire to get in touch with Canadian exporters of the above goods.

131. An East Coast firm of produce merchants are desirous to extend their trade in Canadian apples, both first-class and mediam quality, in boxes and barrels.

132. A large firm of Hull importers at present using almost entirely American goods, desire to obtain negotiations with Canadian exporters of apples, in large quantities.

133. A large firm of Hull fruit importers and with large connection for distributing same owing to the growing demand for Canadian fruit, are desirous of getting in touch with Canadian dealers for weekly shipments in large quantities.

134. An East Coast firm desires to enter into direct correspondence and negotiation with Canadian exporters for next season's supply of Canadian apples.

135. An Fast Coast firm desires correspondence with shippers of Canadian apples of medium quality.

136. A Hull produce merchant desires to get in touch with shippers direct of Canadian butter and eggs.

137. A Hull firm of produce merchants desires to get in direct communication with Canadian shippers and exporters of cheese, eggs, lard, tinned fruits and butter of finest quality.

138. A Hull firm of produce merchants desire communication with dealers in Canadian butter and eggs. At present they sell almost entirely continental goods.

139. A produce merchant in Hull desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of tinned fruits, specially apples, plums and peaches, also exporters of cheese "glycerined eggs" and lard.

140. A Yorkshire engineering firm, manufacturing steam ploughs of all kinds, together with accessories, desire to get in touch with Canadian importers.

141. A large and long established firm of Yorkshire engineers, manufacturing all kinds of locomotives, both of the contractors' type and main line of engine, desire to get in direct communication with railway contractors and railway companies using these class of engines.

142. A Leeds produce importer desires to open negotiations with Canadian shippers of apples.

143. A large firm of Leeds timber merchants, having extensive connection with Yorksire, desire to buy Canadian doors, window such etc., walnut boards and Al pine lumber. 144. A Bradford firm of yarn merchants desire to get in touch with waste and 145. A respondence screened he screened st lierves.

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uving ex-Canadian umber. get in touch with Camadian importants of all kinds of yarn, noils, waste and shoddy.

145. A large firm of East Cost coal exporters, invite correspondence with Canadian buyers of best locomotive best screened hand, picked hand, best Derbyshire hand-picked, unscreened steam coals, from South Yorkshire and Midland collierves.

146. A large and long-established Sheffield firm of the highest standing, manufacturing cutlery, silver, electro-plate of all kinds and descriptions, desire to get in touch with wholesale dealers of these goods in Canada.

147. A Leeds firm manufacturing cast steel and best hammered spades, shovels and contractors' tools, picks, hammers, vices and handles, etc., desire communication with wholesale dealers and hardware men in this class of goods.

148. A large produce house with large connection in South Yorkshire desire to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of bacon, ham, butter and cheese, and exporters of eggs, tinned meats, fruit and tomatoes, also tinned salmon and lobster.

149. A large produce firm at Sheffield desire to get into communication with Canadan shippers of apples, specialty, best apples in boxes.

150. A Sheffield produce merchant asks for d rect communication with Canadian dealers in first class apples.

151. A produce merchant in Sheffield wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of apples.

152. A large firm of produce merchants desire for the coming season to get in touch with Canadian apple men, so that they may get them direct.

153. A firm in Sheffield wishes to get in direct communication with Canadian dealers in apples.

154. A Sheffield produce firm desire to get in touch with Canad an exporters of eggs, tacon, tinned meats, fruit and tomatoes.

155. A Sheffield produce merchant wishes to get in touch with Canadian exporters of apples of all qualities.

156. A produce merchant in Sheffield desires direct communication with dealers in Canada of xxx apples.

157. A wholesale timber merchant desires to get into communication with Canadian exporters of oak, maple, walnut, pine and elm.

158. A Sheffield fruit merchant desires for the coming season to get in touch with exporters of all classes of Canadran apples, well packed and graded. 159. A Sheffield produce marchant desires to a tribute to a statement of the second s

159. A Sheffield produce merchant desires to get in communication with Canadian exporters of cheese, butter, "glycerined eggs," bacon, tinned meats, fruit and tomatoes.

160. A Welsh firm seeking supplies of copper, silver, lead and antimony ores for re-smelting purposes, has inquired for addresses of Canadian mines and mine owners.

161. A North of Engrand importer is desirous of getting into touch with reliable finns in Canada exporting fresh apples. 162. A London finm makes inquiry concerning the trade to be done with Consider in structure of the trade to

be done with Canada in steam motor wagons, stable fittings, staircases, fireproof doors and general ironwork. 163. A commercial bureau at Milan offer assistance in

placing Canadian business firms in communication with Italian exportens in various lines.

164. A Canadian now resident in the North of England is desirous of obtaining the representation of a few preserved fruit and meat packers in Canada who are seeking an outlet in Great Britain.

165. A London manufacturer of highest and medium class cravats, and cravat sink; also shints, unbiellas and collars desire to appoint an agent for the sale of their goods in Canada.

166. An Irish firm manufacturing gray and dyed kinens, as used in the tailoring and diapery trades, is prepared to appoint resident (anadian agent possessing the necessary connection.

167. A Lancashire firm desires the addresses of Canadian manuacturers of wheelbarrows.

168. A Copenhagen firm asks for the addresses of Canadian exporters of resin.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, March 1st, 1906. March opens with a slight frost on the Stock Exchange. The bears are having quite a time in trampling upon C.P.R., which has lost 4 to 5 points in a few days. The weaker holders will be further squeezed for the benefit of the bears, who probably will transform themselves into bulls when they are pretty well provided with what they desire to turn over at an advance. The net profits of the company for 7 months of current year show an advance of \$3,887,000 over the same period of 1904-5. The net profits in January last were \$1,-267,200 against \$422.660 in 1905, the gain being \$844,540, which large sum is due to the greatly improved weather conditions this year, no obstruction having occurred to railway traffie this winter.

The proposal of the Bell Telephone Co., to obtain power to raise its capital to 50 millions has led to more or less discussion. It is not intended to call up more than 1 or 2 miltions for a length of time, and some years will probably elapse before any large increase will be made.

The Provincial Bank is proposing to increase its capital, which is to be arranged by a syndicate of the large t shareholders. The question is put—"Why don't they pay up the present capital in full?"

The Sovereign Bank will shortly place \$\$16,500 of stock with the shareholders, which, with the 15.625 shares sold to a German Bank, will raise the paid-up capital to \$4,000 000, and the reserve fund will be about \$1,200,000. Canada must stand well in Europe for such an investment to have been made.

The Royal Bank has arranged for the erection of a splendid edifice opposite the Bank of British North America. It is to be a distinct feature in the street architecture of Montreal. The head office of the Royal will be removed from Halifax. The taxation scheme of the Quebec Premier is a very wide net. It will embrace banks, railways, insurance, trust, and other companies. How far such taxation is constitutional will have to be tested, that some part of it is grossly discruminating is certain. Provincial taxation is likely to ra'se quite a storm in time. How the 7 millions raid in by the C.P.R. is to be disposed is dealt with elsewhere.

the C.P.R. is to be disposed of is dealt with elsewhere. anything more than a Stock Exchange affair.

Sales on 'Change have been made: Banks, Toronto 250; Dominion 279; Hamilton 228; Standard 234; Traders 155. Consols, 90 3-16. Berlin, exc. on London, 20m., 50½ pf. Paris 25f. 25c. Sterling exc., 60's 4.82.60, demand, 4.86. Money in New York 4½ to 7 per cent. Local money remains at from 5 to 5½ per cent.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending March 1st, 1906, as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co.. Stock Brokers. Montreal.

