

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

The Bank of Montreal. The

766

E. S. CLOUSTON, - General Manager.

E. S. CLOUSTON, — General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal.
C. Sweeny, Supt. Branches, Brit. Columbia.
W. E. Stavert, Supt. Branches, Maritime Provs.
F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal.
F. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, Montreal.
BRANCHES IN CANADA:

| Almonte, Ont Belleville, " | Montreal, Que. | Mahone Bay, Port Hood, N.S. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Brantford, " Brockville, " | " Hochelaga. | Sydney, N.S. e Wolfville, " |
| Chatham, " | "Papineau av Pt. St. Charles | Yarmouth, " |
| Collingwood" | " Seigneurs St | Altona, Man. |
| Cornwall, " | "St. Henri | Brandon, Man. |
| Deseronto, " | " West End. Westmount. | Gretna, Man. Oakville, Man. |
| Fenelon Falls, Ft. William," | Quebec, Que. | Portage la |
| Goderich, " | Sawyerville, Q. | Prairie, Man. |
| Guelph, " | St. Raymond. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Hamilton, | Warwick, Que. | " Logan ave. " Fort Rouge. |
| " Sherman Av | | Calgary, Alta. |
| Kingston, Ont. Lindsay, Ont. | Bathurst, N.B. Chatham, N.B. | Edmonton, " |
| London, Ont. | Edmunston, N.B. | Indian H'd, Ass. |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Fredericton.N.B | Lethbridge, Al. |
| Paris, Ont. | Grand Falls, " | Raymond, Alt. Regina, Assa. |
| Perth, Ont. | Hartland, N.B. Moncton, N.B. | Armstrong, B.C. |
| Peterboro, Ont. Picton, Ont. | Shediac, N.B. | Enderby, B.C. |
| Sarnia, Ont. | St. John, N.B. | Greenwood, B.C |
| Stratford, Ont. | Woodstock, " | Kelowna, B.C. Nelson, B.C. |
| St. Mary's, On | | New Denver, B.C |
| Foronto, Ont. Yonge st. br. | Bridgewater, " Canso, N.S. | New Westmin- |
| Wallaceberg," | Class D. M. O | ster, B.C. |
| Cookshire, Que. | Halifax, N.S. | Nicola, B.C. Rossland, B.C. |
| Danvide, Que. | " Duke St. Br. | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Fraserville, Q. | " North End. | Vornon D.C. |
| ake Megantic, | Lunenburg, N.S | Victoria, B.C. |
| guitte, | | |

IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

St. John's, Bank of Montreal.
Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 46, 48 Threadneedle St. Alex. Lang, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York-R. Y. Hebden and A. D. Braith-waite, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane, Wash.-Bank of Montreal.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of England. London-The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. Lon-don-The Bank of England. London-The Union of London and Westimister Bank, Ltd., London-The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Seotland-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 Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco—The First National Bank; The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq. - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Bobert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. T. H. McMillan - Cashier. BRANCHES.—Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.

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

| The Bank of British North America. | TI |
|--|------------|
| Established in 1886. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. | CAP RES |
| Reserve Fund | NS. |
| Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.O. A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby, Secretary. Manager. | н. |
| COURT OF DIRECTORS: | A. 1 |
| J. J. Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, H. R. Farrer, F. Lubbock. | w. |
| R. H. Glyn, George D. Whatman. C. W. Tomkinson. Head Office in Canada, St. James street. | ALB |

Montreal.

Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches. J. ANDERSON, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. Wider Mon. Concerned B. G. J. ANDERSON, Impector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. Alexander, Man. Greenwood, B.C. Quebec, P.Q. Ashcroft, B.C. Halifax, N.S. Reston, Man. Battleford, Sask. Hamilton, Ont. Rossland, B.C. Rosthern, Sask. Bohoaygeon, Ont. " Victoria Ave, St. John, N.B. Brantord, Ont. Kaslo, B.C. Toronto, Ont. Calgary, Alta. Kingston; Ont. "King St. Campbelliord, On Levis, P.Q. Toronto Junc. Davidson, Sask. London, Ont. "King St. Duncans, B.C. Midland, Ont. "King St. Duncans, B.C. Midland, Ont. Weston, Ont. Estevan, Sask. Nongueuil, P.Q. Victoria, B.C. Duncans, B.C. Midland, Ont. Weston, Ont. Estevan, Sask. N'h Vancouver, BWinnipeg, Man. Fenelon Falls, OnOak River, Man. Yorkton, Sask. Fredericton, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. J. MAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST INDIES MAY BE OBSAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson, H. M. J. McMichael, and W. T. Oliver. San Francisco (120 Sansome St.etcl)-J.C.Welsh and A. S. Ireland Agents. Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trüst Co. Iondon Bankers-The Bank of England and Messas. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland--National Bank of scotland, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank, of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank, Imited, and branches; National Bank, of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Lt

