

THE CHARTERED BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

 Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

 CAPITAL (all paid up)
 \$14,400,000.00

 REST
 11,000,000.00

 UNDIVIDED PROFITS...
 159,831.84
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.... 159,831.84

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President.

President. E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Gir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq., James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay. / E. S. CLOUSTON, — General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superin-tendent of Branches. H. V. Meredith. Assistant General Manager and

H. V. Meyedith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal.
 C. Sweeny, Supt. Branches, Brit. Columbia.

W. E. Stavert, Supt. Branches, Maritime Prove.
 F. J. Hunter, Inspector, N.W. and B.C. Branches.

E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches. D. R. Clarke, Ins. Maritime Prov. & Nild. Briches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

E. P. Winslow, Inspector Oniano Anamara p. R. Clarke, Ins. Maritume Prov. & Nid. Br'ches. BRANCHES IN CANADA: Alliston, Ont. Aurora, Ont. Bellevile, Ont. Bowmanvile, O. Collingwood, O. Cont. Bk. Br. Brantford, Ont. Collingwood, O. Cont. Bk. Br. Cornwall, Ont. Fenelon Falls, Ocoderich, Ont. Hamilton, Coderich, Ont. Bellevile, Ont. Contak. Br. Contak. Br. Cont. Bk. Br. Cont. Br. Cont. Bk. Br. Cont. Bk.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London, Bank of Montreal, 46, 47, Thread-/ needle St., E.C., F. W. Taylor, Man.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agents, 31 Pine Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane, Wash.-Bank of Montreal.

IN MEXICO. Mexico, D. F. T. S. C. Saunders, Man.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London-The Bank of England. London-The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. Lon-don-The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd. London-The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-The National City Bank; The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; National Bank of Com-merce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' Na-tional Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo-The Marine Natl. Bk. Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank; The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.

	c of British
North	America
	SHED 1836.
	Royal Charter in 1840.
Capital Paid-up	\$4,866,666.66
	2,238,666.66
Head Office, 5 Graced	hurch St., London, E.C.
A. G. Wallis,	W. S. Goldby,
Secretar	Manager.
COURT OF	DIRECTORS:
J. H. Brodie, J. S. Cater	H. J. B. Kendall,
R. H. Glyn,	F. Lubbock,
E. A. Hoare,	C. W. Tomkinson,
	George D. Waterman.
	ie Campbell, /
	St. James St., Montreal.
H. STIKEMAN,	General Manager.
J. ELMSLY, Su	ot. of Branches
J. ANDERSO	ON, Inspector.
A. E. ELLIS, Mana	ger Montreal Branch.
BRANCHES	IN CANADA:
Alexander, Man.	London, Ont.
Ashcroft, B.C.	London, " Market Sq.
Battleford, Sask.	Longueuil, P.Q.
Belmont, Man./	Midland, Ont.
Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q.
Brandon, Man.	" St. Catherine St P.Q.
Brantford, Ont.	North Battleford, Sask.
Calgary, Alta.	North Vancouver, B.C. /
Campbellford, Ont.	Oak River, Man.
Larringford, Man. Davidson, Sask.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dawson, Yukon Dist.	Quebec, P.Q.
Duck Lake, Sask.	Reston, Man.
Duncans, B.C.	Rossland, B.C.
Estevan, Sask,	Rosthern, Sask.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	St. John, N.B. St. John–Union St.
Fredericton, N.B.	Toronto, Ont.
Greenwood, B C	Toronto
Halifax. N.S.	Kin & Dafferin Sts .
Hamilton, Ont	Toronto Jct., Ont.
Hamilton—Barton St. Hamilton—Victoria Av.	Trail, B.C.
Hamilton-Victoria Av.	Vancouver, B.C.
Hedley, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Kalso, B.C.	Weston, Ont.
Kingston, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Levis, P.Q.	Yorkton, Sask.
NEW VODK (59 Well	CONTRACT TO THE STATE

NEW YORK (52 Wall St.)-H. M. J. McMichael and W T. Ohver, Agents.

and W T. Ohver, Agents. SAN FRANCISCO (120 Sansome St.) - J. C. Welsh and A. S. Ireland, 'Agents Chicago-Merchants Loan and Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn and Co. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank.

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Alton,	Grimsby,	Orangeville,
Ancaster,	Hagersville,	Owen Sound,
Atwood,	Hamilton-	Palmerston,
Beamsville,	Barton St. Br.	Port Elgin,
Berlin,	Deering Br.	Port Rowan,
Blyth,	East End Br.	Princeton,
Brantford,	West End Br.	Ripley,
Do, East-End	Jarvis,	Simcoe,
Branch.	Listowel,	Southampton,
	Lucknow,	Teeswater,
Chesley,	Mulland,	Toronto,
Delhi,	Milton,	Teronto-
Dundalk,	Milverton,	College & Ossingt
Dundas,	Mitchell,	Queen & Spadina,
Dunnville,	Moorefield,	Yonge & Gould.
Ethel,	Neustadt,	Toronto Junc.
Fordwich,	New Hamburg,	Wingham,
Georgetown,	Niagara Falls,	Wroxeter.
Gorrie,	Nugara Falls, S.	
MANITOBA,	ALBERTA, & S.	SKATCHEWAN.
Abernethy, Sask.	Hamiota, Man.	Nanton, Alta.
Battleford, Sask.	Holmfield, Man.	Pilot Mound, Man
Bradwardine, Ma	Indian H'd, Sask.	Roland, Man.
Brandon, Man.	Kenton, Man.	Saskatoon, S'k.
Carberry, Man.	Killarney, Man.	Snowflake, Man
Carievale, Sask,	La Riviere, Man	Stonewall, Man
Brandon, Man.	Manitou, Man.	Swan Lake, Man.
Carman, Man.	Mather, Man.	Warman, Sask.,
Caron, Sask.	Melfort, Sask.	Winkler, Man.
Edmonton, Alta.	Miami, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.
Elm Creek, Man.	Minnedosa, Man.	Winnipeg-
Francis, Sask.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Grain Exchange
ladstone, Man.	Morden, Man.	
	Mortlach, Sask.	
	TISH COLUMBI.	Α.
Fernie, Kamloo	ps. Salmon Arm,	Vancouver, &

Fernie, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br. Correspondents in Great Britain:—The National Provincial Bank of England, I.d. Correspondents in United States:—New York, Hanover National Bank: Fourth National Bank —Boston International Trust Co.—Buffalo, Marine Vational Bank.—Chicago, Continental Mational Rank:—First National Bank.—Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.—Chicago, Continental Mational Rank:—Strist National Bank.—Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.—Chicago, Continental Mational Rank.—St. Louis, Third National Bank.—San Prancisco, Crocker-Woolworth National Bank.— Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark.

he MOLSO	NS BANK
	of Parliament, 1855.
	S: MONTREAL.
	\$3,000,000
	DIRECTORS.
Wm. Molson Macph S. H. Ewing	erson President. Vice-President. J. P. Cleghorn,
W. M. Ramsay,	J. P. Cleghorn,
H. Markland Molson,	J. P. Cleghorn, LtCol. F. C. Henshaw. McIntyre. General Manager
JAMES ELLIOT.	General Manager.
A. D. Durnford, Chief	General Manager. Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector.
W. W. L Chipman &	J. H. Campbell, Assist.
	ectors.
	BRANCHES:
Calgary.	UNTARIO-Continued. Simcoe
Edmonton.	Smith's Falls.
BRITISH COLUMBIA. Revelstoke.	St. Marys.
Vancouver.	St. Marys. St. Thomas. "East End Branch.
MANITOBA. Winnipeg.	Toronto. " Queen St. West Br.
ONTARIO.	Toronto Junction:
Alvinston.	Trenton.
Amherstbur g . Aylme r .	Wales. Waterloo.
Brockville.	Woodstock.
Chesterville. Clinton.	QUEBEC. Arthabaska
Drumbo.	Chicoutimi.
Dutton. Exeter.	Drummondville. Fraserville & Riv. du
Frankford.	/ Loup Station.
Hamilton. " Market Br.	Knowlton.
Hensall.	Lachine Locks. Mont rea l.
Highgate.	" St. James Street. " Market and
Iroquois. Kingsville.	Harbor Branch
London.	" St. Henri Branch.
Lucknow. Meaford.	" St. Catherine St. Br " Maisonneuve Branch.
Merlin.	Quebec.
Morrisburg. North Williamsburg.	Richmond Sorel. /
Norwich.	Ste. Flavie Station.
Ottawa. Owen Sound.	Ste. Therese de
Port Arthur.	Blainville, Que. Victoriaville.
Ridgetown.	

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES, London, Liverpool—Part's Bank, Ltd., Ireland— Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand—The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd., South Africa, — The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA. PAID-UP CAPITAL. \$4.000,000 RESERVE FUND ...

	BRANCHES:	trank of the second sec
ONTARIO.	London.	Waterloo,
Toronto,	London East.	Welland.
6 Offices.	London North,	QUEBEC.
Allandale,	Lynden.	Montreal.
Aurora,	Merritton,	5 Offices.
Barrie.	Millbrook.	Maisonneuve,
Berlin,	Newmarket,	Pt. St. Charles,
Bradford	Oakville,	Gaspe.
Brantford,	Oil Springs,	St. Lambert
Brockville,	Omemee,	MANITOBA.
Burford,	Parry Harbour,	Cartwright,
Cardinal,	Parry Sound,	Pilot Mound,
Cobourg,	Peterboro,	Portage la
Colborne,	Petrolia,	Prairie
Coldwater,	Port Hope,	Rossburn,
Collingwood,	Preston.	Swan River
Copper Cliff,	St. Catharines,	Winnipeg
Creemore,	Sarnia,	SASKATC WAN
Dorchester,	Shelburne,	Langenburg,
Elmvale,	Stayner,	Quin Lake,
Galt,	Sudbury,	Wolseley,
Gananoque,	Thornbury,	Yorkton
Hastings	Victoria Harbor	,
Keene Ont.	Wallaceburg.	
	BANKERS:	
London, Eng	The London (City and Midland
Bank, Ltd.		
New York-1	National Bank of	Commerce.

Chicago-First National Bank.

Automatic Elevator Wanted. At Lewest Up-to-Date Figure. Shaft already prepared.

Journal of Commerce, 132 St. James Street,

THE

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Paid up Rest. -

HEAD

B. E. Walker

Hon. Geo. A. Matthew Leg James Crathe John Hoskin, J. W. Flavell A. Kingman,

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MONTREAL C LONDON, EN S. (

NEW YORK Wm. G

This Bank t ing Business, Credit and D will negotiate any place whe

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MASONI LOI Capital Subs Total Assets, T. H. PURDON,

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CANADIAN BANK **OF COMMERCE.**

Paid-up Capital, - \$10 000,000 Rest, - - - - - 5,000,000

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ORS.

BANK

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President.

. Cleghorn, C. Henshaw.

Manager. and Supt. of

and Supt. spector. pbell, Assist.

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St. West Br. unction:

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e St**ation**. ese de nville, Que. lle.

d COLONIES.

Ltd., Ireland— Australia and Australia, Ltd., Sank of South

the Dominion lowest rates of of Credit and available in

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President. President. Stone. donald. Gooderham. Bawlf. Manager. eral Manager.

aterloo, elland. QUEBEC. ontreal, 5 Offices. aisonneuve

St. Charles, Lambert

Lambert MANITOBA. artwright, ilot Mound, ortage la Prairie,

Prairie, Ossburn, van River, innipeg. ASKATC[®]WAN Ingenburg, bit Lake, olseley, orkton,

and Midland

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CANADA. . \$4.000,000

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. E. Walker, Esq., President. Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-Pres. Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern, Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D. J. W. Flavelle, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. Hon. Lyman M. Jones, prederic Nicholls, Esq. H. D. Warren, Esq. X. A. Lash, Esq., K.C. E. R. Wood, Esq.

ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager.

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches 169 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 receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament. **70 BRANCHES IN CANADA**

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

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 1,253,000

Total Assets 21,000,000

NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST.

Exporters of Grain, Hay, Cattle, Butter, Cheese or other products will find the Bank ready to facilitate their transactions.

Exchange on the United States Great Britain, the Continent & other points bought and sold.

Special Facilities for handling American Business.

Prompt Attention and best terms guaranteed.

Deposits of \$1 oo RECEIVED.

Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year. NO TROUBLE "RED TAPE," OR DELAY.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

The Dominion Savings

& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON, CANADA.

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

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

Union Bank of Canada Established, 1865.

HEAD OFFICEQUEBEC.

..... 1,500,000 Rest ...

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, M.L.C., President. W.M. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President. m. Shaw, Esq., E. L. Drewry, Esq., hn Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq., J. Hale, Esq., Geo. H. Thomson, Esq. John Galt, Esq., R. T. Riley, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq.,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. (UEBEC.-Dalhousie Station. Montreal. Quchec. Quebec Br., St. Louis Street; St. Polycarpe. ONTARIO.-Alexandria, Barrie, Carleton Place, Cookstown, Crysier, Englehait, Erin, Fen-wick, Fort William, Haileybury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Jasper, Kemptville, Kingsville, Kinburn, Leamington, Manotick, Melbourne, Merrickville, Metcalte, Mount Br, dges, New-boro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Osgoode Station, Ottawa, Pakenham, Port-land, Plantagenet, Roseneath, Ruthven, Shel-burne, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Stitts-ville, Sydenham, Thornton, Torento, Wark-worth, Westwood, Wheatley, Wiarton, Win-chester.

worth, Westwood, Wheatley, Wiarton, Winchester.
 MANITOBA.—Altona, Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita. Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg N. End Br.; Winnipeg, Sargent Ave. Br.; Winnipeg, Logan Ave. Br.
 SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Fillmore, Humboldt, Indian Head, Lemberg, Lumsden, Maple Creek, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saskatoon West End Br., Sintaluta, Strassburg, Swift Current, Wapella, Weyburn, Wolseley, Yorkton.
 ALBERTA.—Airdrie, Blairmore, Bowden, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cowley, Didsbury Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek.
 BBITISH COLUMBIA.—Vancouver.

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

The Standard Bank of Canada. ESTABLISHED 1873. Capital Authorized by Act of

Parliamen \$2.000.000

Capital Paid-up 1.514.000 1.614.000

HE	AD OFFICE, J	ORONIO.
	DIRECTOR	s:
W. F. COWA	FRED. WY	LD. Vice-President.
W. F. All	en,	Fred. W. Cowan.
W. R. Johnst	ion, W. Fran	cis, H. Langlois.
	BRANCHES	:
Ailsa Craig,	Castleton,	Lucan.
Beaverton.	Chatham.	Markham,
Belleville,	Cobalt.	Maple,
Blenheim,	Cobourg	Orono
Bloomfield.	Colborne,	Ottawa.
Bond Head.	Consecon.	Parkdale,
Bowmanville,	Deseronto,	Parkhill,
Bradford,	Durham.	Picton,
Brantford.	Flesherton,	Priceville,
Brighton,	Forest.	Richmond Hill,
Brussels.	Grafton	Stouffville,
Cambray,	Harrison,	Strathrov

Wellington, Woodville, Campbellford, Kingston, Cannington, Lindsay, Cannington, Lindsay, Woodville, TORONTO: Head Office. Wellineton & Jordan Sts.: Bay St.. Temple Building: Yonge St. (cor. Yonge and Charles Sts.). Market, King and West Market Sts.: Parkdale, Queen St., West. BANKERS: New York - Importers and Traders National Bank.

ank. Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicitied.

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
Capital Authorized \$3,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3.000,000
Rest & Undivided Profits \$3,236,512
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE HAY, President,
DAVID MACLAREN, Vice President.
H. N. Bate, Hon. George Bryson,
H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser,
John Mather. Denis Murphy,
George H. Perley, M.P.
George Burn, General Manager.
D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager.
Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie.
FIFTY-SIX 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.
Tradara Kaple at l'anada
Traders Bank of Canada
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP
REST 21 000 000
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REST. \$1,900.000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President. C. D. Warr.n, E-q. President. Hon. J. R. Stratton. Vice-President. E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C.; C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph; C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene. HEAD OFFICE, TORON10. H. S. STRATHY. STRATHY. STRATHY. Assistant General Manager. N. T. HILLARY. STORONTO:-Toronto Branch; Avenue Road and Davenport, Toronto; King and Spadina, Toronto; Queen and Broadview. Arthur. Hamilton, Esd. Ayton, Harriston, Surpice, Hamilton, Esd. Bind River. Incorrol. Schomberg Schomberg
 REST

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,	CANADA.
Capital Paid-up,	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund aud Undivided	
Profits,	3,928,000
Deposits by the Public,	
Total Assets,	49,000,000
DIRECTORS:	
E. B. OSLER, M.P	
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS	Vice-Pres.

A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE, W. R. BROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS,

JAMES J. FOY. K.C., M.L.A. A. M. NANTON,

C. A. BOGERT General Manager Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and the United States.

Collections made and Remitted for promptly. Drafts bought and sold.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World. GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. MONTREAL BRANCH:--162 St. James St.; J. H. Horsey, Manager.

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THE CHARTERED BANKS.

628

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CHARTERED BANKS. Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869. CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$3,900,000 **RESERVE.** \$4,390,000

Head Office, - - Montreal.