Stocks. Banks:	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Year.
Montreal.	18	260	$256\frac{1}{2}$	
Royal	15	222	222	•••
Molsons	1	228	228	• • •
Toronto	70	250		
Merchants	42		249	•••
Nova Scotia		168	$166\frac{1}{2}$	· · ·
Sovereign	5	2853/4	285	
Commerce	7	154	$152\frac{1}{2}$	· · •
Commerce	63	1811/4	180	
Hochelaga	22	155	$152\frac{1}{2}$	
Union	48	148	148	
Miscellaneous:				
Canadian Pacific	5145	1733/	168	
Montreal Street Railway	4852	276	2717/8	
Toronto Street Ry 1	0113	1231/2	1193/4	
Twin City Electric Ry.	1120	1191/4	1163/4	
Dotnoit Electric D	1880			
	1190	1001/2	99	• • •
Halifax Electric Ry	105	35	341/4	•••
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co		103	102	
Mont Light II and D	305	84		
Mont. Light, H. and Power	2504	941/2	921/2	

BONDS.	interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Marke Quotatio Mar. Ask- B	ns, 1	REMARES
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 8 5	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can., Muntreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	$100\frac{1}{8}$	95	
Dominion Coal Dominion Iron & Steel Dom. Textile Co., series A Dom. Textile Co., series B Dom. Textile Co., series C Dom. Textile Co., series D Halifax Tramway	6 6 6	\$ 7,876,000 758,500 1,162,000 1,000,000 450,000	l Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax Montreal	• 1 July, 1929	102g 85	100 842 95a 96a 96a 96a	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110. 105 after 5 years . Redeemable at 105. Redeemable at 105.
Intercolonial Coal           Laurentide Pulp           Montreal Gas Co           Montreal Street Ry	5 4 5	880.074	1 Jan 1 July	Montreal Bank of Montreal, London.	••		••••	
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	4% 4% 6	1,500,000 2,500,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London. Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal, Monteal	May, 1922			Redeemable at 110.
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co	5 41⁄2	471,580 £ 130,900	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal of	• 1 Mar., 1915 or			after June. 1912 Redeemable at 119.
<b>St. John St. Ry</b> Toronto St. Railway	 	\$ 675,000 600,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.E Bank of Scotland, London	B. 1 May 1025			Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	<b>4%</b> <b>4%</b> 5			Bank of Scotland, London Windsor Hotel, Montreal			108	

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

Mackay, common		$61\frac{1}{2}$	$59\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Preferred	. 375	$741/_{2}$	741/2	
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	. 75	66	65	
Dom. Iron and Steel, com	. 4130	321/9	30	
Do. Preferred	. 1065	813%	80	
Dominion Coal, common	. 100	79	78	
Bell Telephone Co	. 318	15834	157	
Ogilvie Millang Go., Pref	. 600	1271/2	123	
Laurentide Pulp Co., pfd	558	1131/2	110	
North-West Land, com	. 700	450	450	
Montreal Cotton	. 25	127	127	
Textile, pfd	66	106	105	
Lake of Woods		93	93	
Lake of Woods, pfd		112	112	

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal Thursday, March 1, 19(6, Business has continued moderately active and confidence is shown in the spring trade by the large number of orders booked ahead. Jobbers of dry-goods, d'othing and notions are making shipments of spring goods and the accumulation of heavy weight material is having no apparent effect on the new season's business. In the United States, merchandise is being distributed freely. The steel plants and rolling mills

# El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

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

MONTREAL, Que,

continue to make splendid comparisons with last year and the New England cotton mills are only deterred from full activity by the scarcity of labour. In this district, the remarkable absence of snow at this season is a distinct drawback. In the west, speculators are already calculating the possible damage to the fall wheat crop caused by the want of the usual snow covering. The shipping trade is encouraged by the high rates obtainable for May shipment, and added to this there is far more grain in the country to go out when navigation opens than was the case last year. The millinery openings are causing an agreeable stir in dry-goods circles, and more than the usual number of customers is looked for.

ASHES.—Market easy at \$5.10 to \$5.15 for firsts; second \$4.65; first pearls \$6.50.

 $\rm BACON.-In$  London this week Canadian bacon No. 1. is quoted at 56s, 58s and 60s; heavy 54s to 56s; No. 2, 54s, 56s and 59s; heavy, 53s to 54s.

BUTTER.—Reports from Ottawa recommend a uniform 56 bb. box for butter, such as used by New Zealand, Australia and Argentine packers. The 56 bb. package was adopted because it represented half an English cwt. If any other weight is marked or invoiced the advantages of having such a standard are lost. The butter merchants in Great Britain are as much influenced by a matter of this kind as they are by the quality of the butter itself. New Zealand butter is receiving a premium over Canadian to-day more on account of its uniformity in all respects, the excellent packages and heavy parchment paper which are used, and the careful attention which is given to weighing and branding, than because the quality is superior. Local demand fair at 21c to 22c for creamery, and 18c to 19c for dairy.

CHEESE.—The market is firm at 13c to 131/4c, and some goods are being shipped out. Offers of mixed white and coloured at a triffe under 13c were refused by dealers here per cable. A London cable notes a brisk demand for Canadian cheese with an advance of 1s on the week. Recent reports indicate a good epening for Canadian cheese in South Africa.

EGGS.—The market is in a mixed state, sales at a wide range of prices being reported. Fresh eggs have sold at 17c in large lots, and at 18c in smaller quantities. Held stock has been quoted at below 10c. Production is likely to connow arriving, Pickled herrin and prices hav pected. Fres tish Columbia

British Can. E Domini Fostern Hamilt Hochels Imperia La Ban Merchar

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GRAIN.-S prices are eas being asked, a this market. for No. 2 oat for No. 4, in s 2 Manitobas w wheat sold at 75c, March at Chicago says t down owing to It also adds t at Fort Willia navigation, and the spring. ( damage to the

GREEN FRU at steady pri-176, 200, 216, 2 per barrel \$5; ida oranges, 1: arrived, 150, 17 oranges, extra bitter oranges,