Royal Bank of Canada 3,437,162 HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. Board of Directors: A Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq. Hor David Mackeen. H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq. F. W. Thompson, Esq. Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pesse, - General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Chief Inspector. Amherst, N.S. Ottawas Bank St. Bridgewater, N.S., Pembroke, Ont. Chailwack, B.C., Port Hawkeebury, N.S. Cumberland, B.C. Rexton, N.B. St. John's. Nfd. Guysboro, N.S. Grand Forks, B.C. Summerside, P.E.I., Summergide, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B. Londonderry, N.S. Vernon, B.C. Wontreal, Que., Vernon, B.C. Monton, N.B., Granyille St. Monton, N.B., Westmount, P.G., Montreal, West End. Wictoria, B.C. Westmount, P.G., Westmount, P.G., Montreal, N.S., Westmount, P.Q. Montreal, West End. Wictoria, A.C. Westmount, P.Q. Mount Pleasant, B.C. Westmount, P.Q. Mountela Annex' Westmount, P.Q. Westmount, P.Q. New Westminster, B.C. Weymouth, N.S. New Statington, Chas, Caba, Mathematica, Caba, St. Mathematica, Caba, St. Mathematica, Caba, St. Mathematica, Caba, DECG

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Camaguev, Cuba; Cardenas, Cuba; Mat-anzas, Cuba; New York, N.Y.

anzas, Cuba : Few York, N. Y. CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank; Drea-dner Bank; Spain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion: New York, Chase National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Blair & Co.: Boston, National Show-mut Bank; Chicage Ulinois Trust and Savingg Bank, San Francisco Trst National Bank.

| THE CHAR | TERED BANKS. |
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| THE MOL | SONS BANK |
| incorporated by A | Act of Parliament, 1855 |
| HEAD OFI | CE: MONTREAL |
| DESERVE FUND | CE: MONTREAL. \$8,000,600 F DIRECTORS: bergen |
| RESERVE FUND | *************************************** |
| NTm Mouson Mag | F Directors: herwon - President. J. P. Cleghorn, n. LtCal. F. C. Henshaw. |
| S. H. Ewing | Vice President, |
| W. H. Ramsay. | J P Clerhown |
| H. Markland Molson | n. LtCol F C Honshaw |
| Wm. C. | McIntyre. |
| JAMES ELLIO | I. General Manager. ef Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector. J. H. Campbell, Amt. |
| A. D. Durnford, Chie | ef Inspector and Supt. of |
| Branches; W. H | . Draper, Inspector. |
| W. W. L. Chipman | , J. H. Campbell, And. |
| 1/18 | Declors |
| LIST OF | BRANCHES: |
| ALBERTA. | ONTARIO-Continued. |
| Calgary. Lamonton | Port Arthur. |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | Ridgetown. |
| Revelstoke. | |
| Vancouver. | Smith's Fains. |
| MANITOBA. | St. Marys. St. Thomas. |
| Winnipeg. | East End Branch. |
| ONTARIO. | Toronto. |
| Alvinston. | Toronto Junction. |
| Amherstburg. | Queen St. West Br. |
| Aylmer. | Dundas Street. |
| Brockville. | Stock Yards Branch. |
| Chesterville. | Trenton. |
| Clinton. | Wales. |
| Drumbo. Dutton. | Waterloo. |
| Exeter. | Woodstock. |
| Frankford. | QUEBEC. |
| Hamilton. | Arthabaska. Chicoutimi. |
| James street. | Fraserville. |
| Market Branch | Knowlton. |
| Hensall. | Montreal. |
| Highgate. | St. James Street. |
| Iroquois. | Market and |
| Kingsville. | Harbor Branch. St. Henri Branch. |
| London. | St. Henri Branch. |
| Lucknow. Meaford. | St. Catherine St. Br. |
| Morrisburg. | Quebec. |
| North Williamsburg. | Sorel. |
| Norwich. | Ste. Therese de |
| Ottawa. | Blainville, Que. Victoriaville |
| Owen Sound. | victoriaville. |
| GENTS IN GREAT | BRITAIN COLONIES |
| London T' | COLUNIES |

Munster and Leinster 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.