- Head Office, Montreal. Board of Directors:
 T. E. Kenny, Esq., Pres. H. S. Holt, Esq., V.-Pres
 T. Ritchie, Esq., F. W. Thompson, Esq.
 Wiley Smith, Esq., E. L. Pease, Esq.,
 H. G. Bauld, Esq., D. K. Elliott, Esq.,
 James Redmond, Esq., W. H. Thorne, Esq.,
 E. L. PBASE, GEN. MANAGER
 W. E. Torrance, ..., Supt. of Bfanches.
 C. E. Neill & F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Managers
 BRANCHES
- W. B. Torrance. Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill & F. J. Sherman, Asst Gen. Managers BRANCHES: Amberst, N.S. Antigonish, N.S., Arthur, Ont. Bathurst, N.B., Bownaitville, Ont. Bathurst, N.B., Bridgewater, N.S., Chalgury, Alta. Chaljoury, Alta. Chaljoury, Alta. Chaljoury, Alta. Chillwack, B.C., Dornwall, Ont. Cumberland, B.C. Dornheater, N.B. Edmonton, Alta. Edmonton, Alta. Edmonton, Alta. Bathrite, Sask. Halbrite, Sask. Chanover, Ont. Ingersoll, Out. Kensington, P.E.L. Cumberla, S.S. Halbrite, Sask. Halbrite, Sa BRANCHES

o de Cuba. v. 68 William Street

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT the WORLD



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

 Oapital Authorized.
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed.
 550,000

 Capital Paid-up.
 550,000

 Rest Account.
 300,000

Capital Jointeen and a second s

wande. Correspondents at New York and in Canada Werchants Bank of Cane²s. London, England Royal Bank of Scotland

THE CHARTERED BANKS.
BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA
1874-1906. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000
CAPIŢAL PAID-UP \$2.000.000
RESERVE FUND \$1,600,090
DIRECTORS:
F. X. St. Charles, Esq President
Robt. Bickerdike, Esq., M.P., Vice-Pres.
Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt,
Esq.; A. Turcotte, Esq.; E. H.
Lemay. Esq.; J. M. Wilson, Esq.
M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager.
C. A. Giroux, Manager.
O. E. Dorais, Inspector. F. G. Leduc, Asst. Manager.
HEAD OFFICE: — MONTREAL.
CITY BRANCHES:
Mount Royal Avenue (corner St. Denis);
St. Catherine Street, East; St. Cather-
ine Street. Centre; Notre Dame Street,
West: Hochelaga; Maisonneuve; Point
St. Charles; St. Henry; Town of St.
Louis

BRANCHES:

	DIGIT
Berthierville, P.G.	<u>,</u>
Edmonton, Alta,	
Joliette, P.Q.,	
Laprairie, P.Q.	
Louiseville, P.Q.,	
Quebec,	
Quebec. St. Roch	
Sorel, P Q.	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.,	
We issue Ci	reula

ANCHES: St. Boniface, Man. St. Hyacinthe. / St. Jacques I Achigan, Q. St. Jerome, P. Q. St. Pierro, Man. Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. ar Letters of Credit for bein of the state of the

travellers, available in all parts of the World, open Commercial Credits, Buy foreign exchange and Sell drafts, cable and telegraphic transfers on all important points. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion of Canada and returns promptly remitted at the lowest rate of exchange.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.-On and after Wednesday. the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of One and Three-Fourths per cent. upon/its capital for the three months ending on the 30th April next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the Banking House. Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 22nd May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank tive full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 16th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors

P. LAFRANCE,

Manager. Quebec, 26th March, 1907.

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 M. G. M. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal, Director.
 M. G. M. Durneth, hit M. June Gon March 100

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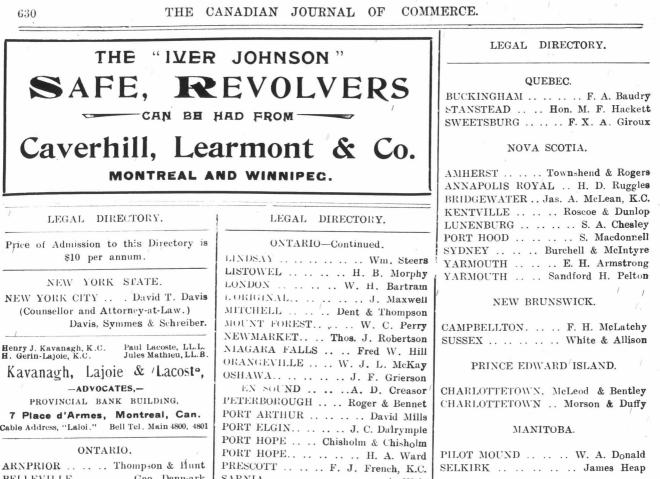
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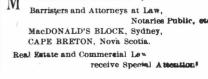
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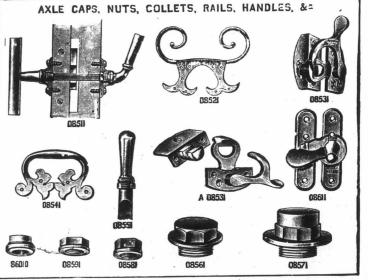
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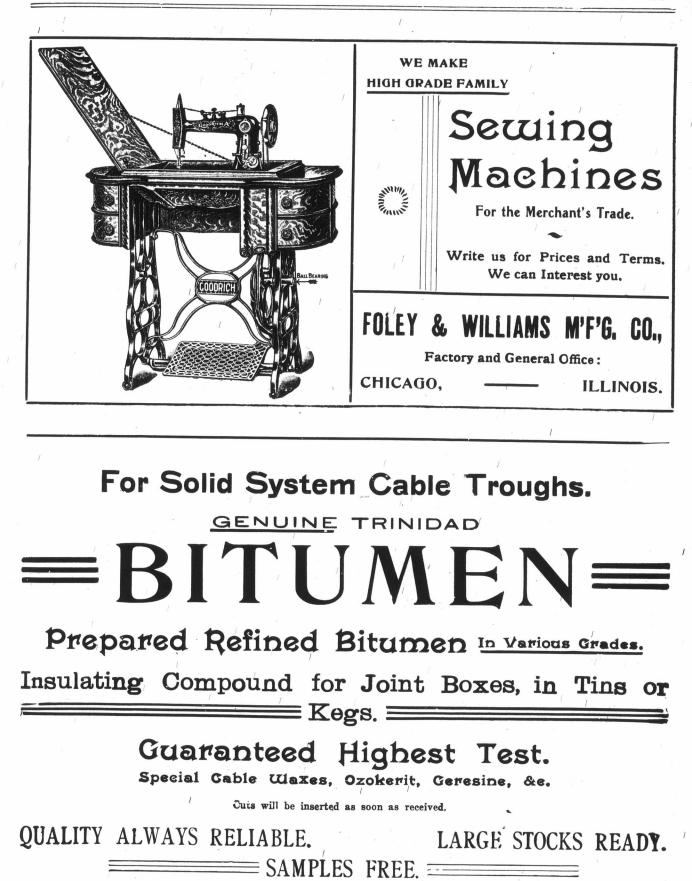
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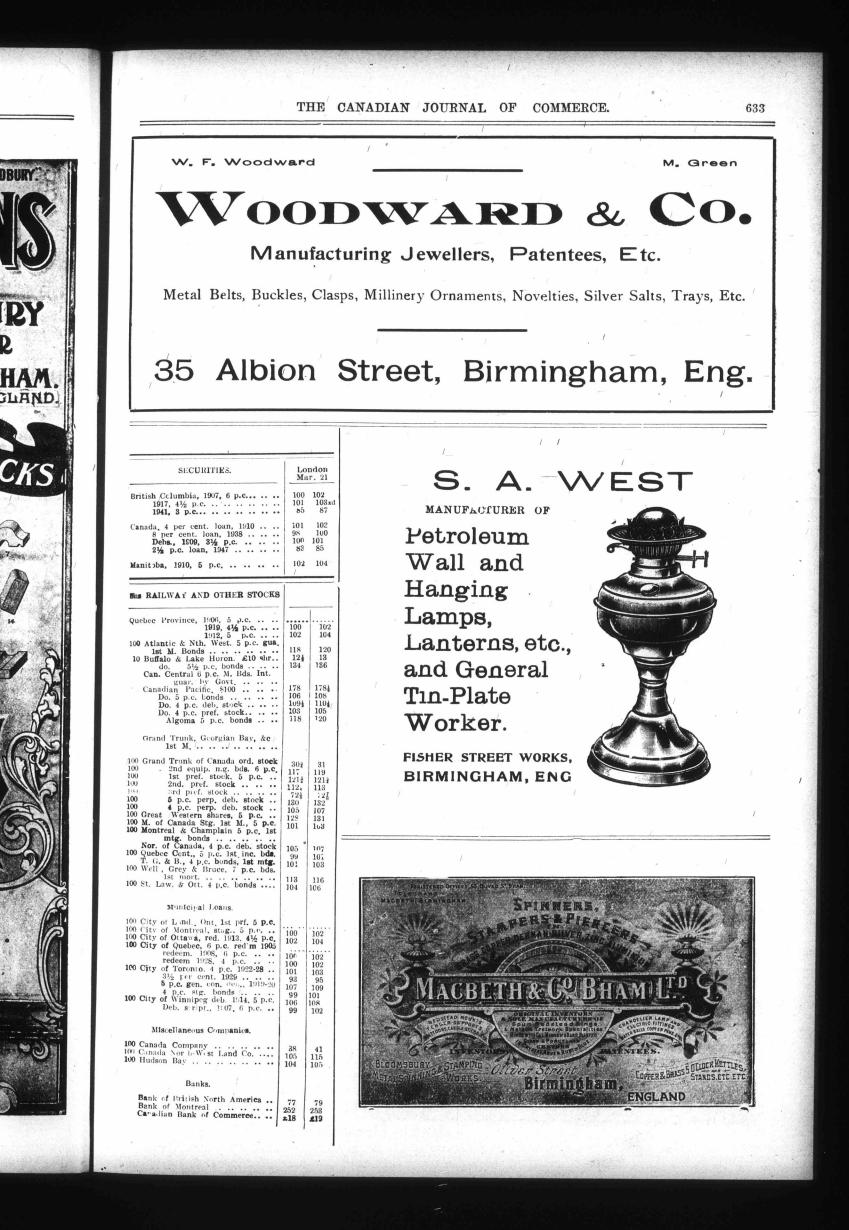
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Canadians supplied 33^{1}_{3} per cent, less than other countries.

-King Edward has approved the appointment of Sydney Olivier to be governor of Jamaica, to succeed Sir Alexander Swettenham, who recently resigned the office, giving as the reason his advanced years.

--Mr. H. H. MacDougall, assistant manager of Sydney, C.B., Royal Bank of Canada, will sever his connection with that institution at the end of next month. Mr. MacDougall will try his fortunes in the West.

-La Banque Nationale has opened branches at St. Pascal. County of Kamouraska, under the management of Mr. A. Beaulieu, and the other at Shawinigan Falls, under the temporary management of Mr. St. Geo. Morency.

--Mr. W. A. Hebblewhite, local manager of the Imperial **B**ank at Regina, has removed to the east, because of impaired health. Mr. J. A. Wetmore, who has been acting manager at Regina, has been appointed to the position.

-The Standard Oil Company has advanced its price for Somerset, Ky., crude oil 16 cents per barrel. It is said this unusual advance is made as a result of the entrance of independent companies in the Kentucky field.

- A huge deposit of bog iron ore hematite—has been discovered in Quatsino Sound. One hundred and eight claims have already been located. The ground covers 5,600 acres and is believed to be one of the richest iron deposits on Vancouver Island.

-The Toronto Electric Light Company is said to contemplate abolishing charges for meters for lighting and reducing the prices of light by 15 to 20 per cent. At a meter rate of 25 cents a month the saving to each consumer would be \$3 **a** year. The light rates vary from 8 to 12 cents a kilowatt hour for house and business use respectively.

-Mr. J. J. Kenny of the Western Assurance Co., Toronto, was presented last week with an illuminated address and **a** loving cup by the Fire Underwriters' Association of Canada in appreciation of his services to the insurance interests in Canada. The meeting was attended by the chief representatives of the members of that association and by a large/number of influential agents.

-The appointment is announced of H. B. MacKenzie, for some years past manager of the Bank of British North America at Victoria. B.C., as local superintendent. with headquarters at Winnipeg, his district extending from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. He will assume his new duties on May 1. David Doig, late manager at Dawson, succeeds Mr. MacKenzie at Victoria, B.C.

-The attention of the Post Office Department having been called to the fact that certain pictorial postcards upon which are illustrations outlined with what is known as "diamond dust," causes injury to the electric stamping machines in use at city post offices, it has been decided to exclude such cards from the mails in future. No objection will, of course, be made to their being forwarded to destination if enclosed in suitable envelopes.

-Before the Committee on Agriculture Mr. F. Challan, tobacco expert of the Agricultural Department, gave evidence as to tobacco culture in Canada. He said he had seen samples of B.C. tobacco, and considered they were very promising. He advised the adoption of a system of grading tobacco in order to meet the requirements of the export market. Canada was in a position to export five million or six million pounds, and France alone imported fifty million pounds.



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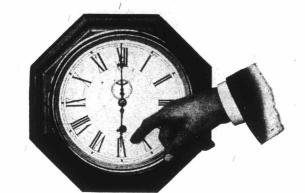
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-Arthur St. Denis, who formerly kept a hardware store at No. 1272 St. Denis Street, city, was arrested in Sudbury recently, was brought to the city by Detective Lehuquet on Monday, to answer a charge of defrauding his creditors. About three months ago the accused left the city, after a fire in his place of business, which caused his failure. The charge now brought against St. Denis by his creditors is that he substracted a certain quantity of goods which, it is alleged, had been hidden at Sudbury.

-The British financial year closed on Saturday last. The revenue is given as \$775.182.290, which is a large sum to collect from barely forty millions of people. It was \$5,276,000 more than was anticipated, which means that trade has been well maintained during the twelve months. The revenue also exceeded the expenditure by \$9.721.000 which means that the debt will be reduced by that amount or thereabout. British surpluses can be found in the treasury as well as in the books of the country.

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-There is an increase of over three-quarters of a million dollars in the customs duties collected at the port of Toronto for the fiscal year ending March. Owing to the change in the fiscal year only nine months' collections are given, and they amount to \$8,201.488.14, as against \$7,441.546.07 for the same period last year, an increase of \$759.940.07 for the nine months of last year. Last month the duties collected totalled \$1,-103.727.07, compared with \$960.824.90 for March, 1906, an increase of \$142.902.17.

-At a largely attended public meeting a board of trade was organized for the Town of Cobourg. Officers were elected as follows:--President, A. J. Henson; Vice-President, T. S. Chatterton, manager of the Cobourg branch of the Metropolitan Bank; Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Hargraft. A standing committee of 12 prominent citizens was appointed also to confer with/the officers. The president, vice-president, secretary, and Lieut.-Col. D. H. Floyd, Mr. J. E. Skidmore, and Mr. A. J. Gould were appointed to prepare by-laws, etc.

—The fiscal year 1906-1907, which closed at the Custom House on Saturday, was a record one in the history of the port of Montreal. The collections of customs duties on imports were higher than at any previous period. November last heads the list for the heaviest collections, with the substantial figures of \$1.488.068, the month of March just ended being second with \$1.334.026.15, an increase over last March of \$207.577.70. December comes at the bottom of the list with collections amounting to \$1.107,048.78. The total increase in the nine months' fiscal year was \$1.502,595.62.

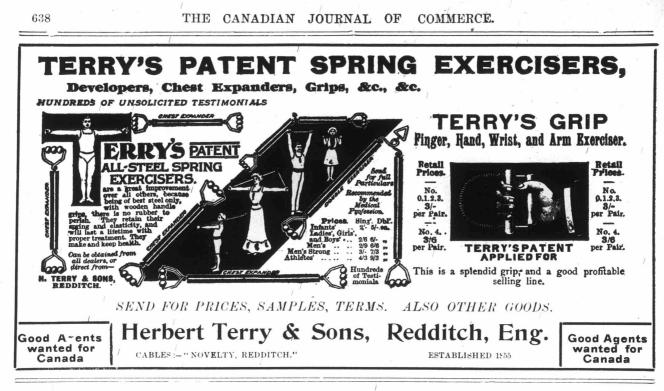
-The directors of the New York Central, having determined from careful investigation that most of the railroad accidents are due to broken rails, and that track-walkers employed by the roads fail to detect all the breaks, have approved of a plan of protecting the Central tracks between New York and Buffalo by means of an electrical detection system. All the towers between New York and Buffalo will be connected by electrical wires, which will be connected with the rails. If a rail breaks or is displaced, the breaking of the electrical connection will at once signal the fact to the towerman. It is estimated that it will cost about half a million dollars to install the system.

-In accordance with their intention, expressed some time ago, the railroads constituting the U.S. western trunk lines, the Central Traffic Association, and the eastern trunk lines, have filed with the Inter-state Commerce Commission tariffs increasing their rates on eastbound grain and grain products, to become effective about April 1. This action of the carriers was taken, it is understood, because of the enactment by legislators of some of the western States of laws regarded as inimical to their interests. The particular law to which the railroads took exception was the two-cent fare act of the Legislature of Nebraska. The commission has granted the carriers' permission to pass amendments to their tariff.

—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, taking as a text the recent action of President Roosevelt in appointing a Waterways Commission, says that through the waterways of the country, properly improved, must come the much desired improvement, in freight handling conditions. The country, he said, must look to its waterways for immediate relief of the freight pressure. Mr. Hill said:—"There has been in the past a feeling among railroad men that waterway development would be inimical to railway interests. I do not think it would, and if this idea has not already wholly disappeared, it is in a fair way of doing so soon. We realize that we have created in the prosperity of the country a condition that calls loudly for relief and any means to that end would be welcome."

—The resolution to guarantee for \$15,000 a mile the bonds of the proposed Mackenzie and Mann Railway down the St. John River valley was carried unanimously in the New Brunswick Legislature. Premier Pugsley said:—"We shall not guarantee these bonds until we are sure that the proposed line will form part of a transcontinental system. We could not expect the House to support us otherwise. It will be our duty to see that it is part of the transcontinental system, and also to see that the bonds are guaranteed by the C.N.R. Their obligation must stand in front. We must have, first of all, a mortgage on the rolling stock and other franchises, tolls, etc., then we should have the guarantee of Mackenzie and Mann, and the bonds would come next to them. There will be no guarantee of bonds unless the C.N.R. is ahead of them."