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

BANKS	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last ô mos.	Dates of 1	Di <del>v</del> 'd.	Prices p cent. on March	Dar
	. · · ·	8		\$	8		p.c.			Ask. I	Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion <sup>F</sup> stern Townships Hamilton	<ul> <li>10,000,000</li> <li>8,000,000</li> <li>2 500,000</li> <li>2,500,000</li> </ul>	<b>4,866,666</b> 10,000,000 <b>8,000,000</b> 2 50%,000 <b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,044,000</b> 4,500,000 <b>8,500,000</b> 1,600,010 <b>2,500,000</b>	<b>42.00</b> 45.00 <b>116.66</b> 64.00 <b>100.00</b>	248 50 50 100 100	<b>340.20</b> 90.50 162.00	8 8½ 2½* 4 5	<b>April</b> June Feb. <b>May</b> -Ap Jan. June	Oct. Dec. ug. Nov July. Dec.	182 18 280	40 81 62
Hochelaga Imperial. La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	. 3,887,600 . 1,500,000 . <b>850,400</b> . 6,000,000	2,000,000 3,785,996 <b>1,500,000</b> 350,400 6,000,000	1,450,000 3,785,996 <b>500,000</b> 301,061 <b>3,400,000</b>	72.50 100,00 38.38 86.00 56.66	100 100 30 82.4 100	150 00 240 00 32.40 	3 <del>1/2</del> 5 8 4 8 <b>1/2</b>	June June May Jan. June	Dec. Dec. Nov. July. Dec.	250 24	
Metropolitan Molsons Montreal. New Brunswick Nova Scotia	<b>3,000,000</b> <b>14,400,000</b> <b>500,000</b> 2,500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 800,000 4,200,000	<b>100.00</b> 100.00 69.44 160.00 160.00	100 100 100 100 100	227.00 228.00 281.00	5 6 5	April June Jan. Feb.	Oct. Dec. July. Aug.	228 22 260 25 285 28	27 58
Ontario Ottawg People's Bank of N.B Provincial Quebec Roval	2,500,000 180,000 846,587	1,500,000 2,873 800 <b>180,000</b> <b>823,809</b>	650,000 3.017.880 175,000	<b>48.83</b> 100.01 <b>97.22</b>	100 100 150 100	275 (0	8 4½ 4 1½	June June Jan.	Dec. Dec. July.	281 27 22	75
Sovereign. Standard St. Stephen's	8,000,000 1,625,090	2.500,000 3,000,000 1,614,410 1,000,000 200,000	1,050,000 3,400,000 478,602 1,000,000 45,000	42.00 133 33 29.68 100.00 22.50	100 50	142.50 215.00 154 50	81/2 41/2 11/6* 5 21/2	June Feb. Feb. MayAu April April	Dec. Ang. ig.Nov Oct. Oct.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 14 \\ 125 & 21 \\ 155 \\ 155 \\ 15 \end{array}$	15 54 <b>1</b>
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union ef Halifax Union Bank Western	<b>504.000</b> 3,483,900 3,000,000 <b>1,836,150</b> 3,000,000	329,515 3,459,585 <b>3,000,000</b> 1,336,150 3,000,000	75,000 8,859,585 1,100,000 970,000 1,300,000	20.02 111.86 36.66 72.60 43.33	100 50	349 75 149.00	4	Feb. June Feb. Feb.	Aug Dec. Dec. Aug. Aug.	2<0 249	94 •
Western	550,000	550,000	250,000	45.45	100		3½ J	une	Dec.		

tinue large, but the roads are in a bad state for shipment, and soon likely to be worse.

FISH.-The cold weather came rather late, but has materially helped the market. Receipts were delayed, but are now arriving, and a large business is being done in fresh fish. Pickled herring and large sized green cod have been scarce, and prices have ruled high. A good supply of haddies is expected. Fresh haddock is in fair demand at 4c to 5c. British Columbia salmon & to 8½ and Gaspe 12c to 13c. Large herring per 100 fish \$2.10 to \$2.20; medium, \$1.20 to \$1.40. There is no change in bulk oysters. Live lobsters, per lb., 15c to 16c, and new boiled 12c to 15c.

FLOUR.-Low prices have been accepted on strong bakers. Man. spring wheat patents, \$4.50; strong bakers \$4 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straight rollers \$3.90 to \$4; do., in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extras \$1.50 to \$1.70.

GRAIN.—Supplies of oats have been coming in freely, and prices are easier on spot. In the country high figures are being asked, and dealers say there is no money in buying for this market. Recently sales were being made at  $39\frac{1}{2}$  to 40cfor No. 2 oats, and  $38\frac{1}{2}$  to 39c for No. 3, and  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 38c for No. 4, in store, the lower prices probably prevailing. No. 2 Manitobas were also sold at 40c in store. In Chicago, May wheat sold at around 811/2c Winnipeg wheat was steady at 75c, March at 751/sc and May at 771/4c. A bear report from Chicago says that the Minneapolis flour mills continue to close down owing to small demand, and that stocks are increasing. It also adds that a very small percentage of the wheat held at Fort William has been sold to go out at the opening of navigation, and that bumper supplies will be shown there in On the other hand reports are being received of the spring. damage to the fall wheat by the changeable weather.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- A fair business for the season at steady prices. Oranges: California Navels, 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, 250 size, \$3; Jamaica in barrels finest quality, per barrel \$5; Valencias, 714 size \$4.75; 420 size, \$3.65; Forida oranges, 150 and 176 size, \$4.75. Mexican oranges, just arrived, 150, 176, 200, 216 and 250 sizes, \$2.50; Messina blood oranges, extra fancy 100 size, \$2.40; 80 size, \$2.50. Choice bitter oranges, 160 and 200 size, \$2.50. Lemons: Extra

fancy, 300 size, Messinas \$2.50; fancy do., \$2.40; extra choice 300 size Messinas \$2.25; fancy 360 size Messinas \$2.50. Grape Fruit: Finest quality, 54 and 64 size \$6.50; finest 80 size \$5.50. Grapes: Tinted long keepers, per keg, \$7; fancy white grapes per keg, \$6.50; good sound stock \$5.50. Apples: Best quality XXX Spies, \$5; other varieties XXX stock, \$4.50; best XX grade, all varietes, \$3.50. Onions: Spanish onions, large cases, \$2.65; red onions, in bbls., \$2.85; red onions, bags, \$1.15; yellow \$1.15. Cranberries: Good choice \$26. Bananas, Jamaica \$2 to \$2.25. Pineapples 18 and 24 to case \$5.50.

GROCERIES.-Remittances were generally satisfactory at the close of the month, and trade prospects are considered bright, as store keepers have been buying inadequately and are lightly supplied. Valencia raisins are scarce and firm. Canned goods have sold well and tomatoes are upto \$1.05. Sugar is steady at the decline. Barbadoes molasses are selling slowly at 30c,  $32\frac{1}{2}c$  and  $33\frac{1}{2}c$  for puncheon barrel and  $\frac{1}{2}$  brl. lots. Teas in slightly better enquiry; coffees quiet. Rice, not much doing; rolled oats improving; some lines of fish selling well; evaporated apples scarce and in demand.

HAY .- The market is weak. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$8.50, No. 2 at \$7 to \$7.50, clover mixed \$6 to \$6.50, and clover \$5.50 to \$6 per ton on tack.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-An encouraging amount of business has been done and prices hold firm. The recent decline in lead pipe is not Mkely to be continued as lead has made a turn upwards. The latest Liverpool advices report the market as generally firm and steady, the only change to note being, a drop of \$12.50 in ingot tin, which is quoted at \$830 per ton. Last year the output of pig iron in Canada reached 468,003 gross tons, against 270,942 tons in 1904, an increase of 197,061 tons, or over 72 per cent. The production in 1905 was much the largest in the history of the Dominion and exceeded that of 1902, the year of next largest production, by 148,446 tons, or over 46 per cent.