South Africa — The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. FOREIGN AGENTS. France—Societe Generale. Germany—Deutache Bank. Belgium, Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvera. China and Japan—Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank-ing Corporation. Cuba—Banco Nacional de Cuba. New York—Mechanics' National Bank. Boston— State National Bank. And agents in all the principal cities of the United States. Collections made in all parts of the Dominica and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letter of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available im all parts of the world.

The Bank of Toronto.

| HEAD C | NCORP | ORATED | 1855. FO, CAN. | |
|------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------|
| Paid-up ca | nitel. | TORON | IO, CAN. | ADA. |
| Reserve F | ind | | | \$3,500,000 |
| Reserve F | DIR | ECTORS | | 3,859,585 |
| WM | H. BF | ATTY I | : President. | 1 |

| WM. | H. BEATTY, I | Provident |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| W. G. G | OODERHAM. V | ice President |
| | | |
| Hon. C. S. | Hyman, M.P. R | obert Meighen ohu Macdonald. icholas Bawlt. |
| William Stone | | ohu Maadonald |
| Albert E. Go | oderham N | icholas Bawlt |
| DUNCAN | COLLSON - C | anonal Manaman |
| Joseph Hender | SOD Assistant | Conoral Manager. |
| | BRANCHES. | t General Manager. |
| UNTARIU. | ONTARIO. | ONTARIO. |
| foronto, | Keene, Ont. | Thornbury. |
| 5 Offices. | London, | Victoria Harbor |
| Allandale,, | London East. | Wailaceburg. |
| Barrie, | Millbrook, | Waterloo |
| Berlin. | Oakville, | Welland |
| Brantford. | Oil Springs, | QUEBEC. |
| Brockville, | Omemee, | Montreal. |
| Cardinal, | Parry Sound. | 5 Offices. |
| Cobourg, | Peterboro, | Maisonnes. |
| Coldwater, | Petrolia, | Maisonneuve, |
| Cellingwood, | Port Hope, | Pt. St. Charles |
| Copper Cliff, | Preston, | Gaspe, |
| Creemore, | St. Catharines, | BR. COLUMBIA |
| Dorchester, | Sarnia. | hossiand. |
| Rimvale. | Sarnia. Shelburne, Stavner | MANITOBA. |
| Galt. | Stavner, | Pliot Mound, |
| Gananoque, | Stavner, Sudbury, | THE BEIR PERIPIO |
| commoque, | BANKERS | Winnipeg |
| London, Eng | The London O | ty and Midland |
| | | |
| New York-N | ational Bank of | A |
| Chicago-Fire | t National Bank | Commerce. |
| Careful atten | tion given to th | Standard States and share |
| 'mmercial Par | per and Securitien | ic collection of |
| the second se | CHANTE OPCMPITION | |

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

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Paid-up Rest,

HEAD

Hen. GEO. B. E. ALEX. 142 Branc

Montreal O

London, En S. Can New York Wm. Gra

This Bank t ung Business, Credit and I will ne zotiate any place whe

Bank

The Bank o Lleyds Bank] emiths Bank,

Sover

0 Head Office

Executive Off 48 Branche

Ouebes. Savings Ba

Branches. Collections Drafts issue

the world. General ban

Imperial

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Notice is her at the nate of upon the paid-u stitution has b months ending the same will l office and bran TUESDAY, th The transfer the 19th to 30th

sive. The annual g shareholders wil of the bank on

May, 1906, the c By order of the

D. R. WI

Toronto, Ont., 2

General Mana

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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

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

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manuger. 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 goils on any place where there is a bank or banker.

Bankers in Great Britain.

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

Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

48 Branches throughout Ontario and Ousbee

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

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

General banking business transacted.

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

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 63.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the wate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the two months ending 30th April, 1906, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after

TUESDAY, the 1st of MAY NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 30th April, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at head office of the bank on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906, the chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, Ont., 28th March, 1906.

Union Bank of Canada Established, 1865.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

HEAD OFFICEQUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President. HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., R. T. Riley, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., Wm. Shaw, Esq., E. L. Drewry, Esq., John Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq.