-By the erd of this year there will be 28.300 miles of railroad in Canada, either in cperation or ready for it, if present programmes are carried out. At the close of last year there were 22.500 miles in operation, and the construction contracts of the various roads call for the finishing of 5,800 miles this



year, making the total of 28,300. There is no indication that this rate of progress will be stackened for some years to come —in fact it is calculated that by the time the plans at present under way are carried out the Dominion will have the largest railway mileage for its population of any country in the world. The construction work this year will involve an expenditure of some \$110,000,000 and employ an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men. With this going on probably for the next half dozen years, there should not be much abatement in the national prosperity.

The population of New York City in 1906, according to estimates made public by the director of the census was 4,-113.043, as compared with $3.437.202\ {\rm in}$ 1900, when the twelfth decennial census was taken. The estimated population of New York State last year was 8,226,990. In 1900 it was officially fixed by the Federal census at 7.268 894. The estimated population for Continental Union States for 1906 is 84,941,410, and exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, 93,183,100. Computed on the basis of the estimate, the density of population of Continental United States in 1906 was 28 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900. Chicago's estimated population for 1906, is 2.049.185, as against 1.698.575 in 1900. The number of inhabitants in other large cities for the two years was as follows:-Philadelphia, 1903, 1.441.735; 1900 1,-**293**,697; St. Louis 1906, 649.320; 1900, 575.238; Boston, 1906, 602.278; 1900, 560.892; Baltimore, 1906, 553.669; 1900, 508.957.

An important trade delegation from Canda is now visiting the West India Islands in turn. It consists of Mr. James D. Allan, chairman, president of the Toronto Board of Trade; Mr. A. E. Jones, and Mr H. B. Scholfield, r. presenting respectively the Boards of Trade of Halifax and St. John, New Bruns-The object is to meet the Agricultural and Commercial wick . Associations and Chambers of these Colonies, and discuss matters of mutual interest, with a view of improving and extend-The delegates are accompanied to ing business relations. Trinidad. Demerara and Grenada by Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, at whose initiative the visit originated, and they are meeting with a cordial reception everywhere. In connection with Canadian trade, it is of interest to note that, as a result of the Dominion's British Preferential Tariff. the greater part of the British West Indies sugar that formerly came to New York, now goes to Canada. Not a pound of sugar from the Colony went to the United States last year, against many thousands of tons formerly. And a still more significant fact is that British cane sugar has entirely superseded German beet root sugar, which was only a few years ago largely consumed in Canada, but finds absolutely no market here now. This circumstance adds special interest to the visit of the delegates.

Notice is given in the current issue of the Ontario Gazette that provincial charters have been granted to seventeen new industrial companies, whose capital will aggregate \$1,270.000. Of these, five, including a newly incorporated lawn bowling club, will have their headquarters in Toronto. The Toronto companies are:-The Canadian Cutlery Co., capital, \$150.000; Tate Electrolytic Co., of Canada, capital \$150.000; The Toronto Cartage Co. capitalized at \$50,000; Federal Securities, Ltd., capital \$50,000; the Alexandra Lawn Bowling Club. share capital \$10,-000. Other concerns chartered are:-Gooderich Wheel Rigs, Limited, capital \$250,000; Canadian Smokeless Powder Co., head office at the Village of Shepstone, capitalized at \$150,-000. St. Thomas Canning Co., London. capitalized at \$100,000. Taylor Bros., Limited, Carleton Place, hardware merchants, capital \$75.000. McClellan and Co., Ltd., Bowmanville; capitalized at \$70 000. New Liskeard Public Hall and Realty Co., New Liskeard, capital \$40.000. The Dowker Brick Co., Fort Frances; capitalized at \$40,000. Donnacona, Ltd., Steamship Owners, Hamilton; capital \$40,000. People's Co-operative Association. Port Arthur, general merchants, with a capital of \$40,000. The Blind River Saddlery Co., Blind River; /capital \$25,000. H. K. Roberts, Ltd., liverymen, Stratford; capitalized at \$20.000. The Hamilton Rural Telephone Co., Village of Coldsprings; capital. \$10,000.

In Germany the consumption of peat is constantly increasing. As bedding for stock only the second and third layers are used. The blocks of peat are dried by air or in a kiln; they are then shredded by machinery and sieved, after which they are conpressed and packed in bales by means of slats of wood and iron wire. For fodder only the top layer is used. It consists of moss and the fibres of partially dried parts. The dried peat is then ground and sifted and mixed with molasses in the proportion of 20 to 25 of peat and 70 to 75 of molasses, obtained in the manufacture of sugar from beets. This product is guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent. of sugar. Horses fed with this develop glossy coats, gain in appetite and ary free from colic. Neat catle are said to become less subject to foot and mouth disease. The addition of 4.4 pounds to the daily feed of milch cows is said to increase the daily yield of mill, about .55 gallon. In the Province of Hanover from 10.000 to 15.000 tons are used every year. while Germany as a whole consumes 150,000 to 200 000 tons. The value of peat for fuel is shown by the fact that it contains 54 per cent. of carbon against 50 per cent. in wood, 70 in soft coal and 83 inhard coal. The so-called "Terfmull" or turf dust is sifted out of peat and used for packing fruit, such as tomatoes and other preducts, while "Mull," a by-product of peat. is used in potash works as a filter, says the Scientific American.

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Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, lately secretary of the U.S. treasury, has been giving his views on the financial situation in America, and repeating the assertion that people are suffering from too much prosperity. He is quoted as saying of the United States, "We have had little more freight than the roads could satisfactorily handle; a few more orders than the factories could; a little more labour and labourers; a little more commerce than money." This sounds something like complaining that a country has had a little more of a harvest than it can eat. The distress depicted is not of the kind that causes suffering, though sometimes during such times as Mr. Shaw describes the ground is prepared for the real distress which leaves men poor and hungry. It is the abuse of prosp rity, not prosperity itself that should make men afraid. When men who are interested in industries become affected as were the men who dabbled in stocks a week or so ago, and generally go beyond their financial depths, then a collapse is inevitable and the results will not pass away so easily as those of a speculators' panic. The oldest of observers hesitate to say that at present actual industrial operations are being carried too far. The most they venture is that they may be, at the same time hoping they are not. While the demand for labour and the product thereof is real and not speculative. however, there can hardly be such a thing as too much prosperity, and they who use the phrase are open to the charge of not rightly diagnosing the patient's case.

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--In their latest wool circular a distinguished firm of Australian wool merchants give various particulars which should

interest not only these engaged in the trade, but all who study the progress of the textile industry. The total quantity of raw wool available for consumption in 1906 was 2,312,000,000 pounds, against 2.249.000.000 in 1905, and the total receipts from the colonies and the River Plate during the calendar year amounted to 1.778.000 bales of Australian, 229.000 bales Cape and 476.000 bales of River Plate, against 1.710.000, 219 000 and 496.000 bales in 1905. In consequence of the shifting of arrivals, very early receipts at the end of 1905 and retarded imports in 1906, the increase is very slight in contrast with the increase of about 265 000 bales in the Australian product during last season. The supply of "other sorts" shows again a very large increase, no doubt partly in consequence of the high prices for n ost kinds of n edium and low grade wools. increase was mainly in Asiatic sorts—Mediterranean. East India and China. The receipts of China (including cashmere), amounted to as much as 87.000 bales, against 65.000 bales in 1905, 47.000 bales in 1900 22.000 in 1890 and about 2.300 in 1880. With reference to the great decrease in the number of sheep depastured in most European countries, doubt is expressed whether this has affected the supply of wool owing to the greatly improved breed of sheep. The instance of Australia is given, where the average production of clean wool per sheep has been as follows (for the seasons closing with the years named): 1886-90. 2.40 pounds; 1891-5, 2.63 pounds; 1896-1900, 3.10 pounds; 1901-5. 3.51 pounds; 1906-7. 3.60 pounds (probably) This means an increase on the shearing weight within 20/years of 50 per cent. The demand for high class raws in Austialia was never so great as at present.





North American and other railway companies, who are threatened with legal enactments compelling them to carry passengers at 2 cents a mile, are reported as likely to recoup themselves by an advance in freight rates. The keen competition for freight and transportation among the various lines, land and water, have long since reduced rates to a degree that leaves but little margin for profit, and this is being gradually emphasized by the frequent demands for higher wages, salaries and commissions, to which may be added the steady advance/in the price of supplies so noticeable for some time past, to say nothing of the higher rates of interest on borrowings of every kind.

The evil effect of undue interference with the railways on the part of government authorities is well exemplified in Italy. The unification of the Italian railway system compelled many railwaymen to work with unfamiliar modes of signalling and rolling-stock, and under unfamiliar rules; and the public is not only worse served, but they are deprived of a scapegoat. When the railways were in private hands it was always possible to abuse the capitalists, and to urge the State to put pressure upon them to amend. Now they are gone, and the State manages worse than they did, as many people can testify whose business or pleasure leads to travel in that country. Again, the railwaymen wished to be Government servants. Now that they are so, they are deprived of their chief means of extorting the fulfilment of their demands. A Government/which has/called out the railway brigade to defeat a strike of companies' servants, as was done some years ago in Italy, or has sent sappers to work the electric lighting, as in Paris, is not likely to allow its own servants to strike at all. And public opinion backs the prohibition. "Laissez faire" is our best policy, if a respectable majority only knew it.

AMENDMENTS TO COMPANIES' ACTS.

The time is well within the memory of middle-aged men of business, even such as have not stepped beyond Professor Osler's so-called boundary, when limited companies, banks and other joint-stock corporations were the exception, especially in the old countries. Unlimited liability received its quietus after the second trouble of the City of Glasgow Bank had ruined most of its partners, including the Duke of Sutherland. This catastrophe was followed by a rush to re-organize under limited liability, and all joint-stock enterprises have henceforth been formed under the new method.

As time fled a number of modifications were seen to

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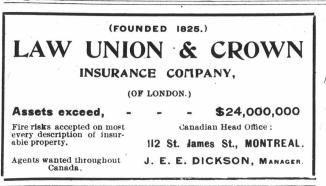
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be necessary. In a Bill recently introduced in the House of Lords, a number of provisions based upon recommendations in committee, appointed some two years ago, are likely to prove quite salutary. These amendments are intended not so much to protect the chief contributors as to compel promoters and others to pursue straightforward courses in their attitudes towards the shareholders and the public. It may briefly be looked upon as a measure for making people honest by Act of Parliament. If it become law, as is likely, it ought to render more difficult the operations of those promoters who resort to the practice of "making a market for shares on the stock exchange" instead of adopting the direct method of issuing a prospectus. Under the Lord's Bill it is intended that a company which, on its formation does not publish a prospectus shall file with the proper functionary a' statement containing all the facts which under the Act of seven years ago are required to be disclosed by companies that do issue a prospectus. This will give investors a chance of obtaining information which they should have before they pay in their money, however awkward it may be for those residing at a distance to do so.

Every facility should be afforded to people to ascertain and judge for themselves whether they are making a bad bargain or entering into a doubtful investment. That such open dealing and candour are important even in these days of wide-spread intelligence, is shown by the history of joint stock enterprise since the beginning of the century. The Lords had likely in their minds during the framing and discussion of the new Act the scandalous enterprises into' which the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava had been inveigled; and there are thousands of others on both sides of the Atlantic who have been hurried to their graves from similar causes. It is to be regretted that more of them are not in the penitentiaries.

The intention by the Lords in passing the Act of 1900 was to protect the public by compelling the disclosure in prospectuses of all material facts relating to the promotion of the companies involved, and by fixing upon directors legal responsibility for the statements so made. But promoters found an easy way of evading the law by selling shares through the medium of the Stock Exchange instead of appealing to the public in the ordinary way, and, as a direct consequence, disastrous losses have been incurred by those who have participated in prospectusless ventures. Many companies which have long since gone into liquidation were floated in this way, as were also the companies formed to carry on mining operations, including a considerable number of South African undertakings. The losses that have

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Я.	Six Months Gain. IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906
	Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co.
/	FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, of New York, GEO. D. ELDRIDGE, President. Vice-President.
	Gained in Surplus,
	Surplus, December 31, 1905, \$ 71,645.63
	Surplus. June 30, 1906, 113,342.06
	Paid to Policyholders over 66,000,000.00
	The exhibit of first year's expenses submitted by the Company to the Le- gislative Investigating Committee shows the lowest ratio of expense to ex- pense margin of all companies doing a general business.
	Capable Men, with or without experience, can secure the very best agency contracts. Address Agency Department. Industrial Agents, address Prevident Department, Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

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fallen upon the public through these enterprises have been of a ruinous character. To cite a specific case, the shares of the Nile Valley Company stood four year ago at \$50. In a reconstruction in 1903 four new shares were issued for each original share, and on the basis of the quotation then ruling the new shares would, if the price had been maintained, be quoted at \$12.50, whereas the current market price is under 90 cents. Moré recently still, the evils of the prospectusless company have received striking illustration in the case of the Siberian gold mining enterprises whose shares were introduced at huge premiums. Some idea of the decline that has taken place may be gathered from the fact that zince the first week in December last Siberian Proprietary shares have fallen from 15 1-8 to 5 7-8. Siberian Mines from 2 5-16 to 1 3-8, Sesan Syndicate from 81/4 to 3, Siberian Syndicate from 31/4 premium to 1 1-8 premium, and Orsk from 2 11-16 to 7-8. These figures emphasise the necessity of legislation, though, of course, the Stock Exchange Committee, by refusing a special settlement to prospectusless companies, night have put an end to the evil long ago. That body made strong representations on the subject to the Government two or three years back, "which makes it all the more remarkable that they have never taken any action in the matter themselves."

Other provisions of the new Bill require every company to file annually a balance-sheet showing its position, and to register all mortgages and charges. These are very desirable prosposals in the interests of creditors, especially as the section of the Act of 1900 which called for the registration of mortgages did not apply to any mortgage or charge created before January 1, 1901, and left untouched specific charges on landed property and book debts. Every foreign company doing business in the United Kingdom moreover is to be required to file a copy of its charter or statutes with a list of its directors and the name of some person resident who is authorised to accept service of legal process on its behalf. A foreign company which uses the word "Limited" as part of its title will also be called upon to add the name of the country in which it is established. Here again the Bill is based on the sound principle that publicity is the best protection that the law can offer those who deal with joint-stock companies. "Grave abuses have arisen owing to the operations .

. . of limited companies registered in countries where the law is less stringent, and the provisions cited above will prevent any reasonably intelligent person who is dealing with a foreign company from falling into the error of believing that that particular undertaking

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Certain amendments of the law in regard to the issue of shares at a discount are proposed by the Bill. It is provided that a company which has carried on business for two years may offer shares at a discount if its articles of association give it authority so to do, but disclosure of the rate of the discount will have to be made, and the total sum of the discount or of any commission paid, less the amount written off, will have to be set out in every balance-sheet issued until the whole has been wiped out. And with regard to the payment of commission by vendors or promoters, Clause 9 states: "For removing doubts it is hereby declared that a vendor to or promoter of, or other person who receives payment in money or shares frem, a company has and always has had power to apply any part of the money or shares so received in payment of any commission, the payment of which, if made directly by the company, would have been legal under . . . the Companies' Act, 1900." The Act of 1900 legalised payment of commission by the company itself, but, as was pointed out, doubt has existed as to whether a vendor could sately apply any part of his purchase money for that purpose, and it was recommended that any prohibition, real or implied, should be removed.

Another very important amendment proposed, is the assimilation, subject to some indicated restrictions, of the powers of registered companies to those usually granted to statutory companies in respect of the payment of interest out of capital during construction; and the giving to companies the right to keep alive and re-issue debentures which have been dedeemed. It is also specifically declared, for removing doubts, that a mortgage or charge created by dobentures or deed for securing such debentures shall not be invalid "by reason only that the debentures are irredeemable or redeemable only on/ the happening of a contingency, however remote, or on the expiration of a period, however long, any rule of equity to the contrary notwithstanding."

The provisions of the Bill which are intended for the protection of investors are pronounced by leading metropolitan journals, as in the main, of a highly satisfactory character. In concluding a thoughtful article on the subject the Economist is of opinion that much "cannot be said for the proposal to empower the Court to relieve directors of their responsibilities where a breach of duty has been caused by 'honest oversight, inadvertence, or error of judgment.' It would, of course, he disastrous to joint-stock enterprise if the operation of the Companies' Act tended to the oppression of honest men, but it cannot fairly be said that directors have any real grievance on this head. On the other hand, the immunity enjoyed by reckless company administrators has long been a cause of scandal, and it would be a mistake to enact legislation which might tend to deter shareholders from seeking redress for injuries which they have suffered owing to the maladministration of their affairs."

However comprehensive our own statutes may be, there is much to be learnt from the House of Lords' Bill for those who are occasionally compelled to admit that the ingenuity of promoters will always find some loophole for escape in the wisest enactments.

THE ROYAL-VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

It has been thus far shown in these columns that the good repute of Canadian life insurance companies has been well maintained all along the line, following the investigation of the Commissioners, extended over the greater portion of last year. Among the last, though not the least in merit, comes the Report of the Directors of the Royal-Victoria, as placed before the annual general meeting held at headquarters in this city on the 21th March, and which will be found reproduced on another page.

As one of the younger Canadian companies, which has, however, honourably passed its years of probation, the Royal Victoria makes its bow to the public as one which has also gone through the late trying ordeal unscathed, yet as one which doth not scorn good counsel. That every one of its policyholders, if he ever for a mement harboured a doubt, may feel as confident in its strength and future as on the day he entered upon his career of thrift within its fold, and endorse its conser4 vative policy throughout, can be seen by the results of last year's business in the commendable descriptive indices on the left margin of the Report, evidently prepared so that "he who runs may read."

First, as to the amount of business, it may be observed that new applications were received during the year for sums aggregating not far from a million dollars, of which policies totalling one hundred thousand dollars were declined after the customary carefui scrutiny. Under the adverse conditions referred to, however, the amount of new husiness underwritten is considered satisfactory. The second item, which relates to expenses of management, shows a reduction also, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as against a 5 per cent. reduction in 1905. The third item, namely Cash Income, shows an increase to \$170,823.23, a substantial advance on the previous year. Ledger Assets (the fourth' item) foot up, with capital resources, \$1,333,-456.05. Fifthly, the complete Legal Reserves, or provision for policies in force, under the law of the Dominion, are nearly \$480,000. The sixth item furnishes some idea of the amount of good performed under its functions by the Company, not only in respect of mortuary claims, but as a latent force upon which policyholders may rely in case of need. The seventh and eighth paragraphs are self-explanatory. The ninth item affords testimony to the care exercised in making investments-"not one dollar being overdue in the accounts" at the close of the year under review.