LEATHER AND HIDES .- The local market is steady and moderately active for leather, buyers showing more interest as the season advances. A report made to Ottawa says there

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

Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	value	of one	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Mar. 1.
a magnation of the second s		8	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid.
Bell Telephone	1,475,000	7,916,580 1,475,000 98,020,000 15,000,000	135,607 265,000 4,928,122	25.53 84.75	100 100 100 100	157.00 169.00	2* 5 8 1% *&t	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. July. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	158 157 169‡ 169xd
Detroit Electric St		$12,500,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 15,000,000 \\ 20,000,000 \\ 6,000,000 \\ 5,000,000 \\ 1,940,000 \\ 1$		·····	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	98.12 120.00 78.00 30.75 81.50	1° 4 8	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Jan. July. Jan.Apl.July.Oct. April Oct.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 99\frac{1}{8} & 99\frac{1}{8} \\ 122\frac{1}{8} & 120 \\ 80 & 78 \\ 31\frac{1}{2} & 50\frac{3}{8} \\ 81\frac{1}{8} & 80 \\ \hline 106 & 105 \end{array}$
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic do pfd Halifax Tramway Ce Hamilton Electric Street, common pfd.	10,000,000 1,850,000 1,790,000 2,780,000	12,000,000 10,000,000 1,350,000 1,700,000 <b>2,278,000</b>	······································	•••••	100 100 100 100 100	101.00	1¼° 2¼	Jan. Apl. July, Oct . Jan. July.	106 162
intercolonial Coal Co do pfd Laurentide Pulp Warconi Wireless Tel	219 000 1,600,000 5,000,000	500,000 219,700 1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100 100 106 5	90.00 98.00	7 4  8	Jan. Feb. Maz.	100 90 98
Montreal Cotton Co		3,000,000 17,000,000 7,000,000	698,927	18.31	100 100 50	$127.00 \\ 92.75 \\ 136.31$	1*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Feb.MayAug.Nov. Feb.MayAug.Nov.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 130 & 127 \\ 93\frac{1}{6} & 92\frac{3}{7} \\ 272\frac{7}{8} & 272\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$
Montreal Telegraph	1,467,681 8,090,615 4,120,700 1,080	2,000,000 1,467,681 3,090,625 5,000,000 1,030,000	••••••	·····	40 25 50 100	66.60 112.50 164.50 118.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co do pfd Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co St. John Street Ry Toledo Ry. & Light Co	<b>3,000,000</b> <b>3,132,000</b> 707,860	1,250,000 2,000,000 3,132,000 707,860 12,000,000	23,101	7.93	100 100 100 100 100	250.00 126 00 82 00 	83 <u>5</u> 8 8 8	Mar Jun. Sep.Dec. Mar Jun. Sept.Dec. May Nov. Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 128 & 126 \\ 84 & 82 \\ 115 \\ 85 & 34 \end{array}$
Toronto_Street 7.y. Twin City Rapid Transit do. pfd Vindsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. St. Ry Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per	. 16,511,090 . 3,000,000 . 600,000 . 4,000 000	6,600,000 16,511,000 3,000,000 600,000 4,000,000 Annual	1,454,130 2,16 <b>3,50</b> 7	8.10 14.41	100 100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{c} 123 & 62 \\ 11 & .25 \\ 100.00 \\ 178.00 \end{array}$	1¼* 1¼* 1%* 8	Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. May Nov. Apl. July, Oct. Jan.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 24 & 123 \\ 118 & 117 \\ 110 & 100 \\ 200 & 178 \end{array}$

is a big shoutage in the British leather market, and a better opportunity for increasing the exports of Canadian hides to Great Brita'n never existed. Leather to the value of \$8,500,-000 was imported last year, of which only \$90,000 worth came from Canada.

LIVE STOCK .- English cables came about 1/4c lower. Locally choice cattle were scarce and sold at 5c to  $5\frac{1}{4}c$ ; fine stock brought 41/2c to 43/4c. Calves \$3 to \$6 each and extra large \$7 to \$9. Sheep 41/2c and lambs 6c. Live hogs in fair supply with business at  $7\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $7\frac{5}{5}c$  for selects, and mixed at 7% c to 7% c off cars. Exports of live stock from the ports of St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me., were 2.073 cattle and 955 sheep during the week ending February 24, as against 2.046 cattle and 127 sheep the previous week.

MILLFEED.-Manitoba bran \$19 to \$19.50 per ton, and shorts \$20 to \$20.50, in bags. Ontario about the same price.

OILS, PAINTS, ETC .- A fair number of orders are in for spring shipment and business promises well. Linseed oil is steady at former prices. Turpentine is dear and quoted at 95c by the single barrel. Leads are fairly steady and a good output is expected owing to the activity in the building trade.

POTATOES AND TURNIPS .- Potatoes are steady and in good demand at 55c to 60c per 90 lbs. on track, and broken lots at 85c to 70c in store: choice selected in few bag lots 75c. Quebec turnips 50c per bag.

PROVISIONS .- Steady, and business fair. Fresh abattoir hogs fine, \$10.00 and country dressed \$8.50 to \$9.50. Hams, extra large, 25 lbs. and upwards 121/2c; large 18 to 25 lbs., 13c; medium 12 to 18 lbs., 131/2c; extra small size, 8 to 12 rolled 14c to Viltshire, 50 lb. lbs., 14c; hams with bone out, 141/ac. Bacon: Long clear 111/2c, Wiltshire, sides. 14c; spiced roll boneless 111/2c; English breakfast boneless 15c; Windsor backs, 131/2c.-Barrel Pork: Canada short cut backs, family, \$21 per bbl., heavy Canada

shont cut clear \$20; clear fat backs \$21.50 per bbl.-Lard: In 20 lb. wooden pails, choice refined lard, compound, 7¼c per pound; extra pure, 11c; finest kettle 11¾c. — Sausages: Packed in baskets of 25 or 50 lbs. each; port links, 7 to 8c per lb.; smoked Saveloy links and Frankfurts 8c: Oxford links, farmers' sausages, and 1-1b. packages, Cambridge sausage, 8c; bologna sausage and smoked Brunswicks, 6c; pork sausage meat, in 20-1b. pails, 8c.-Beef: Extra plate beef, per half bbl. of 100 lbs., \$6.25; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$12; per tierce of 300 lbs., \$18.

ROLLED OATS .--- The market is quiet, with business bags of 90 lbs. at \$2 to \$2.10.

SEED.-Prices are \$6.25 to \$7 bush. of 60 lbs., f.o.b., country points, for red clover, and \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, timothy being now \$2.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. There is very little doing in flax seed, prices being \$1.20 per bush., Montreal.

TURPENTI'TE.-Market has kept firm at 92c per gallon for 2 to 4 bbl. lots; 93c a gallon for pure spirits in barrell lot", 5-gal. lots being \$1, can extra.

WINES AND SPIRITS .- The market is quiet and there is no change in our quotations for genuine goods, which are as follows:-English ale, per doz. quarts. \$2 to \$2.50; pints \$1.60 to \$1.65; Dublin stout about same figures; Canadian Club whiskey, quart cases, \$8.50 to \$9.00; white wheat \$7 to \$7.75; Corby's \$7.75 to \$8; ordinary Canada Rye, gall., \$2.20 to \$2.50; Niagara (native wine), qt. cases \$4.85, gals. \$1.25; French Clarets (St. J.) \$2.25 to \$2.75; Sherry (Lion) Amontillado, \$3.50 to \$4; Brandy, Otard, gal., \$4; Scotch whiskey (blends), Kilmarnock, cases, \$8.75 to \$10; Bullock Lade. Ext. E.S.G.L. \$10.25 to \$10.30; Irish whiskey (straight) Power's \$10.25 to \$10.50; J'ameson's \$9.50 to 11; Belfast ginger ale, doz., \$1.30 to \$1.40; imported soda water \$1.30 to \$1.40; Apollinaris, 50 qts. \$7 to \$7.50; domestic ales 85c to \$1.50; Lager 80c to \$1.40.

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ch Logwood p Logwood Logwood . Chip Logwood . Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambier ...... Madder ...... Tin Crystals

# FISH--

Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings, Labrador Herrings, Mackerel, No. 2, b Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, large No. 2 Mackerel, No. 2, on Green Cod, No. 1 . Green Cod, large No. 2 ..... Earge dry Gaspe p Balmon, bris. Lab. 1 Salmon, haif bris. Salmon, Britsh Colu Boneless Fish ..... Skinless Cod, case . Loch Fyne Herrings,

## FLOUR-

Ogilvie's Glenora Pat Manitoba Patents ..... Sitrong Bakers ...... Winter Wheat Paten Straight Baller ..... Skraight bags ...... Skaled Oats ...... Rolled Oats ..... Cornmeal, bag ... Bran, in bags ... Shorts, in bags ... Mouillie .....