G. H. Balfour General Manager. Billett

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

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

P. Vibert Assistant Inspector. Advisory Committee, Toronto Branch. . H. Hees, Esq. Thomas Kinnear, Esq. Geo. H. Hees, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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

- ONTARIO. Alexandria, Barrie, Carleton Place, Cookstown, Crysler Erin, Fenwick, Fort William, Haileybury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Jasper, Kemptville, Kinburn, Manotick, Melbourne, Mctalfe, Merrickville, Mount Brydges, Newboro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Osgoode Station, Paken-ham, Portland, Plantagenet, Shelburno, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Stittsville, Syden-ham, Thornton, Toconto, Warkworth, Wiar-ton, Winchester.
- MANITOBA.—Altona, Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Ham-iota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Morden, Neepawa Ninga, Rapid City, Russel, Shoal Lake, Souris Strathelair, Virden, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg N. End Branch, Minto.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola, Carlyle, Humbolt, Indian Head, Lumsden, Moose Jaw, Moose-min, Milestone, Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Sintaluta, Swift Current, Wapella, Weyburn, Wolseley, Yorkton, Ester-hazy, Fillmorc, Lemberg, Strassburg,

ALBERTA.--Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Dids-bury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek.

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

THE STANDARD BANK



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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

OF CANADA

Hill,

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, DEFERMING. DIRECTORS:

V. F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD, Vice-President. W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, Fred. W. Cowan, W. R. Johnston W. Francis. AGENCIES:

| ulsa Craig. | Castletou | Lucan, |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| seaverton, | Chatham, | Markham, |
| Blenheim. | Colborne, | maple |
| Bowmanville. | Consecon | Orono. |
| Bradford. | Deseronto. | Parkdale. |
| Brantford, | Durham, | Parkhill |
| 'righton, | Flesherton. | Picton. |
| Brussels. | Forest, | Richmond |
| Campbellford. | Harrison. | Stouffville, |
| Cannington, | Kingston. | Wellington |

TORONTO : Head Office, Wellington & Jordan Sts.; Bay St., Temple Building ; Market, King & West Market Sts.; Parkdale, Queen St., West.

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

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

BANK OF HAMILTON

| | BRANCHES. | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ONTARIO. | | |
| 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. | Ripley, |
| Brantford, | West End Br. | Simcoe, |
| Chesley, | Jarvis. | Southampton, |
| Delhi, | Listowel, | Teeswater, |
| Dundalk | Lucknow, | Toronto, |
| Dundas, | Midland. | Tcronto- |
| Dungannon, | Milton, | College & Ossingt |
| Dunnville, | Mitchell, | Queen & Spadina, |
| Ethel, | Moorefield, | Yonge & Gould. |
| Fordwich, | New Hamburg, | Toronto Junc. |
| Georgetown, | Niagara Falls. | Wingham |
| Gorrie, | Niagara Falls, S. | Wroxeter. |
| MANITOBA, | ALBERTA, & S | ASKAT HEWAN. |
| Abernethy, Sask. | Hamiota, Man. | Pilot Mound, Man |
| Battleford, Sask. | Indian H'd Sack | Plum Caula, Man |
| Bradwardine, Man | Kenton, Man. | Plum Coulee, Mau Roland, Man. |
| Brandon, Man. | Killarney, Man. | Saskatoon, S'k. |
| Carberry, Man. | Manitou, Man. | Snowflake M. |
| Brandon, Man. | Melfort, Sask. | Snowflake, Man. Stonewall, Man. |
| arman, Man. | Miami, Man. | Swan Lake, Man. |
| Caron, Sask. | Minnedosa, Man. | Winkler, Man. |
| dmonton, Alta. | Moose Jaw, Sask. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| rancis, Sask. | Morden, Man. | Winnipeg_ |
| ladstone, Man. | Nanton, Alta. | Grain Exchange |
| D | DITION COLUMN | achange |

Gladstone, Man. Nation, Alta. Winnipeg-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Grain Exchange BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fernie, Kamlsops, Vancouver. Correspondents in Great Britain:--The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondents in United States:-New York, Hanover National Bank; Fourth National Bank. Boston International Trust Co.-Buffalo, Maritae National Bank.-Chicago, Continental National Bank; First National Bank.-Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.-Chicago, Continental National Bank, First National Bank.-Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.-Kansas City, National Bank and Francisco, Crocker-Wollworth National Bank.-S Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark. Collections effected in all Farts of Canada promptly and cheaply. Correspondence So-licited.

THE ONTARIO BANK

R. B. Caldwell, Inspector.

| DD A STORES | |
|-------------|--|
| BRANCHES: | |
| | |

| Alliston, Aurora, Bowmanville, Bwckingham, Q. Cornwall, Collingwood, Toronte: | Lindsay, Pet Lindsay, Por Millbrook, Sud Montreal, Tre Mount Forest, Twe | |
|---|--|--|
| | AGENTS. | |

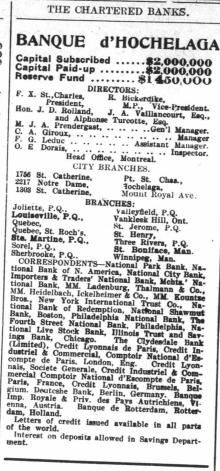
London, Eng.-Part's Bank, Limited. France and Europe-Oredit Lyonnais. New York - Fourth National Bank and The group Book of Montreal. Boston-Eliot National Bank.