The General Manager of the Royal-Victoria, Mr. David Burke, who deserves the appellation of being one of the ablest and most highly respected life underwriters in Canada, is fortunate in possessing in his Board of Directors some of the most sagacious of our citizens, among them that long-time Nestor in business, Mr. James Crathern, the President; Mr. David Morrice, the cctton-king, of long and honourable standing among us, and others worthy of their place.

It is pleasing to learn, now that the skies are clear again, that the business of the Company for 1907 thus far shows a very gratifying increase compared with 1906 to this date. The possible general effect of the Investigation of 1 encouragen holders and stand, it is such good 1

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are clear 1907 thus with 1906 ne Investigation of 1906 upon life insurance business gave little encouragement to new efforts, but now that policyholders and the companies know better where they stand, it is but reasonable to expect a continuation of such good results.

BRITISH CONSOLS AGAIN.

We have so frequently dealt with the remarkably low price of Consols since the Boer War that it may seem superfluous to approach the anomalous subject again, especially with values so depressed in that class of security. The rate dropped towards the middle of last month to 841/2, the lowest figure since the reduction of the rate of interest in 1903. Our London contemporary, the Economist, thinks "a great deal of nonsense has been talked with regard both to the extent and the causes of the decline. The extent of the fall is greatly exaggerated, because comparisons are made with Consols at former periods, and with the securities of foreign Governments, the singular oversight being made in both cases that the comparison is made with securities bearing a different rate of interest from that now paid upon Consols. The causes assigned are in many cases equally beside the mark. The most popular with certain newspapers is to ascribe the decline of British credit to some action of the contemplated action of the present Government, while the Ministerial organs endeavour to fasten the responsibility on the late Government, asserting that the present conditions are the direct results of their policy.

Apart from the South African war, however, the effect of which should be smaller now than at any period since its termination, and apart also from the raiding of the Sinking Fund, anyone who can divest the subject of all/party prejudice-if such a person existswould be disinclined to ascribe the market movements in Consols, or any other security, to the presence in office of any particular party. As Mr. Asquith lately remarked, in reply to a question on the subject, "many of the causes contributing to the decline not only of British Government stocks, but also of most other highclass securities, which had taken place during the last ten years, were international in their operation, and were independent of Government control." "During the last twelve months," the Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to say, "he might instance the increased demand for money, and the consequent rise in the ruling rates of interest due to exceptional industrial and commercial activity at home and abroad, and to the necessity of replacing the capital destroyed by the earthquake at San Francisco, and by other disasters."

These are no doubt the chief general circumstances that have led up to the present condition of affairs. The high money rates may be ascribed largely to the great absorption of gold by the United States in support of the expansion of trade, and the inflation of values. That inflation, particularly as applied to railroad securities, undoubtedly led to the collapse in the American market last week, and that breakdown was in turn the specific cause of the low record for Consols a short time ago.

The position occupied by Consols, as the premier security, and the most readily marketable, renders them peculiarly sensitive to a breakdown of credit, or loss of confidence in any other important market. But while thus affected by circumstances altogether unconnected with the credit of the British Government, and even at the low figures recently quoted, they give a smaller return than those of any principal European Government, and there is no ground for the contention put forward, in some quarters that the credit of this, country has fallen more relatively than that of other nations. The consideration so frequently lost sight of, simple as it may seem, is the difference in the rate of interest paid on the various securities and on Consols at different periods of their history. The true criterion by which the comparative value of a security may be tested is the net yield given upon the market price, and in view of the confusion that appears to exist as to "low records," and proportionate values, we have reduced Consols and the principal European Government stocks to a 21/2 per cent. basis, and show below/ how upon that calculation present prices compare with those of ten and twenty years ago respectively:

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The calculations are made allowing for the interest accrued since the last payment, and in the case of Italian Rentes, although the nominal rate of interest is 5 per cent., in practice the payment is equal to only 4 per cent., as an income-tax of 20 per cent. is deducted from the coupons. In calculating the yield on Consols in 1897, allowance had to be made for the fact that

the stock could be redeemed at the option of Parliament in 1923, an option that would, of course, be exercised if the price were standing appreciably above par.

It will be seen from the comparison that Consols are far ahead of the securities of any other Government stock, the nearest approach being French Rentes, which, on the basis of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. security, would be quoted at $38\frac{1}{2}$. Even by comparison with themselves, Consols are quoted higher than in 1887, which was the year before the Goschen conversion, when the price was considered to be high enough to justify that operation. As Mr. Asquith recently stated, the price in 1885 was 94 3-8, and that is equivalent to 78 5-8 for a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock.

Ne doubt the 21/2 per cent, rate is unpopular, as it conveys the idea that 21/2 per cent, is the actual interest to be received. That impression would fade to some extent in changed conditions, in which the general return on first-class securities would again be well under 3 per cent. Although there is no sign of such a condition at present, it may come, and so far as the decline in Censols is abnormal, it will yery quickly be remedied, particularly if the Government carry out the programme of economy and adherence to sound financial policy already set forth by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHEN CERTAIN MEN FALL OUT.

The noted railway man E. H. Harriman (noted since August last) has fallen foul of the popular president of the United States, by the giving for publication a missive in which he credits President Roosevelt with having requested from him by letter written in December, 1905, a contribution of some portion of \$200,000 to enable the party to carry New York State. In the course of the letter he says :--- "This is the way I was brought to the surface in political matters, as I had never before taken any active part, so you see I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him, at his request, the same as I was in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan (Equitable), by their request for help; and in the case of Ryan, I probably would have dropped the matter after our first interview had it not been for my desire to save Belmont from taking a position for which he could have been criticized by the public press, as he was the one Ryan desired me to influence from opposing Morton for election as chairman of the Equitable board, and Belmont afterward thanked me for taking his part, as, if he had voted against Morton, in view of his local traction contentions with Mr. Ryan, it would have been misconstrued. Rvan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combination, manipulation of the State Trust Co. into Morton Trust Co., the Shoe and Leather Bank into the Western National Bank, and then again into the Bank of Commerce-thus covering up his trackshas been done by adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element. Where do I stand?"

President Roosevelt "emphatically denies the statement in the letter relating to himself, and characterizes it as "a deliberate and wilful untruth" which adds so much more to the "gaiety of the nations" as described lately by the Albany Argus in its catalogue of the "different kinds of liars" encountered by the worthy president. Judge Parker, Mr. Roosevelt's rival for the Presidency, was "an atrocious liar"; Mr. Whitney, candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Massar setts was "a deliberate liar"; Ex-Senator Chandler was "a deliberate and unqualified liar"; Mr. Bowen, at the time U.S. Minister to Venezuela, was "a disingenuous liar"; Mr. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal, was "an utter liar"; Mr. Shields, a prominent man, not a politician, was "an inventive liar"; and Mr. Bellamy Storer, whose wife wanted a Cardinal's hat for Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., as "a peculiarly perfidious liar." One might have supposed that the President's vocabulary was exhausted, but there is one left (as above) for E. H. Harriman. An apostle of old said that "all men are liars, but, as Maurice Low says in the National Review, he was too hasty in his generalization. Many-sided President Roosevelt, while believing that many of his fellowcountrymen are liars, has evidently found time to classify them according to modern orthography.

We print the category for the benefit of our own poor maligned ex-Minister of Railways Emmerson, who must be at a loss for terms to fit his case against allcomers. Our worthy Premier, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could see his late wily predecessor Macdonald, and "go him one better" in his diplomatic disposal of colleagues whose tact or statesmanship is not sufficient to keep them out of trouble. One of the most popular replies of a witty Montreal judge when requested by "Sir John" to assume the governorship of the North-West, furnishes probably the key-note to much of what Mr. Fowler injudiciously or in "bad form" characterizes by his distorted quotation from the great Reformer of the 16th century.

AWAKENED ITALY.

It is believed that the current year will see organized in Italy a Royal Commission for the purpose of conducting a thorough study of the conditions surrounding silk culture and manufacture. In suggesting the appointment of such a Commission the Government has committed itself in favour of an association which will take direction, on a co-operative basis, of the market for eggs and cocoons; of special means for extending silkworm culture in the southern provinces, Sardinia, Sicily, and Italy's African Colonies; of the adoption of the latest types of machine processes for reeling and winding the raw product; and of the organization of a Bank particularly adapted to promoting the operations of the trade. Among other matters that are to be considered by the Commission is the establishment of a raw-silk exchange or general market in Milan, with an international price-list and the other usual features, as a means of creating a greater degree of co-operation among units which now operate very much at variance

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with each other and to the general disadvantage. Of the 2,000 factories now devoted to the silk industry in Italy, but few additions will be made during 1907, the activity going mostly to the improvement of existing conditions.

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Italy seems determined to prove herself worthy of descent from those who built up the greatest Empire in the world (save Great Britain), not altogether in/the arts of peace; and she is proving herself in thorough carnest by the class of men she has sent to represent her abroad of late, among them being the gentlemen who have been so favourably received in business and social circles in Montreal and elsewhere in Cauada, we mean the highly-esteemed Marquis Doria and his no less gifted and esteemed fellow-countryman, Count Mazza, the Consul-General/in Montreal. /

Those from Canada who exhibited or visited the recent exposition in Milan do not require to be informed that so far as manufacturers are concerned Italy is marching on.

MATTING FIBRE.

It is reported that matting grass is about to be cultivated in California. The residents of the eastern section of the Solano County, along the Sacramento River lowlands, were recently visited by Mr. R. H. Sawyer, an eastern matting manufacturer, and Mr. John H. Tull, formerly resident in Japan, who have been investigating the advisability of growing reeds in the tules for the manufacture of matting. Quantities of roots and reeds from Japan are being tested at the Chico Experimental Station, and have so far been found most successful, and after an inspection of the county, under the guidance of former Lieutenant-Governor Alden Anderson, Mr. Tull said that there was no question that if the lowlands be levelled so as to keep out the flood waters, the grass could be grown with success, and would yield big returns to the owners of the land. There is now a proposition under consideration by a number of Sacramento capitalists to form a company to acquire a large tract of the overflow land for the purpose of planting the roots, which will be imported from Japan.

Our British Columbia friends on Vancouver Island and elsewhere who can grow roses' in the open all winter might take a hint from their more southerly neighbours.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, has resigned his position in the Dominion Cabinet under extraordinary circumstances. Smarting under certain charges made anent him in the columns of a Fredericton, a Halifax and a Toronto paper, against all three of which he has given instructions for the issue of writs of libel, the Minister determined to tender his resignation on last Monday to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to be placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General. This has been accepted and acknowledged as the wisest course in the public interest until his character has been cleared of the charges levelled against it.

Mr. Emmerson, in his statement, makes an unqualified denial of the charges brought against him, and bears documents, according to a communication received on Monday from Premier Pugsley of New Brunswick, the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly and twenty other members of the House, assuring him of the continued confidence of the Liberals of that Province. It will thus be seen that it is simply a political affair. Doubtless all the periodicals in which he has been aspersed are ranged on the side of politics opposed to the ex-Minister and his party friends.

The public has doubtless to thank a few sympathisers of Mr Fowler, if not that gentleman himself, for some of the entertainment being furnished them. It would appear that it is only in respect of one of the three peccadillos named by the Member for Kings, that any backsliding has thus far been charged, but this ' is a matter in which the clergy of the land, high or low, should be expected to interfere, and not so much the secular authorities!

In respect of human foibles, public functionaries of great abilities who as yet have not passed their tenth lustrum, have generally been looked upon in all times with more or less indulgence, and not fairly subject to too severe an accounting, that is, if History is to repeat itself, and the precept in John viii-7 be obeyed. Men, engaged both in the arts of war and peace, have occasionally burnt incense at the altars of relaxation as a relief from the arduous tasks of their public life; and that such men—whether scapegoats or not—were not severely judged may be seen by the monuments long erected to their memory in squares and parks of our own and other cities. But we hold no brief for their followers in this more formal age.

Whether the country at large is expected to take any serious interest in such squabbles is another question; but when Sir Wilfrid Laurier is over in the great metropolis he may well find themes for meditation in Trafalgar Square and its precincts. Tom Moore's "Tory Pledges" are little less applicable to-day than when they first appeared in the columns of the London journals, simply because the paramount motive animating the minds of many politicians and their opponents or supporters is to obtain lucrative public offices; and the condition has not been improved by the increasing of emoluments lately. The opening lines in Moore's satire, written for a party organ at the time, run—

> "I pledge myself. through thick and thin, To labour still, with zeal devout, To get the "Outs." pcor devils. in And turn the "Ins." the wretches, out."

> "Though gone the days of place and pelf, And drones no more take all the honey, I pledge myself to cram myself With all I can of public money;"

> >

"To quarter on that social purse. My nephews, nieces, sisters, brothers, Nor, so we prosper, care a curse How 'tis at th' expense of others."

and so on, through thirteen quatrains of frank admissions. It may be remarked in closing, that it were much to be desired every man arraigned as to his public or private conduct should have the courage to follow up his assailants, put the matter to the test and leave those interested to judge between them. But what about the witnesses?

TERMINAL AND OTHER DELAYS.

The article in our issue of the 15th March ultimo on the question of "Terminal Delays" has brought us a number of letters bearing more or less upon the subject. The following communication from the Foley & Williams Mfg. Co. of Chicago, Cincinnati, etc., will account for a portion of the delays (not steamship or railway) that sometimes prove so vexations to purchasers and shippers. We had occasion more than once to refer to similiar instances in respect of letters from England. Some of our kin beyond the sea now and then address people in Canada as being in the "U.S.A." A Killarney man once inquired of two tourists—one from/ Chicago, the other from Montreal—whether they had ever met a relative of his who, on further inquiry, was found to be living in Buenos Ayres, Argentina!

As we are no longer over-afflicted with modesty, we reproduce the communication of our esteemed and prosperous Chicago friends:

Editor, Canadian Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir.—On account of the many replies we receive from our advertisement in the "Journal" we know your valuable paper must reach pretty nearly all the Merchants in Canada. We find, however, many merchants (particularly in the Lower Provinces) neglect to give the name of their Province on their letter-head, and if it were not for the fact that, as a rule, the P.O. stamp on the outside of the envelope is plain enough to give us a clue to the where-abouts of the writer, we would be unable, in many cases, to know the applicant's address.

The enclosed letter received in this morning's mail will give you a pretty fair idea of the trouble we are having in this respicet.

As Canada is growing rapidly and her business extending more and more all over the world, a few remarks in your valuable paper, might be taken up by the Canadian Press and, in time, educate the mcrchants in a manner that would be of some importance to them and save the wholesale houses and manufacturers a good deal of trouble and annoyance.

We note, also, that a great many of the merchants, in asking for quotations, want us to quote them on goods, freight and duty pre-paid. The freight is easy enough, as the railroad companies will always give us the rate to any town in Canada, but, inasmuch as the Canadian authorities assess the duty, it is impossible for us to give this information.

Trusting you will give this matter your attention, we remain, Yours very respectfully,

FOLEY & WILLIAMS MNFG. CO.

Per W. C. Foley, Pres.
 Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1907.
 Factory at Kaukakee, Ill.

and

-The Pank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank will both open offices in Lethbridge shortly.

WHO, CARRIES OCEAN EXPORTS?

The greatest gift of the United States to the commercial powers of the world, says the Wall Street Journal, is the carriage of our exports by sea. Almost the entire outgoing trade of the United States is carried on by water. Of last year's exports, those carried by land were valued at \$183,000,000. compared with \$1,535,000,000 taken by both steam and sailing vessels. A little more than one-twelfth is land /business, the other eleven-twelfths being nearly all ocean trade. in which seven different nations of the world have the lion share.

How large a share falls to each of these nations is shown by a comparison of values presented in a table given below. One striking feature about the totals as classified here is the enormous preponderance of steam shipping in our foreign trade. Only about three per cent. of domestic exports goes in sailing vessels and ninety-seven per cent. in steam vessels. The exhibit by countries is as follows:

Country.			Steam.	Total.
United States			\$141.325,000	\$151,340,000
Belgian			12.696,000	12,696.000
British			911.017,000	930.033.000
Dutch			52.016,000	52,134,000
French			30.655,000	36,780,000
German			187.328,000	190,200,000
Italian		· • / • •	22.887.000	24,894,000
Norwegian			34,393,000	37,314.000
All others		•••••	97,588,000	99,268.000
Total		· · · .,	\$1.489,904,000	\$1,534.658,000
	/			

A glance at these columns shows how far in advance Great Britain is in her mastery of the ocean steamship trade in its relations with the United States. Fully 60 per cent. of our exports are entrusted to British steam shipping. Germany carries about one-fifth of this amount. Next to Germany comes the United States as a safe third in the race for representing a value of \$141.000.000.

In the sailing ship trade there are only three nations which have still a first rank in this branch of maritime activity. They are Great Britain, the United States and France. France carried one-sixth of her trade between the United States and the rest of the world in sailing ships, a proportion which is found in the case of no other country. The explanation of this curious fact is to be/found in the ample subsidy provisions which have stimulated her sailing ship, construction and operation during recent years out of all proportion to the growth of steamship tonnage.

Great Britain's prominence in the sailing trade is due to the persistent use of this class of freighters in bringing large quantities of foodstuffs and lumber from the Pacific Coast. Freight of a non-perishable character, which is certain of a market, goes without much risk by sail in contrast with other commodities whose prices change quickly, and for which prompt delivery is an important element in value.

LIFE INSURANCE IN 1906.