FARM PRODUCT Butter-

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT		WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	Club	Name of Article. Wholesale.
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi 0 30 0 3 Aloes, Cape 0 16 0 18	5	FARM PRODUCTSCON Sundries-
Alum         1 40 1 7           Boraz, xtls         0 04 0 00           Bronn. Potans         0 35 0 42           Camphor, Ref. Rings         0 95 1 11           Qamphor, Ref. oz. ck         1 00 1 10	e Opecial	Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs 0 65 0 75 Honey, White Clover, comb 0 12 0 13 Honey, extracted
Campoor, Ref. oz. ck         0 95         1 10           Oampbor, Ref. oz. ck         1 00 <th1 00<="" th=""> <th1 00<="" th=""></th1></th1>	Cigars	Beans-
Cocaine Hyd.         os.         4 50 5 00           Copperas, per 100 lbs.         0 75 0 80         0 75 0 80           Cream Tartar         0 22 0 26         0 20 10	JUST A LITTLE LARGER,	Prime
Epson         Salts         1 25         1 75           Glycerine         0 15         0 18         0 15         0 40           Gum Arabic per Ib.         0 15         0 40         0 15         0 40	AND A LITTLE DEARER THAN	GROCERIES-
Gum Trag         0 50 1 00           imsect Powder Ib.         0 25 0 40           Insect Powder per keg, Ib.         0 22 0 30	Tuekott'a	Sugara-
Menthol, lb.         3 50 4 50           Morphia         1 60 1 65           Oil Peppermint lb.         4 00 5 00           Image: Comparison of the perminent laboratory of the permi	Marguonita Giana	Standard Granulated, barrels
Oil Leinon         1 00 1 10           Opium         4 00 4 50           Phosporus         0 08 0 10           Oxalic Acid         0 07 0 10	THE SALES OF WILLOW	Powdered, in boxes 4 66 Powdered, in boxes 4 20
Utable Acid         0 07 0 10           Potash Bichromate         0 10 0 12           Potash Iodide         4 25 4 75           Quinine         0 26 0 32	Exceed "A Million 7a Month "	Branded Yellows 4 65 Molassee (Bebadas)
Strychnine         0 20 0 32           Strychnine         0 70 0 80           Tartaric Acid         0 28 0 30		Molasses (Barbadees) old
L4corice Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb.		0 09 0 10
boxes2 00Acme Licorice Pellets, cans	Established Half a Century.	Raising- Sultanas
HEAVY CHEMICALS-	INTH PIDDNED & CONC	Layers, Lovdon 0 054 0 074 Con, Cluster 2 50 3 00
Bleaching Powder         1 50 2 50           Blue Vitriol         0 051 0 07           Brimstone         2 00 2 50           Caustic         2 05 50	JOHN GARDNER & SONS,	Boyal Buckingham
Caustic Soda         2 25         2 50           Goda Atab         1 50         2 50           Soda Bicarb         1 75         2 25           Bal Soda         0 90         0 90	inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the	Currants, Provincials
Sal.         Soda         0 80 0 90           dal.         Soda         Concentrated         1 50 2 00           DYESTUFFS—	'Simplex' Silent Sausage Machine	0 051 0 00 Prupes Celifornia 0 064
Archil. con	-And-	U         Prunes, French         0 071 0 10           Figs, in bags         0 044 0 06           Figs, new layers         0 00 0 00
Ex.         Logwood         1         75         2         50           Isdigo (Bengal)         1         75         1         70         1         75		Rice-
Ladigo         Madras         0         70         1         00           vafinutier         0         06         0         07         1         00         0         10         00         0         10         00         0         12         00         0         01         00         0         12         30         47         50 <t< td=""><td>SON</td><td>C. C. 285 296 Standard B 295 306 Patna, per 100 lbs. 380 4 50</td></t<>	SON	C. C. 285 296 Standard B 295 306 Patna, per 100 lbs. 380 4 50
Tin Crystals         42 50 47 50           FISH-         0 25 0 30		Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs. 3 50 3 75 Carolina, Java 5 75
Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings	TREY	Pearl Barley, per lb. 200 2 25 Tanices Bearl Barley, per lb. 008
Mackavel No. 9 and ball to 2 00		Corn, 2 lb. tins. 0 821 0 85 Peas, 2 lb. tins 0 824 0 85 Salmon, 4 does care 0 85
Green Cod, large 4 00 0 00 Solution Solution So		Tomatoes, per dozen         1 00 1 82           Tomatoes, per dozen         0 924 0 95           String Beans         0 85
Galmon, bris. Lab. No. 1         0 00         0 00           Balmon, half bris.         13 00           Balmon, Britze.         7 50		HARDWARE_
Salmon, British Columbia, bris. 12 50 Salmon, British Columbia, half bris 7 00 Boneless Fish		Antimony
Skinless Cod, case         0 00 0 06           Skinless Cod, case         6 25           Loch Fyne Herrings, keg         1 00	PIE MEAT CUTTER	Tin, Stora, per lb
FLOUR- Scilvie's Royal Household		Cut Nail Schedule
Vglvie's Glenora Patents	by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam	40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails
traight Roller	Power-These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent	Ceil Chain—No. 6
x tras. 1 50 1 70 colled Oats 2 00 2 10	Sausage Machine in existence. The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat	1/6.         inch         0.00         0.064           5-16.         inch         0.00         0.056
ran, in bags	Cutter. WITH ENGINE COMBINED.	7-10 inch
FARM PRODUCTS-	Manufacturers of Every Description of	0 00 3 20 0 00 3 10
Butter-	Pork Butchers' Machinery	% and 1 inch 0 00 2 95 Galvanized Staples-
winships Dairy 0 22 0 23 0 20 0 21 0 20 0 21	On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.	100 lb. box, 1½ to 1%
esh Rolls	Registered Telegraphic Address	Galvanized Iren-
Dest Western, colored	"SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM." Illustrated Price List & Full Particu-	Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 4 10 4 55 Comet, do., 28 gauge
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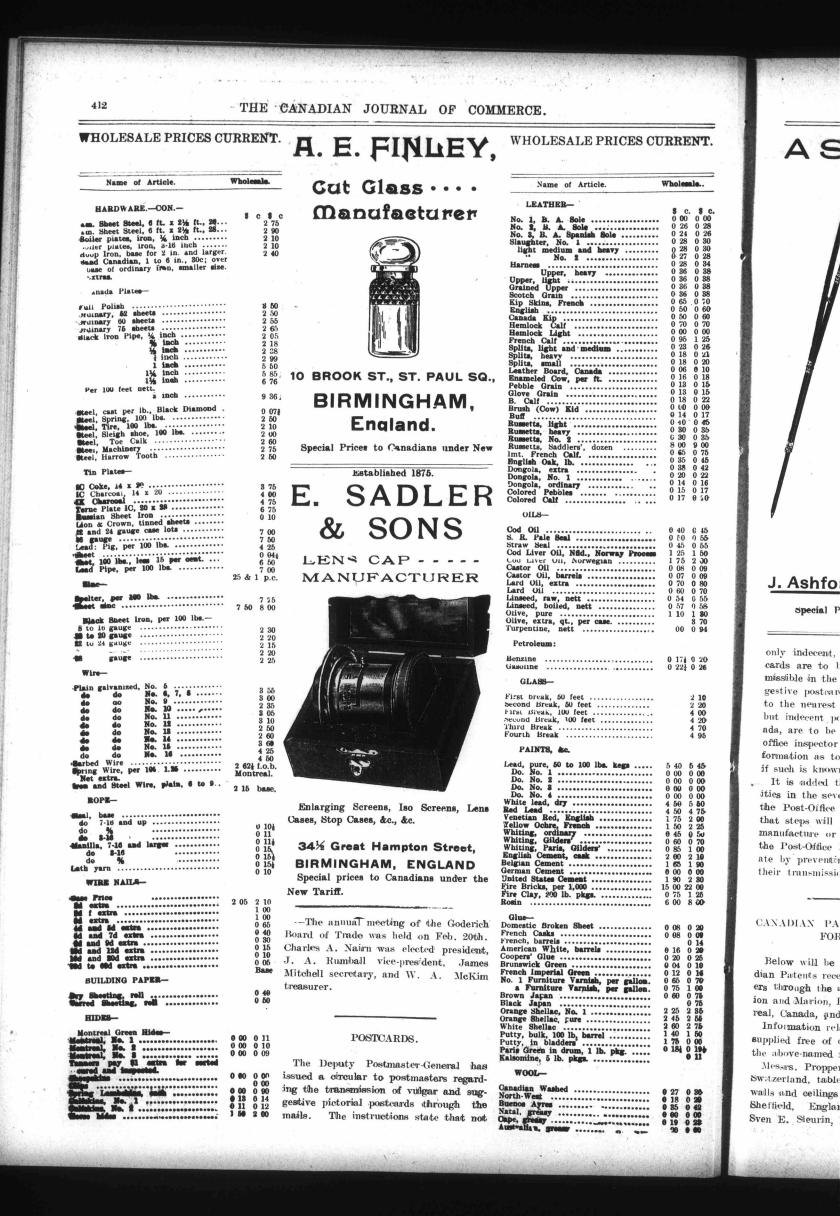
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there is h are as ; pints figures; **\$9.00;** ry Cane), qt. co \$2.75; d, gal., to \$10; whiskey to 11; a water omestig