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LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE .- On and after Tuesday, the first day of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next. The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

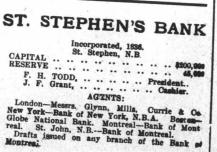
The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 16th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 10th May next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. LAFRANCE,

Manager. Quebec, 20th March, 1906.



THE CHARTERED BANKS. The Quebec Bank dEAD OFFICE QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. Capital Authorized \$3,000,000 Capital Paid Up \$2,500,000 Rest \$1,050,000

DIRECTORS:

BANCHES: BRANCHES: Guebec, St. Peter St. Do. Upper Town, Three Hivers, Que. Do. St. Roch, Toronto, Ont. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Do. St. Catherine St. Shawenegan Falls, O. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Henry, Que. Victoriaville, Que. Vitle Marle, Que. Vitle Marle, Que. Ville Marle, Que. Votoriaville, P.Q. AGENTS: London, England.-Bank of Scotland. Boston-Mational Bank, of Brit's North America; Hanover National Bank.

Provincial Bank of Ganada

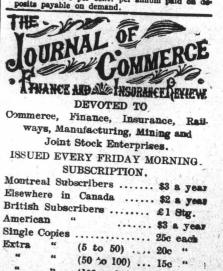
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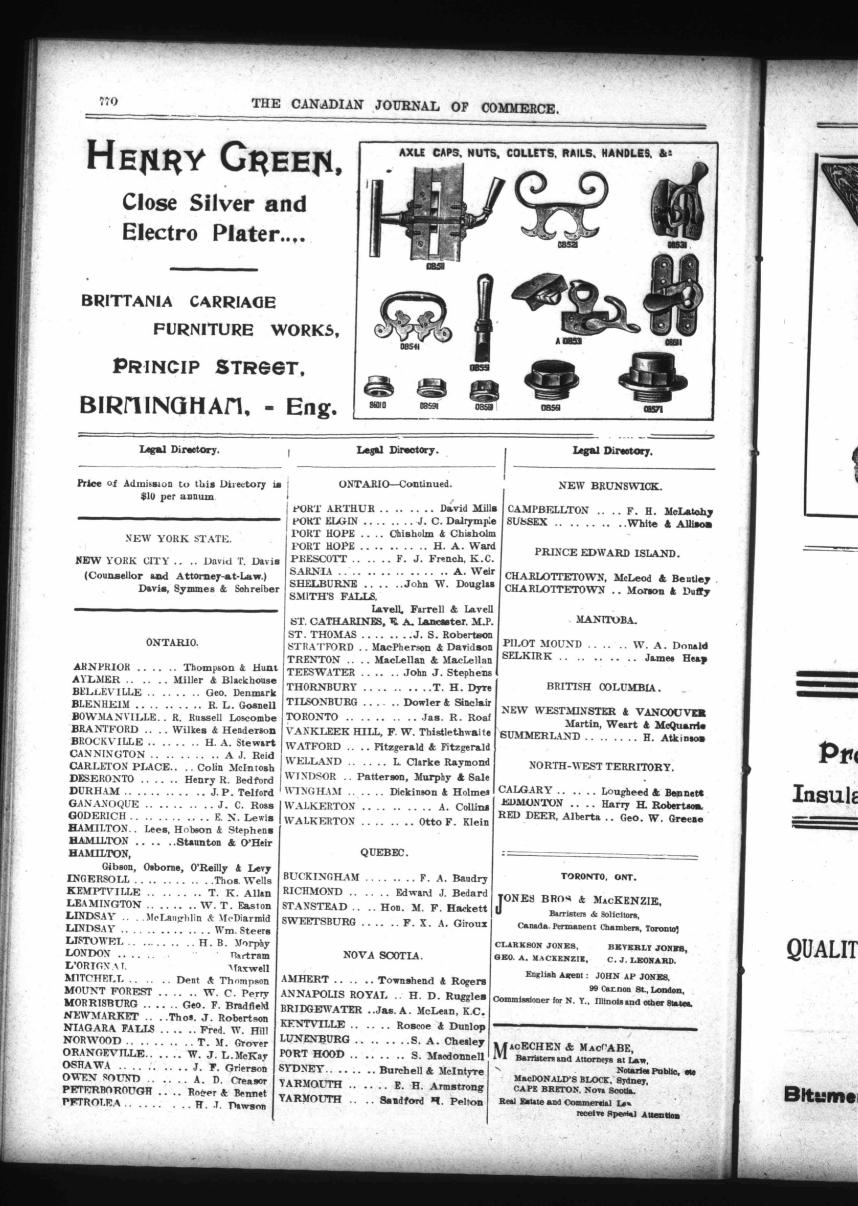
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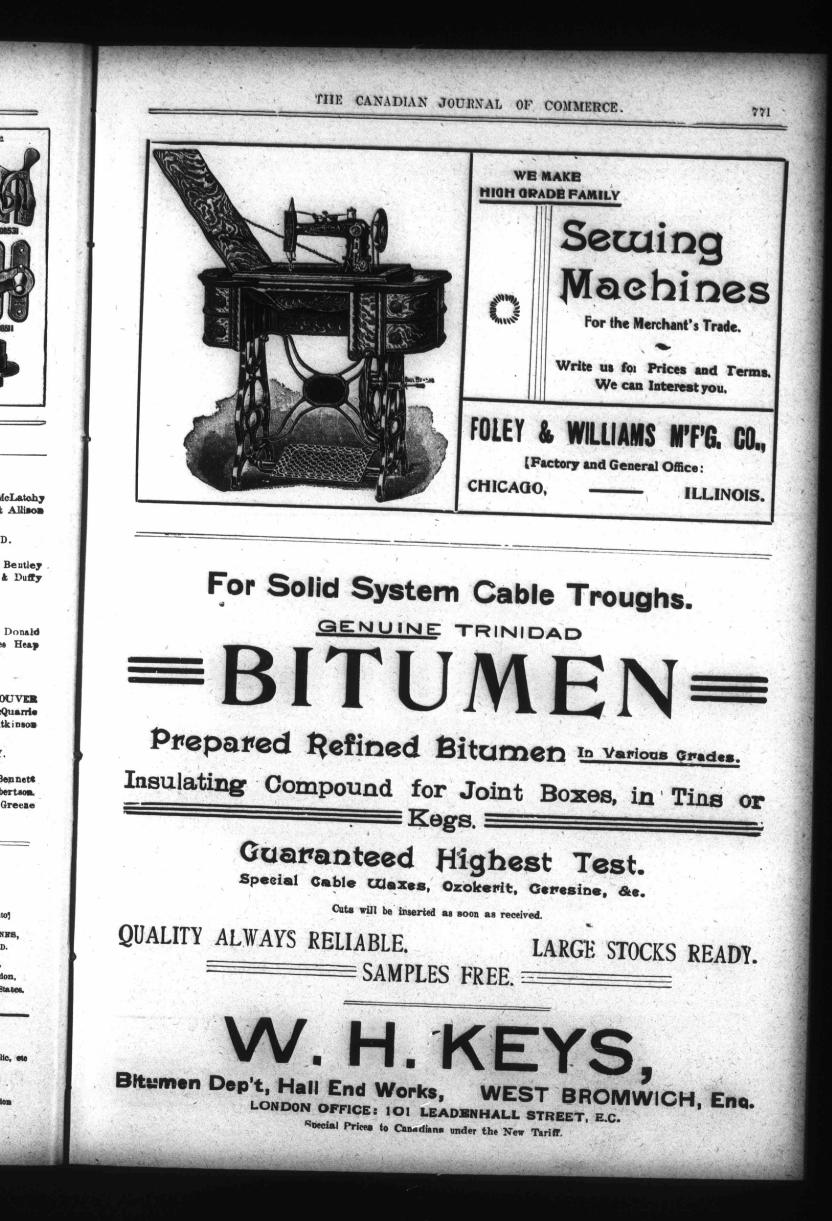
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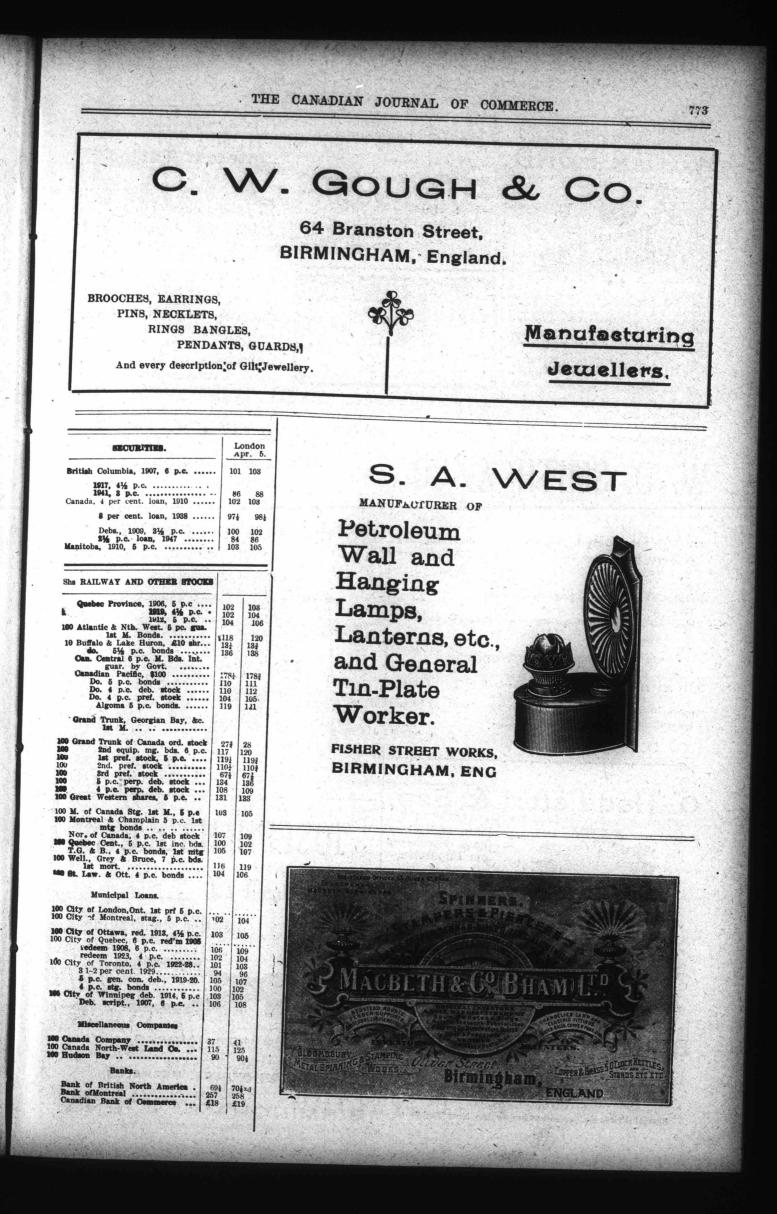
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. FOR QUALITY AND PURITY BUY