The Spectator of New York has brought together the returns of the life insurance companies of the United States on the business of the last calendar vear. What has been indicated by the reports of a few individual companies holds true of the aggregate result in most particulars, chief among which is the general shrinkage in volume of new business written and the lowering of the expense ratio. Compared with 1905, which showed some loss from 1904, new business fell off some \$630,400,000 in ordinary life insurance, and \$30,600 000 in industrial insurance; still the companies altogether have the enormus amount of 11.270 millions of ordinary life insurance in force, and 2.450 millions of industrial insurance. Their assets aggregate \$2,934,543,494, a gain of \$218,000,000 for the year, while their surplus accumulations amount to \$370.805.753, a gain of \$32,359,938.

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One feature of the reports especially interesting to policyholders is the tendency shown to reduce expenses. The total annual income of the companies, ordinary and industrial, is here given, in round numbers, for the past three years, along with total disbursements exclusive of payments to policyholders, and the relation which these disbursements or all expenses bear to the total income:—

/.					/	Percentage o			
						Total income.	Expenses.	expenses.	
1906						\$665.900,000	\$132.200,000	19.9	
1905						641,700,000	152,300,000	23.7	
1904	•••	• •	• •	••	••	599,000,000	144,200.000	24.0	

The drop of expense ratio in 1906 from that of the previous year is abrupt, and partially to be explained by the reduction in amount of new business obtained which is, of course, a great item of expense in life insurance when conducted in the fever ishly zealous manner prevailing in the United States.

But the relative expense decline no doubt also finds some explanation in a tendency on the part of the company managements to adopt more economical methods. There is still room for large improvement along this line, but we may at least conclude that the lessons enforced by the recent exposures have not been wholly lost on life insurance management generally.

THE LOGIC OF HIGHER SOAP PRICES.

Soap manufacturers in the U.S. are confronted with the same practical difficulty that is being experienced in the soap trade of Europe in the rise of materials and the consequent increased cost of the manufactured article. This change of conditions has been commented on heretofore, and it is becoming a more and more serious factor in the business as the tendency becomes stronger to an advance in prices. Soap at retail is an article that does not vary in price from year to year, but soap making materials may have wide variations, as some of the manufacturers are learning to their sorrow. They are also painfully aware of the fact that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the soap trade as a whole to put up retail prices of soap to a point that will compensate them for the increased cost of manufacture, says' the Paint, Oil and Drug Review. Two ways of doing this may be adopted. Either the cake of soap may be made lighter, or its present weight may be maintained and an additional cent be charged for it at retail. At first it was seriously proposed in England to take an ounce off the cake. The mere mention of this plan, however, was greeted with such a hue and cry in that country that it was seen to be clearly impracticable. The people evidently looked on the proposed lightening of the cake of soap as a subterfuge that was hardly better than a fraud. This was the rock that the soap combine split on. The attempt at combination was denounced as a "trust" and as oppressive and illegal. soap combine speedily went to pieces under an attack of public opinion that was as irresistible as it was unreasoning. It became plainly evident then that soap consumers would not tolerate a reduction in weight.

Now, the opposite course has been taken—a cent has been added to the price. English soap manufacturers say that raw materials have advanced in cost about \$20 a ton and that the increase of one cent a pound in the retail price is an absolute necessity. The advance is backed by the united action of over seventy of the leading manufacturers and no doubt will be generally maintained, as it is based on circumstances of increased cost over which the soap trade has no control.

BRITISH HORSE MEAT TRADE.

The United Kingdom, which is the largest importer in the world of cattle and sheep for slaughtering purposes, is oddly enough the largest exporter of horses for the same purpose. The number of horses, which now average one for every twenty-two inhabitants, has varied very little from 2,100,000 for fifteen years, but the number exported for all purposes rose from 27.612 in 1901 to 47.708 in 1905 and 60.414 in 1906. The exporting of horses for breeding and other purposes had been profitable for many years, but the increase since 1901 is altogether due to the trade in horse meat in certain continental countries.

This is apparent from the fact that only 10,990 of the number exported in 1905 were valued at more than \$100 each. Belgium seems to be the principal buyer of old horses, and the British exports to that country in 1905 showed 3,005 at under \$25 and 18,454 at \$25 to \$50. The average price of ordinary horses, ponies excepted, is \$27.35. but fat horses have sold for \$50 or more. The best horseflesh is sold for 10 to 12 cents per pound poor parts for $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the residue is made into sausage. This sausage is redder than the ordinary kinds, and is "dimpled with pieces of fat." It is said to be the staple food of many people.

It appears that the trade in the Netherlands is also growing for the British exports were 2,333 in 1904, valued each under \$25, and 3.898 at \$25 to \$50, and in 1905 the number was 11,161 under \$25 and 3,693 at \$25 to \$50. The growing demand for horse meat on the Continent is due chiefly to the shortage and high prices of other meats. Sausage is also a popular form ot meat in several countries among classes who for various reasons have no inclination to buy canned meats. At the same time thousands of the best horses in the United Kingdom, in all classes except hunters, have been thrown out of employment by the advent of the motor-car, and the reduced demand / resulting has contributed to the increase in horse exports.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Among recent assignments in Ontario were Wm. Anthony, baker, Guelph; F. D. Jaboar, general store, Prescott; Wm. Egan, jr., shoes, Renfrew; Mrs. C. J. McArthur, tins, Renfrew; Herman/Urstadt, jeweller, Waterloo; M. A. McDonald and Co., furniture, Cornwall; Coupe Mnfg. Co., Ltd., mfrs. knitted goods, Dunnville. The sheriff is in possession of the assets of E. A. Killmaster, general store, Port Rowan.

A syndicate of merchants and jobbers, have purchased the whole of the stock of the J. D. King Co., Toronto, and are settling with the creditors at 40 cents in the dollar. As soon as the present stock is cleared out the J. D. King Co. will be started again. The liabilities were placed at \$199.482, and the assets were valued by the firm itself at about \$30.000.

In this Province assignments include: J. W. Tremblay, trader. Bie; Amable Lapointe. furniture, city; Jos. Caron, hotel, city: Poirier and Martel, dry goods city. A winding-up order has been granted against the Canada Wood Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Farnham. This concern has an authorized capital of \$500.000 and a bond issue of \$150,000. P. Bruneau, groceries and liquours, city, has compounded with his creditors. R. Bellefeuille, trader, St. Norbert, is offering 20c on the dollar cash. A petition for a winding-up order has been granted against the A. II. Brown Co., Ltd., beer bottlers. Montreal. A demand of assignment has been made on J. L. Leclaire, hotel, city, also on the American-Canadian Pharmacie, city. Alfred Gagne, grocer and lumber. St. Ambroise, is offering 40 per cent. cash. Edouard Montbriand, trader, city, has assigned on demand of Oscar Barrette, accountant. The assets consist of stock in trade, fixtures, etc.. while the liabilities amount to about \$3,000.

Advices from the North-West state that the Calgary Provision Co., Calgary, has assigned to J. W. Stokes. The R. T. Ward Mining Co., Ashcroft, B.C., has filed a petition in insolvency. A. G. Bond, men's furnishings, Saskatoon and H. J. Stephenson, hotel, Warman, have assigned.

In New Brunswick, F. G. Robertson, general store, Bathurst, has assigned.

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by Dun and Co., are 220, against 185 last week, 218 the preceding week and 191 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 22, against 25 last week, 32 the preceding week and 17 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 76 were in the East, 72 South, 59 West, and 13 in the Pacific States. and 66 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for March to date are \$6.531,011, compared with \$9,138,110 a year ago.

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Total.

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12,696,000
930,033,000
52,134,000
36,780,000
190,200,000
24,894,000
37,314,000

\$1,534.658,000

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ROYAL = VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. Annual Meeting, Montreal, March 27th, 1907.

The Directors' Report was unanimously adopted and retiring directors re-elected.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the following report of the Company's operations for the year 1906, together with the financial statement and the auditor's report.

NEW BUSINESS SATISFACTORY .

MANAGEMENT EXPENSES REDUCED.

CASH INCOME INCREASED.

INVESTED ASSETS INCREASED.

LEGAL RESERVES INCREASED.

PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES INCREASED.

LOANS ON STOCKS AND BONDS WELL SECURED.

LOANS ON POLICIES SECURED BY LARGE RESERVES.

INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID.

ADJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL SHARES.

INVESTIGATION BY ROYAL COMMISSION. The new business amounting to \$962.675.00 in applications for Insurance, of which \$840.175.00 was accepted and policies issued therefor, was not as large as in the previous year, owing to the unsettled conditions in Life Insurance that existed in Canada during the past year. The amount of new business obtained, however, under the conditions referred to is con-/ sidered satisfactory.

The expenses of the year show a further reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on the previous year. Compared with the sum of expenses in the previous year the actual reduction amounts to \$4.600,00.

The cash income from premiums and interest amounted to \$170.823.23, being an increase of \$10.514.58 over the previous year. The balance of premium revenue (premiums outstanding and deferred) amounted to \$40,600.46, as shown in the assets under that heading.

The Ledger assets have increased during year in the sum of \$46.618.73, which now brings the total security for holders of insurance and annuity policies (including the capital) up to \$1.333.456.05.

The Legal Reserves on policies in force, according to the valuation made by the Canadian Insurance Department, at December 31st last, amounted to \$479,456.05, which covers the Reserve liability under each policy in force from the date of its inception to its anniversary date in 1907.

The payments made under policies during the year amounted to \$56.454.33, being for death claims \$42,451.45 (of which \$6,-500 was shown as a liability in last annual statement); for cash surrender values \$8.648.60; and for annuities \$5.354.28, making an increase in the total of such payments of \$9,125.93 over the previous year.

The loans on stocks and bonds at December 31st, amounted to \$150.000.00, being an increase of \$40,000.00; the company holding as collateral security first-class bonds and stocks, having a market value of over \$180.000.00.

The loans to policyholders made in cash and to pay premiums on the security of their policies amounted to \$40,173,24, being an increase of \$8,868,02. The reserves held under such policies, included in the liabilities, amounted to over \$75,000,00, showing an average of \$186,00 of Reserve as security against each \$100,00 of policy loans.

The interest on investments has during the year, as fisual, in every instance been promptly paid when due, not one dollar being overdue in the accounts on the 31st of December.

As intimated at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, the Directors have taken the necessary steps to obtain from Parliament powers under the Company's Act of Incorporation to adjust the capital shares. In due course a by-law will be submitted to the shareholders for their consideration, at a special meeting, which will be held during the year for that purpose.

- As a result of the investigation of Life Insurance in Canada during the past year by the Royal Commission, it is believed the conditions under which the companies have been doing business will be improved, and that necessary amendments will be made to the Insurance Act, providing for a broader and equally safe range of investments, and also for an adjustment of the standard of valuation of policy Reserves in the initial years of insurance.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DAVII) BURKE, General Manager. JAMES CRATHERN, President. 1

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—John F. Ayr, was sen to four year forgery, frau

—The cust crease The with \$4.422.6

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.)

INDEPENDENT ORDER 또 FORESTERS

Exists to Protect the Homes and the Home Interests of its Memters.

The Order paid \$7,703 for Benefits and added to Accumulated Funds \$3.720 for every working day during 1906. For full information regarding the Great I.O.F. System of Fraternal Life Assurance inquire of any Officer or

Member, or address the:

HEAD OFFICE: TEMPLE BUILDING, = = = - TORONTO, ONT.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE'S MANAGEMENT IN

Hon. ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON, S. C. R.

C().

re-elected.

ther with the

07.

Mr. A. E. Lawson, to whom brief reference was made in our issue of February 22nd, has been appointed manager in Montreal of the Confederation Life Association. Mr. Lawson represented the Company for a number of years in the Province of Nova Scotia; and his many friends will congratulate him on his well-deserved promotion to so important a position in the service of the staunch old reliable Confederation Life. While Mr. Lawson has plenty of scope for the exercise of his abilities in his new field, he will doubtless find that everything has been systematically and judiciously conducted throughout, so that he has what our Maritime friends would call a "clear deck," in which he has many good wishes for his success.

MONTREAL.

READER, Stratford, Ont.—We accept the emendation. The inundation of the Nile valley occurs annually. The river begins to rise in April, is at its height in July-August, and reaches low-water mark towards the end of November. At low water the flow into the Mediterranean ceases, the river being dammed at the head of the Delta, and all the water in the river diverted for irrigation.

-The Sovereign Bank has secured the property at the corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, one of the best business localities in the city, with the object of erecting thereon a handsome new bank building for its own purposes as soon as the present lease expires—about a year hence.

-Mr. W. G. Slack, auditor-accountant of the Bell Telephone Co., has been chosen to succeed the late Chas. P. Sclater as secretary of the Company, a position for which his long service at headquarters amply qualifies him.

-John F. Duncan, ex-manager of the Bank of Commerce at Ayr, was sentenced Saturday last by Judge Chisholm, at Berlin, to four years in Kingston penitentiary for having committed forgery, fraud and theft.

-The customs' revenue of the Dominion continues to increase The receipts for March 1907 were \$5,101,537. compared with \$4,422.667 in March last year, an increase of \$678,870.

--Ms. James McGregor of Montreal, Manager for Canada of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., is taking a business trip to the North-West and British Columbia.

R. MATHISON, S. S.

/ —The March output of the Dominion Coal Co., amounted to 203,194 tons, a decrease of 100,000 tons compared with the same month a year ago.

-Mr. E. R. Dewart, who has been acting manager of the Home Bank at Winnipeg, has resigned to become manager of the Sovereign Bank at Windsor, Ont.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday, April 4th, 1907.

Owing in a degree to the Easter holidays (from Thursday to Tuesday last), transactions during the week have been unusually meagre. 'The "shorts" were supposed to have finished buying to "cover," and clients were few and far between along St. Francois Xavier Street. Quotations may be described as steady at the lower figures of the last week or two. The suggestion thrown out in this column last week would appear to have been acted upon with respect to a large security, but the radical change may be mere a co-incidence.

Bell Telephone Rights have been in demand during the last few days at the figures in the table subjoined—really the only sign of activity on 'Change.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. have placed on the London market \$5.000,000 4 per, cent. debenture stock at par, quite a favourable operation in view of the difficulty some railways have had of late in marketing their securities. It will be remembered that Parliament authorized the issue of \$25.000,000 of debenture stock for rolling equipment, and this is the first instalment so placed.

Montreal Street Railway has declared the usual 2½ per cent. quarterly dividend, payable May 1st.

The local money market is firm at 6 per cent. for call loans. U.S. funds sold at 1-16 to 5-64; demand sold at 9 3-32 to seller; cables sold at 9¼, plus 1-64 to seller. Closing rates were:—Sterling sixties 8¼; sight 9 3-32 to 9½; cables 9 9-32; francs. 5.21¼, minus 1-32; marks 94 3-16; New York funds, 1-16 to 5-64 premium.

/ Stoc	ks, Bo	onds and	d Securitie	es dealt in on the	Montreal S	tock Exchan	nge.
BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	/ Interest due,	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations. Apr 14 Ask. Bid	REMARKS.
Bell Telephone Co Can. Colored Cotton Co Dominion Coal Co	5 6 5	2,000,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montrea Bank of Montreal, Montrea Bank of Montreal, Montrea	2 April, 1912	 100 95	Redeemable at 105 & Int. after May 1, 1910.
Dominion Cotton Co Dominion Iron & Steel Co Dom. Textile Series A	6 5 6	7,876,000 758,500	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Royal Trust Co., Montreal	1 July, 1929 1 Mch., 1925	951 95 761 751 92 87	Redeemable at 110 & Int.
Do. B	6 6 6	1,000,000		Royal Trust Co., Montreal Royal Trust Co., Montreal Royal Trust Co., Montreal	1 Mch., 1925	···· 87 90 85 /	Redeemable at par after 5 years. Redeemable at 105 & Int. Redeemable at 105 & Int.
Havana Electric Railway Lake of Woods Mill. Co Laurentide Paper Co Mexican Electric Light Co.	5 6 6 5	8,061,046 1,000,000 1,200,060	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 June 1 Dec. 2 Jan. 2 July 1 Jan. 1 July	52 Broadway, New York Merchants Bank, Montreal. Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Feb. 1952 1 June, 1923 2 Jan., 1920	87 106≩	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Mexican Light & Power Co. Montreal Lt. H. & Power Co.	5 4½			Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal		80 80 793	Redeemable at 105 & Int. after 1912.
Mont, Street Ry. Co N.S. Steel & Coal Co	4½ 6		1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Nova Scotia, Montr or Toronto	eal	104 103 102	Ē
Ogilvie Milling Cc	6	1,000,000	1 June 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1932	118	Redeemable at 115 & Int. after 1912.
Price Bros	6			C.B. of C. London Natio Trust Co. for	nal	••••	Redeemable at 105 & Int.
Winnipeg Electric	5	8,500,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 1935		

In New York, money on call. easy; highest 31/4 per cent.; lowest 2 per cent.; ruling rate 21/4 per cent.; last loan and closing bid, 2 per cent.; offered at 21/4 per cent. and 90 days, $5\,{}^{1}\!\!{}^{\prime}_{4}$ per cent.; six months, $5\,{}^{1}\!\!{}^{\prime}_{2}$ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to 61/4 per cent. Sterling exchange, easier at 4.84.45 to 4 84.50 for demand and at 4.80.15 to 4.80.10 for 60 days bills. Posted /rates 4.801/2 to 4.81 and 4.85 to 4.851/2. Commercial bills. 4.793/4. Bar silver 643/4. Mexican dollars 493/4. Government bonds, illegular. Railroad bonds, firm.

London, Spanish 4's, 94%. Bar silver, steady, 30d per ounce. Money. 31/4 to 31/2 per cent. Discount rates for short bills, 4% Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid to 4% per cent. 10.65; Lisbon 2.75. Bar gold, 77s 10d. American eagles 76s 5 1/2d. Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 523/4 pfgs. Paris exc. on London 25 frames 27 centimes. Consols 85 9-16 for money and 85-13-16 for account

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending April 4, 1907, as compiled by Messrs. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal: KS.