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missible in the mails. Vulgar and suggestive postcards are to be forwarded to the nearest branch dead letter office, but indecent postcards, posted in Canada, are to be forwarded to the postoffice inspector for the district, with information as to the name of the sender if such is known to the post-office.

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It is added that the criminal authorities in the several provinces have given the Post-Office Department assurances that steps will be taken to prevent the manufacture or sale of such cards' and the Post-Office Department will co-operate by preventing, as far as possible, their transmission in the mails.

#### CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS.

Below will be found a list of Canadian Patents recently granted to foreigners through the agen y of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Messars. Propper and Bachschmid, Biel, Switzerland, tablets for covering floors, walls and ceilings; Frank W. Mellowes, Sheffield, England, glazing devices; Sven E. Sieurin, Hoganas, Sweden, re-

Zealand, spring hand trucks; Maximilian Leisel, Cologne-on-the - Rhine, Germany, soldering paste and process for producing same; Oscar H. U. Brunler, Leipzig-Gohlis, Germany, apparatus for advertisement and heating purposes; Richard H. Carroll, Petone, New Zealand, pipe wrenches and shafting spanners.

#### A LIFE INSURANCE PROTEST.

The following resolution was presented and adopted by the field force of the Provident Department, Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, at their Fourth Annual Re-union, he'd February 16, 1906, in New York City. Whereas: We, the field representatives of the Provident Department of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, assembled at this our fourth annual reunion realizing the injury and loss to the public at large, occasioned by the groundless and unfounded statements and rumours indiscriminately published in the public press, and the effect such statements are having in the way of causing many policyholders, through a misunderstanding of the true conditions existing in the life insurance business. to forfet ther insurance, and thus lose the protection which it affords them, and Whereas: Such statements affect di-

have brought to our own personal knowledge the loss of insurance protection where it is most needed, and also a loss to ourselves and our co-workers through such injury to our business, and

Whereas: We know the great good and benefit done by life insurance, and that the life insurance companies are absolutely solvent and able to meet in full ail their obligations, be it therefore

Resolved: That we, realizing personally the vast amount of good our company, the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, has done in the payment of over sixty-four million dollars to its policyholders and their beneficiaries, in the period of twenty-five years, feel it our duty, as its field representatives who come in close touch with the insured public, to protest against the indiscriminate publication of articles reflecting upon the life insurance business, and therefore be it

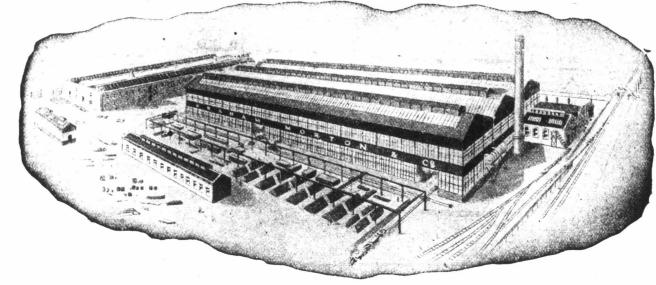
Resolved: That we do protest, and appoint a committee to place before the press this resolution for publication, asking equal prom ne ce accorded other articles on life insurance, to the end that we may do our share toward that restoration of public confidence and the prevent on of the great public calamity which would fall upon the country through a further injury to business that has done more good and brought greater benefits to the public than any other one institution. anne ann e da ta Mar a rage a inter son Territation



CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, MAURICE GRAHAM, M. Inst, Mech. E.; Assoc, M. Inst. C.E.; M. Inst, Mining E.

Graham, Morton & Co., Ltd. ——Engineers & Contractors,——

WORKS and HEAD OFFICE, 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.

#### OIL SEEDS.

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An idea of the importance of the ollseed industry in India may be had from the statement, made on the authority of a government publication, that in Brit'sh India upward of 10,000,000 acres are annually devoted to the cultivation of four varieties of oil seeds alone, viz., flaxseed, sesamum, rape and mustard seed. During the crop year 1924-05 the area of "pure" flaxseed harvested was officially

given at 3.635.507 acres: of sesamum at 4,211,541 acres, and of rape and mustard s ed at 3.625,867 acres. In addition, there were 647.000 acres of flaxseed, 600, 0.0 acres of sesamum, and 2.500,000 acres of rule and mustard se d harvested which had been sown "mixed" with other crops and the product thereof used chiefly for local consumption.

sesamum, rape and mustard seed. During the crop year 1994-05 the area of ceeding that of any other country, that "pure" flaxseed harvested was officially is the supply in large measure of the off

markets of Europe. Hence the solicitude with which the Indian seed crop is watched by the oil trade of the entire wor'd. If the seed crops are large, the oil supply is expected to be plentiful: if the crops are small, the seed and oil markets are quick to show nervousness. During the present season an example of this influence of seed prospects in India on the seed markets of Europe and Amer ca has been seen. Our own seed markets have been influenced of late almost



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wholly by the foreign crop outlook. A jartial report upon the acreage of flaxseed, rape and mustard seed for the present season (1905-6) has recently been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India. This report is stated to cover 59.9 per cent. of the entire area ordinarily sown to flaxseed in Br.tish India and 41.5 per cent. of the entire area ordinarly sown The total area to rape and mustard. under flaxseed thus partially reported upon is estimated as falling short by 18 per cent. from the figures computed for the same provinces at a corresponding date last year. The total area under rape and mustard, on the other hand, marks an increase over last year on the territory reported upon of 39.5 per cent. For Bengal, the principal producing province of British India for both flaxseed and rape and mustard, estimates of acreage are not yet given. For the United Provinces, though figures on area are not yet available, it is estimated that they

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are l'kely to fall short of the normal-by 10 per cent. for rape seed and 15 per cent. for flaxseed. The area under flaxseed in the Central Provinces and Berar is now put at 888.000 acres, again t 934.-000 last year; in Bombay and Sind, on mecomplete returns, at 107.000 acres, as compared with 448,264 acres harvested a year ago. Hyderahad reports 584.000 acres under flaxseed, as compared with 776.000 acres last season. The provin es named above include all the flaxseedproducing provinces of the dependency.