And the other grades of Refined Sugars of the old and reliable brand of MANUFACTURED BY Canada Sugar Refining Co. Limited, MONTREAL Contractors to His Majesty's Government. Established 1825. ELISHA JEFFRIES & SON

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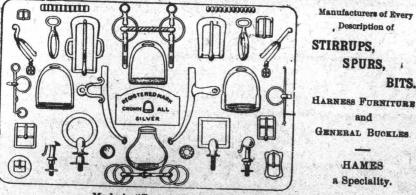
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Bridge Street and Lower Rushall Street. Walsall, England. Please Addressin Full.

H. FROST & CO., Limited, NICKEL BRASS and MALLEABLE IRONFOUNDERS,



Made in "CROWN-ALL" SILVER, "FROSTINE," "KRONAND" NICKEL SILVER, BRASS, SUPER STEEL, POINSHED, NICKEL PLATED, TINNED, Etc., FOR ALL MARKETS.

34, 35 and 36 Fieldgate, -WALSALL, England. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

Special Announcement.

775

An invitation is extended to any white mer-chant outside of New York city, or their repre-sentative, whose name appears in Bradstreet's or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book, to accept the hospitality of our Hotel for three days with-out charge. Usual rates, apartment with pri-vate bath \$3 00 per day and up, without meals. Parlor, bedroom and private bath \$35.00 per week and up, with meals for two. New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and sub-scribers to this advertisement.

GALLATIN HOTEL 70 W. 46th St., New York City.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label shows to what time subscription have been paid. Those in arrears will kindly remit. Where a thousand are behind, it means a considerable sum, which should be assisting in preserving the character of the Journal and making it more valuable to its readers.

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

-- The total immigrant arrivals from the U.S. to Canada for the nine months ended March 31st were 30,971, an increase of 5,731 over the same period of the previous fiscal year. From Great Britain and the continent the arrivals were 54,-778, a gain of 3, 898. The increase in arrivals for the nine months was 9,629. For March alone the arrivals by ocean ports were 14,241, showing an increase of 6,299.