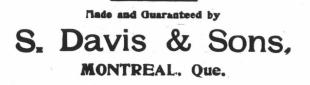
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			/	Last.	Year
Banks:		Siles, Highest.	Lowest	Sale .	ago.
Molsons	100	8/ 204	204	204	226
Merchants	• •	37 165	165	165	170
Royal		2 2351/	$4 2351/_4$	$235\frac{1}{4}$	·/
Hochelaga			150	150	152
Dominion		29 2401	4 2401/4	2401/1	
British North America		7 1531/	2 1531/2	1531_{2}	

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY.

5 CENTS.

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

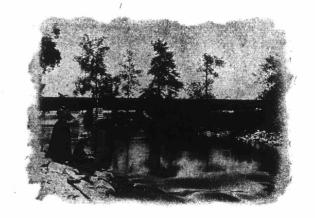


FOR SALE.

The property which the cut partly illustrates, is at the junction of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence Rivers, some 25 miles west of Montreal, within easy reach by two railroads (general and suburban service, at frequent intervals day and night in 40 minutes); also by water.

The current between the mainland and one of the islands (as shown in the cut) is caused by a fall of several feet from the Lake of Two Mountains into the River St. Lawrence.

The mainland portion, on the edge of which the fishers appear in the engraving, contains nearly four acres; the islands nearly three-fourths of an acre. The land slopes from a height of about ten or twelve feet to the lake and river.



The spot is quite picturesque, and as it is more or less preserved by the owner, there is scarcely any better fishing within double the distance of Montreal. There are excellent boating and shelter for yachts and small boats on the property.

With the above cut, the Grand Trunk Railway illustrates one of its recent booklets-that known as "Trains 3 and 4"-"Travel at Ease," page 12.

The place was anciently known as "Lotbiniere Pointe," but has been re-named by the owner "Roslevan" from its peninsular shape and the ancestral elms growing upon it.

The mainland portion is now offered for sale. Plan may be seen on application to the owner,

M. S. FOLEY.

Editor-Proprietor of the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

BANK

British Nor Uan. Bank Crown Ban Dominion . Eastern Toy

Hamilton .. Hochelaga Home Imperial .. La Banque Merchants . Metropolitan Molsons ..

Molsons ... Montreal ... New Brunsw Northern ... Nova Scotia Ottawa ... People's Bar

Provincial I Quebec ... Royal Sovereign ... Standard ...

St. Stephen St. Hyacinth Sterling Toronto ... Traders'

Union of H Union Bank United Emp Western...

Miscellaneo

Can. Pacific. Mont. St. Ry

Do, New Toronto St .. Halifax Elec. Can. Convert Rich. & Ont. Mont. Light, Winnipeg. .. N.S. Steel & Dom. Iron & Do. Pref.. Dom. Coal, ec Mont. Teleg. Bell Telep. C Bell Telep. Co

Luurentide, pf Ogilvie, pfd.. Lake of Wood Lake of Wood

Bonds:

Dom. Cotton Dom. Iron & N.S. Steel & N.S. Steel & Textile A. .. Winnipeg. ...' * And Int

MON

The Easter t business was r seasonable line many supplem Collections h better average

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

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Percentage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	value	value of one	Dividend last 6 mes.		ates of	Div'd		Price cent. c Apr	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.					Ask.	Bid
British North America Uan. Bank of Commerce Crown Bank of Canada		4.886,666 10,100,000 885,625 3,000,100	2,238,666 5,000,000 3,900,000	45,99 50.00 130.00	243 50 100 100	373 75 86 50	3 3½ 3*				Oct. Dec.	175	
Dominion		2,932 690	1,860,000		100	160 00	2*	Jan.		July		165	160
Hamilton	2,500, 000 2,000,000 863, 000	2,500,000 2,000,000 767,970	2,500,000 1,+00,000 175,000	100.00 ≻0 50 22.81	100 0 100		2½* 3½	Mch. June		Sept.	Dec.	150	
Home	4,420,000 1,500,000	4,420,000 1,500,000	4,420,000 600,000	100.00 40.00			2½* 3½	Mch. May	June	Sept.	Dec. Nov.	••••	· · · · ·
Merchants	6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 653,500	6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 620,940	3,600,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 11,000,000 1,024,644	60.00 100.00 78.57 165.01	100 100		4 2* 21/2* 21/2* 3*	June Jan. Jan. Mch. Jan.	April April June April	July July Sept. July	Dec. Oct. Dec. Oct.	205 275	
Northern Nova Scotia Ottawa	1,211,000 3,000,000 3,000,•• 0 180,000	880,197 3,000,000 3,00 ,000 180,000	5,250,000 3,000, 00 180,000	175.00 100 00 100.00	100	28-5-00	23%* 5 4	Jan. June Jan.	April	July	Oct. Dec. July	250 222	285
Provincial Bank of Canada Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard	829,287 2,500,000 3,90,,00 3,998,600 1,531,150	827,324 2,500,000 3 9 0,000 3,804,050 1,514,000	100,000 1,150,000 4.394.0 1,250,790 1,614,000	12.09 6 0.00 112.56 32.86 106.66	100 1 ··· 100	230 00	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}} / \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	Jan. June Jan. Feb. Mar.	April May June	Aug.	July Dec. Oct. Nov. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 236 \\ 125 \end{array} $	230
St. Stephen's	200,000 504,600 / 771,300 4,000,0 0 4,350,000	200,000 329,515 5 41,174 4,000,00 4,322,5 37	47,500 75,000 4,500,000 1,900,000	23.25 22.79 112.50 43.96	100 100 100		2½ 3 5 3½	April Feo. June June			Oct. Aug. Dec. Dec.		
Union of Halifax	$\begin{array}{r} 1,500,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 523,700\\ 550,000 \end{array}$	$\substack{1,500,000\\3,000,000\\334,688\\550,000}$	1,143,752 1,500,000 	76.20 50.00 54.54	100 100	•••••	2* 3½ 3½	Feb. Feb. April	Мау 	0	Nov. Aug. Oct.	·····	
	• •	Quarterly.											

1731/

1231/2

85

841/2

63%

341/4

 $82\frac{1}{2}$

78

167

. .

127

106

98

. .

. .

861/.

973/4

278

180

216

100

57

180

733/4

 $92\frac{1}{4}$

711/2 201/4

60¹/₈

160

6%

761/2

116

109

951/2

751/2

1091/8

100

89

51 / 51

1321/2 1311/2

 $102\frac{1}{2}$ 102

 $218\frac{1}{2}$ 215

 $107\frac{1}{2}$ 106

215

97

57

72

871/2

1791/2

 $18\frac{1}{2}$

70

60

160

6

111

76

109

9.5

743/4

1083/

100

89

103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

Montreal, Thursday, April 4th, 1907.

115

243

35

377

12

25

236

280

50

27

47

80

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The Easter trade has been commented upon favourably as

business was not confined to specialities, but extended to all

seasonable lines of staple goods. In dry goods and millinery

many supplementary orders have recently been placed.

Collections have given satisfaction, being a much

better average than a year ago. Railway earnings con-

. 14,700

 $172\frac{3}{4}$ 173

216

216

107

100

57

73%

921/4

711/2

20

51

160

 $132\frac{1}{2}$

6

102

116

109

761/2

951%

751/2

1091/8

100

89

 $60\frac{1}{8}$

180

of the islands everal feet from Lawrence. ch the fishers ur acres; the e land slopes the lake and

Miscellaneous:

Can. Pacific.

Mont. St. Ry.

Do. New

Toronto St..

Halifax Elec. Ry.

('an. Convert.

Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. . .

N.S. Steel & Coal.

Do. Pref..

Dom. Coal, com.

Mont. Teleg. Co..

Bell Telep. Co.

Ogilvie, pfd.....

Bonds:

Dom. Cotton ..

Mont. Light, H. & Power 3028

Winnipeg. 100

Dom. Iron & Steel, com. 842

Bell Telep. Co. Rights .. 2412

 Lake of Woods.
 257

 Lake of Woods, pfd...
 20

Dom. Iron & Steel 5000

N.S. Steel & Coal 6000

*N.S. Steel & Coal, com. 7000

 Textile A.
 1500

 Winnipeg.
 2000

* And Interest.

REMARKS.

emable at 105 & Int. er May 1, 1910.

emable at 110 & Int. emable at par after emable at 105 & Int. emable at 105 & Int.

emable at 105 & Int. er 1912.

emable at 115 **& Int.** er 1912. emable at 105 **& Int.**

tes, is at the Rivers, some y two railroads

tervals day and



ore or less preer fishing withexcellent boathe property. av illustrates ins 3 and 4"-

e Pointe," but rom its peninn it. Plan may be

of the mmerce," Montreal.

tinue large, and the chief manufacturing plants are booked with orders for many months ahead. In the United States, there is no cessation of industrial activity. At some eastern textile mills a strike, or scarcity of labour, may render some machinery idle, but the supply of wage earners is being augmented by extensive immigration, 65,541 new citizens being admitted into the United States in February alone.

ASHES.-Supplies light and market firm. Pearls \$6.75 to \$7; first pots \$5.95 to \$6 and seconds \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

BEANS .- Market steady, but business light. Choice primes \$1.30 to \$1.35 for jobbing lots and car lots at \$1.271/2 to \$1.30 per bushel.

BUTTER .- Prices are extremely high, but the tone is easier as a number of creameries have started in early, and supplies will soon increase. Last year at this season 231/2c and 235/8c was paid in the country for new creamery, but now for finest fresh 2Sc is being asked and held and returned creamery from England is selling at 24c to 26c. Dairy butter is firm at 23s to 24c.

CHEESE.-There has been little old stock to deal in, and what there is, is held at 1334c to 14c. A few small lots of fresh fodder cheese are quoted at 13c. As the market is bare. opening putices of new cheese should be profitable and dealers do not expect a large make of fodder cheese. Last year early April fodder cheese was sold at 13c to 131/c.

COAL.-There has been a good sorting up business at steady prices. Grate is quoted by dealers at \$6.75, and egg, stove and chestnut at \$7, less 25 p.c. discount. Best American steam coal \$4.75 gross, duty paid on track.

DRESSED POULTRY .- Business fair. Some extra fine fresh turkeys sold at 15c. Business in turkeys at 12c to 14c; chickens 9c to 12c; fowls 7c to 10c; geese 9c to 101/2c and ducks 9c to 11c. The inside prices are for frozen and stale stock, and fresh killed brings outside figures.

DRY GOODS .- The large jobbing houses report sales ahead of last year and payments if anything, are also better than a

	Stocks, Bon	ds and S	ecuritie	s dealt	in on	the	Mont	real S	tock Exchange.	
	Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	ercentage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	value p per share.	value of one share.	Dividend last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on par Apr 4 Ask. Bid.
		\$	- \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.		
	Bell Telephone. B.C. Packers Assn. A. B.C. Packers Assn. B. Canadian General Electric. Canadian Pacific	1,270,000 1,475,000	$9,000,000 \\ 1,270,000 \\ 1.475,000 \\ 121,680,000$	3,132,876 265,000	34.80 17.96	100 100 100 100			Jan. Aprif July Oct.	136 1301 177 175
	Detroit Electric St		12,500,000			100	73 25		Fol. May Aug. Nov.	78# 73#
	Dominion Coal, com Dominion Coal, pfd Dominion Iron and Steel, com Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd	3,000,000 20,000,000	15,000,000 3,000,000 20,000,000 5,000,000		•••••	100 100 100 100	60 00 20 25 54 00	31/2	Jan. July.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Dominion Textile Co., com	, 7,500,000	5,000,000			100			a a se	⁶
	Dominion Textile Co., pfd Duluth S.S. and Atlantic	2,50 ⁽¹⁾ ,000 12,000,000	1,940,000 12,000,000	•••••	•••••	100	90 00		Jan. Apl. July Oct.	91 90
	Duluth S.S. and Atlantic pfd	. 10,000 000	19,000,000	•• •••••	••••	100 100				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Halifax Tramway Co	. 1,350,000	1,350,000	• • • • • • • • •	••••	100	101 00	11/2*	Jan. April July Oct.	102 101
	Havana Electric Ry., com Havana Electric Ry., pfd	. 5,000,000	7,500,000 5,000,000		•••••	100 100				45 85
	Illinois Trac. pfd	3 ,214,300 1 ,600,000	3,214,300 1,600,000		••••	100 100	87 50	11/2*	Jan. April July Oct. Feb. Aug.	90 871
	Laurentide Paper Co., pfd. /		1,200,000			100	104 00	31/2	Feb. Aug. Jan. July.	110 104
	Lake of the Woods Milling Co. com.	2,500,000	2,000,000	· · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	100	75 50	3	April Oct.	77 751
	Lake of the Woods milling Co. pfd.	. 1,500,000	1,500,000			100		134*	March June Sept. Dec.	110
	Mackay Companies com		41,380,400	· · · · · · · · · ·	••••	100	68 50 67 50	Y*	Jan. April July Oct.	70 681 60 671
	Do. Preferred Mexican Light and Power Co		35,968,700 12,000,000			100 100	48 25	1.	Jan. April July Oce.	69 67± 49± 48±
	n				/.					
	Minn. St. Paul and S.S. M Do. Preferred		14,000,000 7,000,000	· · · · · · · · · · ·		100	105 50	2	Jan. July.	$109 105\frac{1}{2}$
1	Montreal Cotton Co		3,000,020			10 0	119 00	1 3/4 *	March June Sept. Dec.	122 119
	Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co		17,000 000 400,000	••••		100 100	92 12 96 00	11/4*	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	921 941 941 - 941 - 98 - 96
	Montreal Seeel Works com/	. 100,000	100,000	•••••	•••••			••		1000 A 1000
	Do. Preferred		800,000			100	100 00 108 25	11/2*	March June Sept. Dec.	100
	Montreal Street Ry		7 000 000 2,000,000	698 , 37 9	13.31	50 40	64 0	2½* 2*	Feb. May Aug. Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	218 216 ¹ / ₄
	* * * *'* /Oae. Co	6,900.000	6,900,000			100	25 00	1/2*	March June Sept. Dec.	29 25
	North-West Land com	. 1,467,681	1,467,681	•••••	••••	25				······
	Do. Preferred	3 ,090,625	3,090,625	•••••		100		6	March.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. com	4,120,000	5,000,000 1,030,000	750,000	15.00	100	72 00	2*	Jan. April June Oct.	73 72
	Do. Preferred		1,250,000		••••	100		7	Jan. April Julie Oct.	••••••
	Do. Preterred		2,000,000			100	115 00	1%*	Jan. April July Oct.	124 115
	Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co.	3,132,000	3,132,000			100	74 00			76 74
	St. John Street Ry	800,00 0	800,000	• • • • • • • • •		100		3	June Dec.	
	Toledo Ry. & Light Co		12,000,000	1,675,122	23.92	100 100	25 CO 107 00	$1 \\ 1^{1/2}*$	Mav Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Toronto Street Ry		1,032,000					11/4 *	Jan. April July Oct.	
	Twin City Rapid Transit Cc	16,511,000	16,511,000	2,163,507	13.10	100	96 50	11/4*	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	97 96 ¹ / _g
	Do. Preferred	3,000,000	3,000,000		•••••		· · · · · · · · ·	13/4 *	Dec. March June Sept.	••••••
	Windsor Hotel	600,000 4,000,000	600,009 4,000,000	• • • • • • • • •	•••••	100 100	•••••	31/2 11/4 *	May Nov. Jan. April July Oct.	
	minipeg Elec. Ry. Oc	3,000,000	-,,*					- (-		

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

* Quarterly.

year ago. Prices continue strong on all foreign and domestic fabries. The local mills are stiff in their views and decline to promise carly delivery for next fall. Present deliveries continue backward and customers are now eager for their spring lines. In New York cotton futures are steady; May. 9.49c; July 9.50c; August 9.52c to 9.54c; September 9.60c; October 9.81c; November offered. 9.84c; December 9.88c; January 10.05c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands. 10.95c; do., Gulf, 11.20c. Sales, 4.500 bales. Green, which has reigned triumphant for a considerable time among dyes in carpets, furniture coverings, upholstery and other goods, appears to be less in demand for future requirements abroad.

EGGS. Large supplies have continued to come in, but the domand has been brisk, and prices are fairly steady. Business has been done at 21c.

FLOUR.- A fair demand is reported for spring wheat grades. The market is steady, and on the whole a fairly active business is passing. Choice spring wheat patents \$4.50 to \$4.60; seconds \$4; winter wheat patents \$4 to \$4.15; straight rollers \$3.55 to \$3.65; do., in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; extras \$1.45 to \$1.55.

FISH.—The new union of weir owners at a recent meeting at St. Andrews adopted a scale of prices for the sale of herring to U.S. packers fixing on \$18 a hogshead until July 31 and \$6 from then till the close of the season. Last year the fishermen received \$4 a hogshead from the U.S. packers. The meeting also adopted as a standard of measurement a tub holding 14 imperial gallons, 10 tubs to a hogshead. It was also decided that the price of herring for smoking be regulated by the market, but that if packers buy for smoking and then use the fish for sardines, they be penalized by having their supply cut off for two weeks. The bulk of the Charlotte county herring is sold each year to the packers at Lubee and Eastport. Business has been quiet. Fresh frozen haddock, in cases, 300 lbs., per lb., 3%/c; less than case, per lb., 4c; frozen codfish. cases, 250 to 300 lbs., $3\frac{1}{2}c$; less than case. $3\frac{3}{4}c$: frozen steak cod, large (heads off). cases 300 lbs., 41/2c; less than case, 5c; B. C. /red salmon 81/3c to 9c in cases and less; frozen Qualla salmon, 10 lbs. each, headless and dressed, case 250 lbs., 71/c; less than case Sc; frozen No. 1 smelts, boxes 15 lbs. each. 81/2c; frozen mackerel, fancy stock, 11c; frozen large herring. Halifax, 60 lbs. per 100. in brls. 250 fish, \$2.10; less than brls., \$2.20; frozen tom-cods. new. per barrel. \$2.00. Salt and Pickled-No. 1 lake trout. kegs 100 lbs., \$5; No. 1 Labrador herrings, brls., large and bright, \$5.50; half brls., \$3.25; No. 1 Nova Scotia herrings. brls., \$5; half brls. \$3. No. 1 choice mackerel, in 20 lb. kitts, \$1.75; No. 1 Labrador salmon. in brls., \$12; in tierces, 300 lbs., \$16; in half brls., \$6.50; large green cod in brls., per 200 lbs., \$9,50; No. 1 green cod, medium, in brls., per 200 lbs., \$7.50; No. 2 green cod, small, in brls., per 200 lbs., \$5.75. Prepared and Dried-Large dry cod bundles 112 lbs., \$6.50; pure boneless cod, 20 lb. boxes, 2 lb. bricks, per lb., 8c; boneless cod, in 20 lb. boxes, 1 and 2 lb. blocks, per lb., 6c; skinless cod, in 100 lb. cases, per case. \$5.50. Smoked-Haddies, in 15 and 30 lb. boxes, per lb., 7c; kippered herring, in half boxes, per half box, \$1.20; smoked herring, new, in small boxes, per box, 11c; Yarmouth bloaters, 60 in box, per box, \$1.20; St. John bloaters 100 in box, per box, \$1.20. Oysters and Lobsters-Malpeque shell oysters. per barrel. \$9; standard bulk oysters, per imperial gallon, \$1.40; selects, bulk oysters, per imperial gallon. \$1.60; paper pails, per 100 pints size, \$1; per 100 quarts size, \$1.25; boiled lobsters, medium size, per lb., 15c; live lobsters, medium size, per lb., 14c.