The significance of these figures is that India will not be likely to furnish its full quota of flaxsced to Europe during the present crop year. During January the London imports were but 36.777 quarters, against 52,584 quarters in January, 1905. The quantity afloat at last mail advices was 170.000 quarters, as against 528.000 quarters in 1905 and 288,000 in 1904. Under such circumstances the recent high prices of seed in European markets are not surprising.

#### INSURANCE DECISIONS.

A fire insurance policy contained a condition that "if any change other than by the death of an insured takes place in the interest, title, or possession of the subject of insurance (except change of occupants without increase of hazard), whether by legal process or judgment, or by voluntary act of the insured, or otherwise. . . the entire policy shall be void." In a suit upon such policy to recover for a loss by fire, it appeared that the paintiffs, who were sole owners of the insured dwelling house and premises, had, after the issuance of the policy, executed a written agreement to sell and convy the pro ery n tee to their tenant, who was in jose sion, upon the payment of the stipulated price (a portion of which was then paid), and it was held that such acts caused a change in interest, title, and possession



of the subject of insurance sufficient to avoid the policy. Grunauer et al. v. Westehester Fire Ins. Co.,  $62 \Lambda$ , (N,J.) 418.

In the abse ce of a condition or agreement imposing on insured the duty of keeping his books of account in an iron safe, or to preserve them in some other safe place, requested instructions, in an action on the policy, imposing such duty on insured were improper. Beavers v. Security Mut. Ins. Co., 90 S. W. (Ark.) 13.

Where a policy contained no stipula tion exempting the insurer from liability in case of loss through the negligence of the insured, it was error, in an action thereon, to charge that, if the loss occurred, "either through the negligence of the insured or was the result of his own wrong," the owner would not be liable. Beavers v. Security Mut. Ins. Co., 90 So. (Ark.) 13.

Where a fire policy only provided that the company should not be liable beyond three-fourths of the actual eash value of personal property at the time any loss or damage occurred, the removal of a part of the goods insuged from the building before the fire, outside of the usual course of business, was not such a fraud on the insurer as discharged it from liability on the policy? Beavers v. Security Mut. Ins. Co., 90 S.W. (Ark.) 13.

Money expended by an ädministrator for insuring the property of the estate under contract made after the death of the decendent is not properly a claim against the estate, but is an item of expense incident to preserving the property during the course of administration which is entitled to payment prior to the payment of the debts of the estate, and its allowance as a debt cannot be prejudicial to the estate. Enscoe v. Fletcher, 82 P. (Cal. App.) 1075.

Where an accident policy by its ex-

press terms relieved the insurer of liability for injury caused by the "volumtary or involuntary inhalation of any gas or any anaes hetic." or "resulting from any **joison** or infection a cidentally or otherwise taken, administered, absorbed, or inhaled." there could be no recovery where the insured died from the effects of gas inhaled by him while in a hotel, whether the accident occurred because of his mistake or the neglect of some other person. Porter v. Preferred Accident Ins. Co., 95 N.Y.S. 682.

On the death of an insured in an accident policy an attorney for the beneficiary requested the insurer to furnish blanks for proof of death. The insurer forwarded the blanks with the distinct understanding that no rights would be waived. The attorney, before requesting the blanks, had informed insurer that insured had committed suicide. Subsequently the insurer, on request, forwarded a copy of the application and insured's by-laws, etc. The beneficiary at considerable expense furnished proof of death. Held, that the insurer d'd not waive the stipulation exempting it from Nability on the suicide of the insured. Turtle v. lowa State Travelling Men's Ass'n, 104 N.W. (Iowa) 1131.

An accident insurance association, organized under the laws of lowa, with t principal place of business there, employed no agents, but relied on the good offices of its members. A member induced a resident in Missouri to apply for membership. The member mailed the application, with the membership fee, at a pest office in that State to the association in Iowa. A certificate of membership was issued and mailed to applicant in M'ssouri. There was nothing to indicate that the certificate was to be de-, livered through the member. The bylaws of the association provided that no person should be considered as a member until the directors had accepted the ap-

plication and a certificate had been issued. Held, that though the member might have been in a sense the agent of the association, within Rev. St. Mo. 1889, 5915, providing that one who shall receive money from others to be transmitted to an insurance association for a policy shall be its agent, the association had implied authority to use the mails in delivering the certificate to the applicant, and the certificate was issued to him when executed and mailed, making it an lowa contract, so as to relieve the association from liability in case of the suicide of the applicant, notwithstanding Rev. St. Mo. 1889, 5855, which declares that suicide of the insured shall be no defense in an action on life policies. Turtle v. Iowa State Travelling Men's Ass'n, 104 N.W. (lowa) 4131.

#### CHEAP MOTIVE POWER.

Gas engines are now formidable rivals to steam motors. In England cheap gas produced by the Mond process is being used in engines of 3,000 horse power. Their bold dimensions, says the Winnipeg Free Press, are exciting world-wide interest; their success may well open a new chapter in the production of motive power. In the early days of gas motors they used costly illuminating gas, and so much of it, that powers beyond ten horse were out of the question. At that time the charges of gas and air were ignited in the cylinder at ordinary atmospheric pressure. In 1862, De Rochas recommended that charges be compressed before ignition, and this is now the universal rule. Its advantages are many; a comparatively small cylinder suffices, there is greater certainty and rapidity of explosion; gas may be of poor quality. Most telling of all is the economy of gas, for whatever the initial pressure of a

charge may be is on explosion, so with trebled for length repaying 4 with a handson compression and cord for efficiency engine, yielding 1 in motive power its fuel. Its gas ciency of 71 per

#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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charge may be it is, let us say, trebled on explosion, so that the piston begins with trebled force in a play of trebled length repaying the work of compression with a handsome profit. Thanks to compression and capital design, the record for efficiency is held by a Deutz gas engine, yielding no less than 29 per cent. in motive power of the energy value of its fuel. Its gas generator had an efficiency of 71 per cent., a rather low fig-

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quality. v of gas, e of **a**  ure, as brown coal of poor quality was used during the test: the net return of the combined outfit was a trifle more than 20 per cent., quite double the dividend received from a steam plant of the best type.

Still better results from gas motors are in prospect. thanks to the principle introduced by Herr Diesel in his oil engine. He saw that compression beyond a moderate figure so heated the charge

in a gas cylinder that explosion took place too soon, deranging the mechanism and wasting power. And yet in compression beyond moderate bounds there lay decided gain. This he seized by saying, evil be thou my good. In his working cylinder he compresses air by itself to a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch, thus heating it intensely; then, and then only, he injects a spray of oil which instantly unites with the

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an hour. Suppose 600 horse power to be the surplus after all the claims of the blast furnace for heat and power have been met. This net surplus last year could have generated in North America no less than 1,643.000 horse power for every minute of the twelve months, as the production of pig iron was 25,000,-000 tons. The estimated might of Niagara itself, 2.800,000 horse power, is not twice that ready to be harnessed at the blast furnaces of the United States and Canada.

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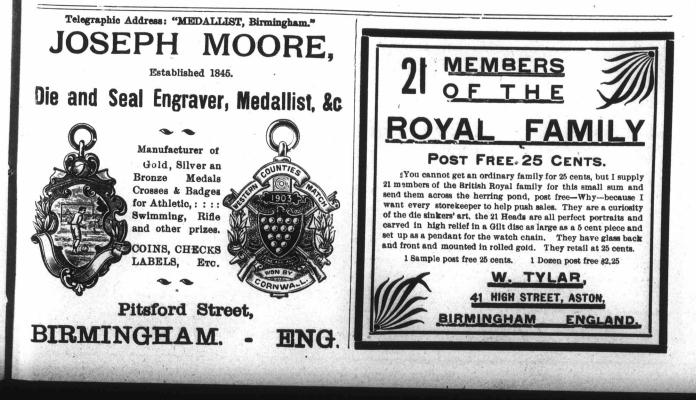
Clearly the iron masters of this continent have mines at their furnaces as

and Menominie. It is likely that we shall soon see Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, and other centres of iron manufacture, earning huge incomes by generating electricity from blast furnace gases, for the operation of railroads, for transmission to factories and mills, the lighting of houses and streets. In some districts power thus furnished may prove cheaper than if derived from water-falls, unless these are abundant, easily utilized, and comparatively near at hand. Indeed, the electricity thus created may be so profitable as to make it worth while to conduct iron-making in or near well as in the veins of Newfoundland New York, Pheladelph'a and Boston,

rent, joined as it is to vast markets for iron and steel.

#### THE U.S. PURE FOOD BILL.

The Heyburn Pure Food Bill, as amended in the U.S. Senate, was passed by that body by the surprisingly large vote. To those who have a rooted distrust of the Senate this may raise a suspicion that the measure is not likely to be so effective as has been expected in suppressing interstate traffic in adulterated, misbranded and fraudulent ar-



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ticles of food, drink and medicine. Such a suspicion would probably be unjust. though the measure is much less stringent in some of its provisions than when it was first framed. It is not very specific in the matter of the use of preservatives and color ng substances. The termer are not prohibited or directly regulated except so far as they may be included under "any added poisonous or other ingredient which may render such article injurious to human health." Any such ingredient is prohibited as an adulterant. Coloring matter which is not poisonous or injurious to health is not treated as an adulterant, but any article is to be "deemed to be misbranded" "if it be mixed, colored, powdered or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product sold or offered for sale shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser or user thereof."

An artificial color must in any case deceive or tend to deceive, whether it conceals damage or inferiority or not. Its purpose is to deceive and the presumption is that it is intended to conceal inferior quality or disguise the real article. If the uncolored article is not

interior there is no reason for coloring it except to cater to prejudice, which it would be better to cure by letting people get used to genuine articles, without d'sguise. It is difficult in many cases, that of oleo-margarine, for instance, to prevent the fraudulent sale of one artic'e for another if it may be colored or stained to simulate the other. It does not simply conceal inferior quality of the article itself, but makes one article appear to be another. There is not much to be said in favour of artificially coloring any article of food.

Sufficient provision seems to be made for the labelling or branding of mixed and compounded articles to show what they consist of. On the whole the Bill appears to be in as satisfactory a shape as was to be expected, and its passage will at least be a substantial gain and will do no harm to any legitimate and honest business. It does not heed the objection of the Manufacturers' Association to having the test of adulteration and misbranding made by the chemist of the U.S. Agricultural Department. The purpose of a chemical test should be to ascertain what an article is composed of and to show the proportion of its ticles of food, drink and medicine.

several ingredients. The facts will show whether it is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the law. Any competent chemist can determine that, the only question being whether he is a competent authority to determine any ingredient as used is injurious to health. That is not a chemical question and the chemist would not decide it except prima facie.

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Another objection to former bills is removed by giving a dealer immunity from prosecution if he "can establish guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer" from whom he purchases that the article he sells was not adulterated or misbranded but the guaranty must contain the name and address of the "party or parties" from whom it was bought. This would direct the prosecution to the right persons. The passage of this bill by the U.S. Senate can only be regarded as a long delayed triumph of public opinion and the House will hardly fail to pass it in the same or a better form. If it becomes a law, as it should without unnecessary delay, it will be a long step toward putting an end to fraudulent dealing in ar-



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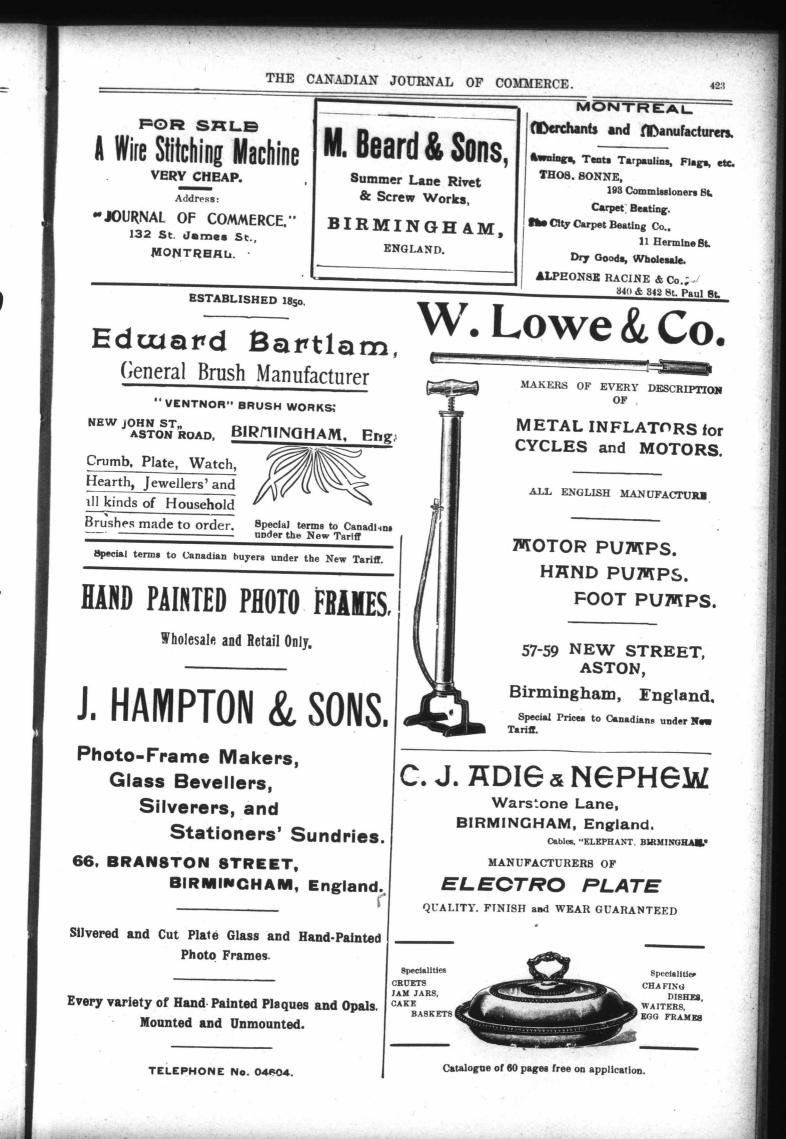
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