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A NECESSITY IS A CERTAINTY.

Hotels are Good Investments. Buy a Block of Stock in this Company.

Being organized/under the name of

Prices per cent. on par Apr 4

Ask. Bid.

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North Cobalt Hotel Company.

Capital \$500,000, 500,000 Shares of \$1.00 each,

The intentions of this Company are to build hotels at NORTH COBALT, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, PARRY SOUND, TORONTO, and other places.

It is also proposed to build THEATRES at NORTH COBALT and NORTH BAY.

It is a well known fact that hotel accommodation in New Ontario is inadequate, and it is for this purpose of building hotels in that section of the country that we have a Company under organization. It is proposed to build and operate hotels at the following points:—

COBALT, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, PARRY SOUND, TORONTO, and other places.

It has been shown that the profits from hotels already in operation at these points run FROM \$18,000 TO \$30,000 PER ANNUM, and with properly equipped and well managed houses this profit could be enhanced very materially.

Some of the best hotel-men of the Dominion have investigated the project, and have not only signified their approval, but are enthusiastic at the prospects of such a sound money-making proposition.

There is positively no CHANCE or SPECULATION. It is a proposition that if carried through will pay a dividend of AT LEAST 12 PER CENT. THE FIRST YEAR AND 18 PER CENT. THEREAFTER.

Not only that, but it is a CASH business, and it is proposed to pay the dividend monthly. We have selected four competent shrewd business men who have had a wide experience in hotel business to take the management of the hotels and all that is necessary is to raise sufficient money to complete the purchases of the properties we have in view, it is expedient that further information concerning same be withheld. Our hotels will in each case have a capacity to accommodate at least one hundred guests or more. They will be fitted up in modern fashion, and will not only be money-makers but/will be establishments to be proud of.

The profits usually expected from a properly managed bar are 100 p.c. to 125 p.c. The house portion of sixty-roomed house having an average of \$100.00 PER DAY should show a profit of 25 PER CENT., or \$25 A DAY.

Hotels established at the points, herein specified, conservatively stated, should do a business of at least \$250.00 PER DAY EACH.

⁷ Some of the Hotels will exceed this, and therfore, with an Hotel at each of the points specified, we feel positive the profit will exceed \$110,000 per annum.

Compare this with the Capitalization and draw your own conclusions.

Preliminary plans for an hotel at North Cobalt show an expenditure of \$60.000. This will give every modern convenience, and the immediate attention of the Company will be directed to the erection of hotels at Cobalt, North Bay, Parry Sound. We are organizing the Company under the name of North Cobalt Hotel Company. Ltd., and this may be changed to the North Source of the Source of the Company Ltd. or the Onterio Hotels Ltd. with a caritalization of \$500,000 shares being

cither the New Ontario Hotel Company, Ltd., or the Ontario Hotels, Ltd., with a capitalization of \$500.000 shares, being par value, \$1.00 each. A meeting of subscribers will be held in a short time, and the directorate will be elected. We have already received

A meeting of subscribers will be held in a short time, and the directorate will be feeted. We have already feetived subscriptions for large blocks of our stock, and hope we will have sufficient money raised by the 15th of this month so that building operations can be commenced at an early date.

WIRE OR WRITE YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO:-

20 King Street East,

A. R. BICKERSTAFF & CO. Fiscal Agents,

NATIONAL TRUST BUILDING.

= TORONTO, Ont. TELEPHONE MAIN 5710.

GRAIN .- In the local market, business was of a holiday s nature, and there were few dealings outside of oats, stocks of which here are 38.000 bushels in excess of last year. Prices ruled steady with sales of odd cars of Ontario No. 2 white at 431/2e to 44c; No. 3 at 421/2e to 43c, and No. 4 at 411/2e to 42c per bushel, ex store. The demand for American corn was quiet, but prices were unchanged at 561/2c to 57c for No. 3 yellow and at 56c to 561/2c for No. 3 mixed per bushel, ex store. The Chicago wheat market was firmer, owing to reports of damage by insects in important winter wheat sections. Bugs are said to be in every field in Southern Kansas. May wheat in Chicago was up $\frac{3}{4}c$ to $\frac{7}{8}c$ in spite of liberal receipts in the North-West. A Toronto despatch says: There is a little more activity in trade, with the market steadier if anything. There is a rush for cars for delivery of grain sold some time ago. Grain is well on the move from the West, and No. 1 northern is offering for May delivery at/ lake ports. Oats are firm. Wheat Ontario No. 2 white or red, 71c to 721/2c; No.) 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; goose wheat, 68c; spring wheat, 68c. Manitoba No. 1 hard, 871/2c; No. 1 northern, 86c, lake ports. At North Bay, No. 1 hard is quoted at 92c, and No. 1 northern at 901/26

GROCERIES .- For the holidays, business has been fair and providents have come in as well as expected. There has been a good turnover in teas, coffees, spices, canned goods and vine-Patna rice has been scarce, but is now more abundant. gar. Sectch sugars are somewhat stronger in tone. A fair business has been done in prunes and evaporated apples. Raisins are stiffly held, but demand is not active at this season. New York raw sugar is firm; fair refining 31/se; centrifugal, 96 test 3%c; molasses sugar 25%c. Refined steady; No. 6 \$4.30; No. 7 84.25; No. 8 \$4,20; No. 9 \$4.15; No. 10 \$4.05; No. 11 \$4: No. 12 \$3,95; No. 13 \$3,90; No. 14 \$3,85; confectioner's "A" \$4,50; mould "A" \$5,05; cut leaf \$5,40; crushed \$5,40; powdered \$4.80; granulated \$4.70; cubes \$4.90. The New York market for coffee futures was steady at unchanged prices. There were no European cables to influence sentiment. Brazil markets were unchanged. Prices were slightly influenced by small orders in the absence of the general business and the market closed steady at a net advance of 5 points to a decline of 5 points. Sales: May at 5.75e to 5.80e; July 5,55; ; September 5.60c; December 5.65c; and March 5.70c to 5.75c. Spot Rio, No. 7, 7c; Santos, No. 4, Sc. Mild. dull; Cordova 9e to 121/se.

 $_{\rm c}$ [HAY.—Canadian baled hay was weaker abroad. but here the market is steady, owing to the breaking up of the roads. Prices here are \$14 to \$14,50 for No. 1 timothy; \$12 to \$13 for No. 2 and \$11 to \$12 for clover mixed; pure clover \$10,50 to \$11,50 per ton in car lots.

HIDES & TALLOW.—Business unchanged. Quotations for fresh city stock:—No. 1 hides.11½c; No. 2 hides. 10½c; No. 3 hides. 9½e: No. 1 calfskins, per lb., 12c; No. 2 calfskins, per lb., 10c: hand skins, 95c; No. 1 horsehides, each. \$2; No. 2 horsehides, each. \$1.50; tallow, rendered, per lb., 3c to 5c; tallow, rough, per lb., 1½c to 3c.

HONEY.—The enquiry has been better at steady prices. Extracted white clover comb. 11½c to 12c per lb.; in the comb $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c; buckwheat 9c to 10c; and extracted $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Business in all lines of small wares, iron and metals has continued active and prices are firm for present deliveries. The American and foreign iron markets are weaker, also tin and copper. London cables: Tin. spot £184 15s; 3 mos. £182 10s. Standard copper, spot, £97 5s; 3 mos. £99 5s. In lead, London has declined 8s 9d during the week. Soft Spanish closed at £19 6s 3d, against £19 15s on the preceding week and against £15 17s 6d on the corresponding day a year ago. For refined spelter London has declined 10s during week. G. M. B. closed at £25 15s, against £26 5s on the preceding week and against £24 15s at the corresponding time last year. At New York bar iron has been moderately active and without essential change in prices. Current sales are made on the basis of 1.70c base Pittsburg and 1.541/2e tidewater, base half extras. The jobbing trade is

demanding 21/4c base full extras from store. The last week of March has been an exceedingly quiet one in the Eastern markets for pig iron, and the most prominent feature has been the evidence that the Wall Street flurry is making a decided impression upon the basic iron industry, resulting from less activity among the open-hearth steel makers and manufacturers of plate. It is understood that specifications are becoming smaller, and some of the most important buyers of pig iron have their requirements more than covered for delivery beyond June. The tendency thus seems to be toward lower prices for basic iron.

LIVE STOCK .- The shipments of cattle from Portland and St. John for week ended March 30th were 2,944 head, against 1.159 the previous week. Recent cables from Liverpool and London noted a further advance in prices for Canadian cattle of 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ per lb., with sales at 12¢ to 121/4¢. D. A. Campbell's cable from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle at 12c to 12% c per lb. The tone of the local market was steady and prices show no important change from a week ago. Choice beeves were scarce, in fact, there were none on the market. Good cattle sold at 5c to $5\frac{1}{4}c$. fair at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ to $4\frac{3}{4}c$, and lower grades at 3c to 41/4c per lb. A much stronger feeling prevailed in the hog situation and prices scored another advance, owing to the somewhat scarcity of supplies and the keen demand from local dealers for the same, and without receipts increase in the near future the prospects are they will sell still higher.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Business has been more active, and fair supplies are coming in for the season. Syrup at 55c to 65c per tin of one gallon, wine measure, and at 75c to 85c per tin of imperial measure, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c per lb., in wood, maple sugar $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—In this market there is an improved enquiry for some goods. Pine pitch, \$3.75 brl.; pine tar, \$4.50; oakum, 4e to 7c per lb.; coal tar, \$4 brl.; reofing pitch, \$1per 100 lbs.; cotton waste, coloured, 5c to 7c per lb.; white, 8e to 11c. Rope:—Sisal 7-16 and upwards, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{3}{8}$. 11c; 3-16, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Manilla, 7-16 and larger. 15c; $\frac{3}{8}$. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5-16, 16c. Lath yarn, 10c to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OILS. PAINTS. ETC.—The local market is fairly active, but unchanged. London, Calcutta linseed, April and June 42s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Linseed oil 22s 9d. Sperm oil £34. Petroleum, American refined 6 13-16d; do. spirits 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Turpentine spirits 52s 3d. Antwerp, petroleum 21 frances 25 centimes. Savannah. turpentine, steady 69e. Rosin, firm to steady, strained in New York, common to good \$4.45 to \$4.50.

POTATOES.—Supplies are more liberal and prices depressed. Demand is fair at 60e to 70e in car lots, and 75e to 85e in lesser quantities.

PROVISIONS .- The market was firm and fairly active. Abattoir fresh killed hogs. \$10.25, and country dressed light weights \$9.25 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in tierces \$32.50 to \$33.00 brls. \$22.50 to \$23.50. Compound lard in tierces 375 lbs., 91/4c to 10c; tubs 50 lbs., parchment lined 91/2c to 101/4c; kettle lard tierces 13c; pure lard tierces 113/4 to 121/2c. Hams. extra large sizes, 25 lbs., upwards, 131/2c to 14c; large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 14e to 15c; medium sizes, selected weights. 12 to 18 lbs., 141/2c to 151/2c; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 15c to 151/2c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 151/2c to 16c; Wiltshire bacon backs, 15c.

WOOL—A cable from London says: The arrivals of wool for the third series of auction sales amount to 218,000 bales, including 126,000 bales forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 3,000 bales; Queensland, 3,500 bales; Victoria 26,000 bales; South Australia 300 bales; West Australia 1,300 bales; New Zealand 26,800 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 300 bales; various 300 bales. Local business fair. Dealers quote following prices for wool. Montreal:—Canada fleece, tub washed, 26 to 28c; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18 to 20c; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c; Canada, pulled, unbrushed, 27 to 29c; pulled lamb's, brushed, 30 to 32c; pulled lamb's, unbrushed, 30c; North-West merinos 18 to 20c.

WHOLESA

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DRUGS AND Acid Carbolic Ci Aloes, Cape ... Alum ... Borax, stls. ... Grandhor, Ref. R Camphor, Ref. R Camphor, Ref. O Citric Acid ... Citric Acid ... Citric Acid ... Corane Tartar ... Epsom Salts ... Glycerine ... Epsom Salts ... Glycerine for the straight of the Salt ... Marthe Salt ... On Arabic per Gum Trag ... Insect Powder b Insect Powder b Insect Powder b Insect Powder b Morthil, Ib. ... Of Peppermint II Deppermint ... Oplum ... Dil Lemon ... Optash Bichromat Postash Bichromat Passh Boldide ...

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

HEAVY CHEM

Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol ... Brimstone ... Caustic Soda ... Soda Ash ... Soda Bicarb... Sal. Soda ... Sal Soda Concentr

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Archil. con ... Cutch ... Ex. Logwood ... Indigo (Bengal) ... Indigo Madras ... Gaminer ... Madder ... Sumae ... Tin Crystals

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FLOUR-

FARM PRODUC

Choicest Creamery Under Grades, Crea Townships Dairy ... Western Dairy Manitoba Dairy ... Fresh Balls

WHOLESALE PRICES CUR	RENT.	James Hutton & Co.	WHOLESALE PRICES CUR	RENT.
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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ c. \$ c,	Sovereign Bank Bldg., - MONTREAL, Que.	FARM PRODUCTSCon	
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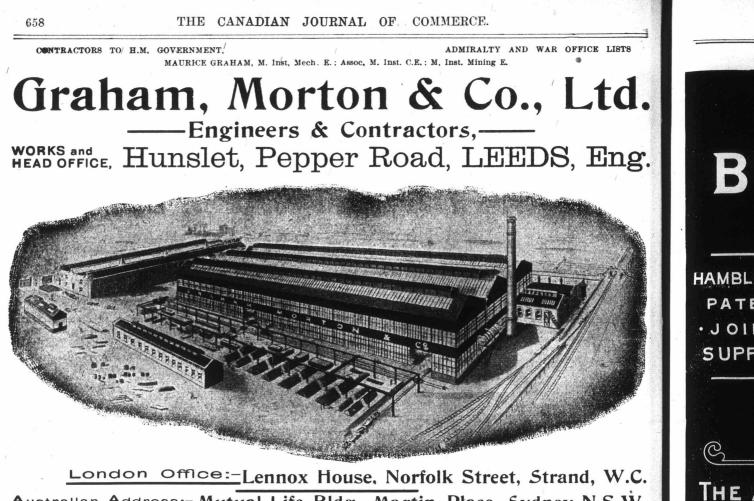
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WHOLESALE PRICES CUP	RRENT.		WHOLESALE PRICES CU	RRENT.	
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GROCERIESContinued-		CUT CLASS	HARDWARECON		
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Copper: Ingot, per lb	0 21 0 22		do dφ No. 13	2 75 3 10 3 75 3 95 4 30 4 15 4 30 4 40	
Cut Nail Schedule-	2 30	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	do do No. 16 Barbed Wire Spring Wire, per 100 1.25 Net extra.	2 95 f.o.b. Montreal,	w
404, 50d, 60d, and 70d, Nails Extras—over and abov. 30d Coil Chain—No. 6	0 00 0 09; 0 00 0 05	BIRMINGHAM,	Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	2 30 base.	
No. 5	0 00 0 07 0 00 0 064 0 00 0 054	England.	ROPE-		01
$5 16 10 h \dots $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Special Prices to Canadians under New	Sisal, base	0 10# 0 11 0 11#	Cod C S. R. Straw
Soil Chain No. $\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Manilla, 7-16 and larger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 10 & 010 \\ \end{array}$	Cod L Cod L Castor
% and 1 inch	3 05 3 20	Excellent Site for a First-class	Lath yarn		Castor Lard Lard Linsee
Galvanized Staples-	2 8t 3 15	Cubuching / and Cummer of Lat	WIRE NAILS	3_05 2_70	Linsee Olive, Olive.
00 lb. box, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ 3 right, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$	2 80 2 75	Suburban 'and Summer Hotel	2d f extra	2 45	Turper Wood
Galvanized lron-	470 495	For Sale at Vaudreuil	6d and 7d extra	2 35 2 20 2 15 2 10	PH Acme
ueen's Head, or equal gauge 28 Somet, do., 28 gauge	4 55 4 80	Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point	20d to 60d extra Base	2 10 2 05 2 40	Acme Astral Benzir
Iron Horse Shoes— Io. 2 and larger	3 65	/ On the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific: fronting on the St. Lawrence: clear stream on one side with shelter for Boats above and below	BUILDING PAPER-	40	Gasoli GI
 and smaller	$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 90 \\ 2 & 65 \\ 2 & 65 & 2 & 80 \\ 2 & 70 & 2 & 80 \end{array}$	the Falls. Also two islands adjoining. Area In all about 44 acres.	Tarred Sheeting, roll	10	First Second
an. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $22.$ m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $24.$ m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $24.$	2 70 2 90 2 60 2 90 2 85 2 95 2 00 2 10	APPLY TO THE OWNER. M. S. FOLEY.	HIDES— Montreal Green Hides—		First Second Third Fourth
m. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 28. oiler plates, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch oiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch loop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger	3 00 3 10 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 85	EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR	Montreal, No. $1 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PA
boop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of Band iron, smaller size	2 35	"JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," MONTREAL	Montreal, No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected. /		Lead, Do.
Canada Plates-			Sheepskins Clips Spring Lambskins, each. Calfskins, No. 1	1 (0 0 00 95	Do. Do. Pure 1 White
ull Polish	3 85 2 75 2 80	LONDON FUR SALES.	Calfskins, No. 2	0 12 0 10/ 1 50 2 00	Red le Veneti Yellow
rdinary, 75 sheets	2 90 2 20 2 20 2 65	Phillips. Politzer and Co.'s report on the Hudson's Bay Co.'s fur sale at London,	LEATHER-		Whitin Whitin Whitin Englis
³ / ₄ inch	3 36 4 83 6 58	Eng., March, 1907, is as follows:Con- siderable improvement has taken place in	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole Slaughter, No. 1	0 26 0 28 0 24 0 26 0 28 / 0 30	Germa United
1½ inch	7 90	the fur trade generally since our last re- port, and prices for nearly every class of	light medium and heavy "No. 2	0 28 / 0 30 0 28 0 30 0 27 0 28 0 28 0 34	Fire B Fire C Rosin,
2 inch	10 08 0 072	skin are very much firmer. The Irbit Fair passed off remarkably well and	Upper, he avy Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38	/ Glue
teel, Spring, 100 lbs	2 60 2 40 2 25	values were considerably higher there than was expected. The extremely cold	Kip Skins, French	0 36 0 38 0 65 0 70 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60	Domes French French
teel, Toe Calk	3 05 2 85 2 55	weather during January and part of Feb7 ruary all over Europe, although some-	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock, Light French Calf	0 95 1 25	Americ Cooper Brunsw
Tin Plates-		what late in the day for the trade, helped to reduce stocks to a certain extent and	Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy Splits, small. Leather Board, Canada	0 23 0 26 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 20	French No. 1 H a Fu Brown
C Coke, 14 x 20 C Charcoal, 14 x 20 X Charcoal erne Plate 1C, 20 x 28	4 20 4 50 7 15	to generally improve the situation, which two or three months ago looked exceed- ingly critical.	Enamelled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain	0 06 C 10 0 16 0 18 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15	Black Orange Orange
ussian Sheet Iron	0 10 8 00	ingly critical. The expectation as to the result of the Hudson's Bay sale held last week was that values in	P. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, light Russetts, heavy	0 18 0 22 0 00 0 00 0 14 0 17	White Putty, Putty, Parish
ead: Pig, per 100 lbs	5 50 5 75 6 50	week was that values in general would remain high, and this was fully realized, as nearly even acticle on the literation	Russetts Saddlers' dozen	0 40 0 45 0 30 0 35 0 30 0 35 8 00 9 00	Kalsom
not, 100 lbs., less 15 per cent ead Pipe, per 100 lbs	700 7c per lb. less 5 p.c.	as nearly every article on the list either maintained last year's prices or sold at increased figures. The attendance was	Imt. French Calf. English Oak. lb. Dongola, extra Dongola, No. 1	0 65 0 75	WC Canadi North-V

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CUI	RRENT.	T TAVIOD								
	Wholesale.	T. TAYLOR,								
	\$ c. \$ e.		WHOLESALE	I I I						
	2 55 2 70 2 40 2 50 2 40 2 55	30 STATION STREE	r, Saddlery &	WALSALL, ENGLAND.						
··· •·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		ss Manufactur	1						
	3 70 3 90 3 15 3 35	Ilariic								
··· ·· ··· ··	2 50 2 85 3 20 3 40 3 25 8 45 2 65 3 00	Sp	ecial Prices to Canadians under the New T	ariff.						
··· ··	2 75 3 10 3 75 3 95 4 30 4 15 4 30 4 40 2 95 f.o.b.		р. Г. 							
· · · ·	2 30 base.	WHOLESATE PRICES CURRENT.	business in that country has not been at all satisfactory, and the keen interest with which the sale was followed by all	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.						
	nt weeks	Name of Article. Wholesale.	shows that the fur season of 1907 is open- ing with a feeling of renewed strength	Name of Article. Wholesale.						
•(••	U 101 0 11 0 111	OILS- \$ c. \$ c. Cod Oil	and confidence. Prices were as follows: Otter.—The re-	Ale- / / \$ c. \$ e						
··· ··	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 10 & 010 \\ \end{array}$	Straw Seal 0	duced prices of last March helped the sale of this article during the year and stocks were considerably diminished. Added to	English, qts						
•• ••	0 10 01074	Lard Oil, extra 070 86 Lard Oil 060 070 Linseed, raw, nett 052 055	this, the quantity offered this year was about one-third smaller, the consequence	Porter- Dublin Stout, qts						
	3_05 2_70	Linseed, boiled, nett	being an average advance of about 15 per cent. The fine grades advanced most, and	Dublin Stout, pts. 1 60 1 60 Canadian Stout, pts. 1 60 1 65 Lager Beer, U.S. 25 1 40 Lager, Canadian 0 80 1 40						
	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 45 \\ 2 & 35 \\ 2 & 20 \end{array} $	Wood Atcohol, per gallon 1 00 1 25 PETROLEUM-	the bulk of the collection was purchased for American account. Fisher.—Sold much better during last	Spirits Canadian-per gal						
··· ··	2 15 2 10 2 05	Acme Prime White, per gal.0 154Acme Water White, per gal.0 17Astral per gal.0 194	year, and prices are about 35 per cent. above those of a year ago. The quantity	Actional 00. Orf. 4 10 4 20 Spirits, 50. 0.P. 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 3 60 3 9 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3						
	2 40	Benzine, per gal	was somewhat larger than last March, and the bulk of the goods was secured by	Rye Whiskey, ord., gal 2 20 2 50 Ports-						
•••••	40 Ł 0	GLASS-4 First break, 50 feet	Continental buyers. Fox, Silver.—The fashion for this ar- ticle continues and the fine dark skins are	Tarragona						
		First Break, 100 feet	specially in demand. Prices, however, on the whole average about the same as last	Sherries— Smontillado (Lion)						
•••••	0 00 0 114 0 00 0 104	PAINTS, &c	year. Narten.—Romain in great favour, es- posially amongst English and Amorican	Other Brands						
cured	0 00 0 9	Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs 6 6' 7 C0 Do. No. 1 6 40 6 65 Do. No. 2 6 05 6 40 Do. No. 2 5 80 6 05	pocially amongst English and American buyers, the darker grades were princi- pally secured by the latter and eargerly	Medoc						
··· ·· ··· ··	0 00 95 0 12 0 10/	Dot No. 3 gal. 1 30 1 50 Pure Mixed, gal. 6 00 7 50 White lead, dry 6 00 7 50 Red lead, 6 00 6 50	competed for, but the bulk of the entire offering was secured for the home trade.	Champagnes						
	1 50 2 00	Venetian Red, English 150 2 25 Yellow Ochre, French 0 45 0 50	Prices are fully up to last March. Ermine.—A large offering; declined	Brandies-						
	$0\ 26\ 0\ 28$ $0\ 24\ 0\ 26$	Whiting, Gilders' 0 60 0 70 Whiting, Paris, Gilders' 0 85 1 00 Biglish Cement, cask 1 85 1 90 Belgian Cement 0 80 0 70 German Cement 0 00 0 70	about 20 per cent. Fox, White.—This article did not do as well last year as was generally expected, and no doubt the ex-	Hennessy, gal						
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	German 2 00 2 10 United States Cement 17 00 21 00 Fire Bricks, per 1,000 07 51 2f Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs. 2 50 5 00	orbitant prices paid for these skins in the early part of last season are responsible	Richard 20 years flute 12 qts. in case 17 50 Richard Fleur de Cognac do 15 50 Richard V.S.O.P. 12 qts						
•••••	0 28 0 34 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38	Glue—	for it The quantity offered was nearly double of last year's collection, the con-	Scotch Whiskeys-						
•••••	0 36 0 38 0 65 0 70 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60	Domestic Broken Sheet 0 08 0 084 French Casks 0 09 0 10 French, barrels 0 14 American White, barrels 0 16 0 18	sequence being a decline of 30 per cent. compared with last March. Fox, Red.—Continue to be very largely	Bullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L. 10 25 10 50 Kilmarnock 9 50 10 00 9 50 10 00 Usher's 0.V_G 9 00 9 50 9 50 Dewars extra spec 9 25 9 56 9 50						
•••••	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coopers' Glue	used for dyeing purposes and prices are 10 per cent. higher than last year. Fox.	Mitchells Glenogle 12 qts. 800 do Special Reserve 12 qts. 900 do Extra Special, 12 qts. 950 1 do Finest O'd Scotch, 12 qts. 12 500						
•••••	0 18 0 21 0 18 0 20 0 06 C 10 0 16 0 18 0 12 0 15	a Furniture Varnish, per gallon 0 75 0 90 Brown Japan 0 85 0 90 Black Japan 2 25 2 85 Orange Shellac, No. 1 2 25 2 85	Cross.—Rather neglected; declined 5 per cent. Fox. Blue.—In good demand, re- main unchanged.	İrish Whiskey-						
•• ••	0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 18 0 22 0 00 0 00	Orange Shellac, pure 2 90 2 95 White Shellac 1 40 1 42 Putty, bulk, 100 1b. barrel 1 65 1 67	Mink.—This article did remarkably well in America all through last year.	Power's, qts						
•••••	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Parish Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg 024 025 Kalsomine 5 lb. pkgs 011	Old stocks were almost entirely cleared. creating quite a demand for the fresh	Burke's						
•••••	8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 35 0 45 0 38 0 42	WOOL- Canadian Washed Fleece 0 26 0 28	supply already in the beginning of this year. The collection in this sale was considerably smaller than last March	Canadian green cases						
	0 20 0 22 0 14 0 16 0 15 0 17 0 17 0 20	North-West 0 18 0.20 Buenos Ayres 0 35 0.42 Natal, greazy 0 00 00 Cape, greazy 0 19 0.20	considerably smaller than last March, and the sale resulted in an advance which was even beyond all expectation. The	Plymouth						
		Australian, greasy 99 9 00	finest grades brought enormous prices and							
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								



Australian Address:-Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

45 per cent. The bulk of the collection was secured for the American market. Lynx .--- Are largely used for the Ameri- /tion in the United States, Canadian pulpcan market for dyeing purposes and are in good demand. There is hardly any change to note in the price of the better kinds, but the thirds advanced considerably and are quite 50 per cent. higher. Almost the entire offerings of these also Wolf.—Have sold went to America. well in America and are in great request, prices, however, remaining unchanged. The quantity was very much in excess of last year's. Wolverine .-- In good request; advanced about 20 per cent. Quantity considerably larger than last Skunk.-This article has sold year. very badly for some time past, no doubt on account of the enormously high prices paid early last year. Large quantities remain unsold, and the result of this sale is a decline of 35 per cent.

Raccoon .-- Unaltered. Badger.-Do. Bear. Black .- Very much neglected; brought slighly above last year's prices. Bear, Brown.—Do. Bear, Gray.—De-clined 20 per cent. Bear, White.—Declined 29 per cent. Bear, White.—De-clined 30 per cnt. Musk Ox.—Advanced 50 per cent. Hair Seals.—Declined 71/2 per cent.

THE WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

The only extensive supply of goid pulpwood left in America is in Canada. There is a considerable amount left in New Brunswick, a much larger quantity in

the average advance may be called about Quebcc, and still more in Ontario. Owing to the rapid diminution of the supply and the equally rapid increase of consumpwood is acquiring an unprecedented value. If it does not prove a permanent and important source of wealth and revenue, the failure to do so will be due not to the niggardliness of nature, but to the reckless and obtuse vandalism of the community.

In New Brunswick the pulpwood forests have been for many years depleted of the larger spruce trees for the purpose, of being manufactured into lumber to be used in shipbuilding. Only by the exercise of the utmost self-denial and intelligence on the part of the lumb rman can the surviving trees be reserved to complete their growth and yet their removal would mean the d struction of what is left of once extensive spruce forests. Once completely destroyed, these could never be effectively restored, for the spruce is in most soil and in northern climates a slow grower

To Quebec the American pulp maker chiefly resorts for a supply of pulpwood, because in that Province no restriction has been placed on its exportation. There is some reason to fear that the supply of spruce is not as great as at the time the present reckless policy of alienation was adopted it was supposed to be. How far it may now be possible to substitute for that policy one of conservation by fixing the size of the trees to be cut, by rep'anting burnt areas, and by careful scientifiic treatment promotive of the in-

crease of the forest as a wh le, is a subject for careful consideration by legal experts, administrative officials, practical rangers, and scientific foresters, Certainly the subject should be taken up in earnest and should never be allowed to drop out of sight again.

In Ontario the obstacles factitiously interposed have checked the exportation of pulpwood to such an extent that the owners of spruce trees complain of being left at the mercy of the local manufacturers of wood pulp, says the Globe. It may be difficult to ascertain precisely how these conflicting interests may be adjusted to each other most advantageously for the general good, but the effort to obtain the necessary informaton and to base on it some enlightened sort of treatment of a great public asset must be made, and it cannot be made too soon. The very first step is to find out the location of our pulpwood res rvcs, their extent, the degree of rapidity of their growth, and the best way of alienating them for profitable and interminable exploitation.

INSURANCE DECISIONS

Fraternal Insurance-Vested Interest.-A beneficiary in a certificate of fraternal benefit insurance has no vested interest in such certificate.-Dennis v. Modern Brotherhood of America, 95 S.W. (Mo.) 967.

Fraternal Insurance-Non-payment of Assessments.—Failure to comply with a

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by-law of a mutual benefit society, providing for forfeiture in case of a memher's failure to pay assessments as re quired, operates to cancel the member's extent as a failure to comply with a similar clause in an insurance policy providing for payment of annual premium.-Kidder v. Supreme Commandery United Order of Golden Cross, 78 N.E. (Mass.) 469.

visions.-Where an application for a benefit certificate in a fraternal association contained an agreement by the applicant that compliance on his part "with all the rights under his certificate to the same laws, regulations and requirements which are or may be hereafter enacted by said order is the express condition upon which I am to be entitled to participate in the beneficiary fund and have and enjoy all the other benefits and privileges of said order," a law of the order subsequently Fraternal Insurance-Subsequent Pro- adopted that "any member of the order

who shall after August 1, 1898, enter the business of selling by retail intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be expelled from the order," and making provision for suspension from rights in the beneficiary fund, and rendering the certificate null and void, is valid and binding upon one who has obtained a benefit certificate under such an application.-State ex rel. Strang v. Camden Lodge, A.O.U.W. of New Jersey, 64 A, (N.J.) 93. Fire Insurance—Title of Insured.—



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Where a fire policy provided that it cohol and water, otherwise falsely known should be void if the interest of the insured should be other than unconditional and sole owner, the fact that the insured had previously conveyed the property in trust for himself to defraud creditors, and that it had afterwards been reconveyed to him by the trustee, did not affect his title, so as to prevent him from recovering on the policy.-Insurance Co. of Tennessee v. Waller, 95 S.W. (Tenn.) 811. Fire Insurance-Failure to Annex By-

Laws.-A fire policy in the standard form providing that if any special provisions or stipulations not inserted (in that form of policy) require mention in effecting insurance, such provisions or stipulations shall be legibly written or printed and permanently and securely attached to the policy, and signed separately by the company or agent, is the only evidence of the insurance contract, and by-laws not annexed to or printed thereon cannot be used to contradict, vary, or enlarge its terms.-Gleason v. Canterbury Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 64 A. (N.H.) 187.

WHAT 18 WHISKEY?

Dr. Wiley, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, contends that nothing is worthy the name "whiskey" unless it is distilled and aged in the wood. This contention, which arose with the pure food law, is not settled, but the chances are that the bottled-in-bond faction will carry the day and that concoctions of al-

as blended whiskies, will be debarred from the use of that sacred name. Dr. Wiley, in his discussion of this subject before the House Committee on Agriculture, said that he does not believe any of the whiskey sold over the bars of saloons is pure.

"Even the famous 'bottled in bond' whiskey is adulterated," said Dr. Wiley, "for the saloon keeper buys one case of it and then continues to fill up the bottles, from his demijohn in the cellar. Most of the whiskey got over the bars is simply neutral alcohol."

When asked by Representative Cocks, of the Long Island (N.Y.) district, for an accurate and scientific description of whiskey, Dr. Wiley gave the following definition:

"Whiskey is a distillate from the fermanted mash of malt. and it contains all the congeneric products formed with ethyl alcohol during the fermentation that are volatile at the ordinary tem-peratures of distillation."

"Most of the whiskey sold at retail." he said, "should not even be called 'blended' whiskey, for it is the antithesis of 'straight' whiskey. It should, therefore, be called 'crooked' whiskey, for it is an imitation. It is nothing whatever except neutral spirits, coloured and flavoured. I think that a drink like this is a poison pure and simple. It coagulates the protoplasms in the cells and brings on old age."

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273.-A Manchester firm of wagon makers asks for prices of spokes, rims, and hubs from Canadian manufacturers.

274.---A Manchester firm capable of handling very large quantities, asks for prices and dimensions of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

275.-A London firm with branch at Manchester asks for prices of mechanical cream separators from Canadian manufacturers.

276 .- A firm of contractor's merchants asks for prices of salt-glazed chimney pots from Canadian manufacturers.

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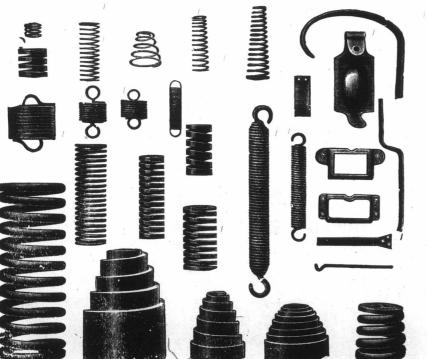
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