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The carpet and rug industry in the United States is shown in a preliminary summary compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1904, as compared with 1900, the year of taking the twelfth census. There were in 1904, 139 establishments, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1900. The capital invested increased 28 per cent., the amount being stated as \$56.781.074. Other figures given are as follows: Number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., 1,-023; salaries, \$1,396,691; wage earners 33,220; wages \$13,724,233; value of products \$61,586,433. These statistics are for carpets and rugs, other than rag.

Many Printers use

GITTINGS, HILLS & BOOTHBY'S

Perhaps YOU don't!-Try them and you will !

The Text and Ads. of many papers are printed with our



Absolutely THE BEST 60 cts. BLACK. Testimonials from all who have used it.

Iower Works, Aston, Birmingham.,

776

ENG.

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

Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent, less than other countries.

-The Molsons Bank has opened a branch at Edmonton, Alberta.

--Canadian Pacific Railway Co., returns of traffic earnings from April 14 to 21, 1906, \$1,271,000; corresponding week last year \$951,000; increase \$320,000.

-Mr. Kittson, commercial agent at Cape Town, reports that Natal has imposed a duty of two shilling a cwt. on flour, which heretofore has been free.

Ottawa Clearing House, total for the week ending April 19, 1906, \$2,155,850, corresponding week last year \$2,167,279.
London Clearing House total for week ending April 19, 1906, \$913,390.

-Experts estimate that the production of copper in Canada last year was approximately 943,000,000 pounds, or 133, 000,000 pounds more than in 1904; and it is predicted that this year will show an even larger increase.

- The Imperial Government has accepted the offler of Canada to take over the Esquimalt fortifications on May 1, and preparations to that end are now going actively forward. The Canadian garrison will number about 130 men.

-A. S. Towers, manager of the Brockville branch of the Bank of Toronto, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of western agencies with headquarters at Winnipeg. / He will be succeeded at Brockville by Mr. Atkinson, of Sarnia.

-The stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. met last week at Albany, N.Y., and voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$150,000, 000 to \$250,000,000. The old board of directors was reelected. -The attention of Canadians is drawn to the market for golden syrup in South Africa. That country annually imports \$168,955 worth, the buck of which comes from Great Britain. Canadians ought to secure this trade, as they have the advantage in coran freights to the amount of \$3 per ton.

-Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have recently been opened at the following points: Canora, Sask., Mr. H. J. White temporarily in charge; Crossfield, Alta, Mr. James Cameron temporarily in charge; Latchford, Ont., Mr. W. H. Collins temporarily in charge; Vonda, Sask., Mr. J. C. Kennedy temporarily in charge; Wingham, Ont., Mr. A. E. Smith, Manager.

-Secretary of State Root and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, signed a dreaty on Saturday last, providing for the actual physical location of a part of the northern boundary of Alaška, as agreed on in former dreaties. The 41st meridian was agreed upon as the boundary, but a portion of this meridian had not been actually located, and the treaty signed provides for the fixing of the unlocated part,

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has punchased the rembroke Southern, a branch line running 21 miles from Goldin Lake to Pembroke. The punchase price is stated to be in the neighbourhood off \$150,000 cash, and the assumption by the Grand Trunk of the bonded indebtedness of the smaller line. The Pembroke Southern was leased by the Canada Atlantic and passed to the Grand Trunk when it purchased the C.A.R.. The Grand Trunk Company has applied to scenare legislation during the present session of Parliament, confirming the sale. The gentlemen who controlled the Pembroke Southern and negotiated the sale to the Grand Trunk are S. S. Poulin, Ottawa; W. B. Russell, Toronto, and R. W. Gordon, and J. Thibeaudeau, Pembroke.



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The Quebec Bank of Quebe by John Brake vey. It is jus of the numbers the genuine. of the note wo deceiver to the

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TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Eng. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED WALKING STICK GUN.

With Detachable Butts and Safety Bolts. Central Fire, to use Eley's or other specified makes of Cartridges .410, 28 and 20 bore.

With Buckhorn or Buffalo Horn Handle, Silver-mounted. Best make. .410 bore only. Above stick guns are steel throughout, enamelled to imitate Malacca cane. Perfectly reliable and shoot-

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

The Quebec Bank, Toronto, received a bogus \$10 note on the Bank of Quebec, numbered C 059012, dated July 3, 1898, signed by John Brakey, president, and countersigned by V. F. Convey. It is just the same size as a genuine bill. The colours of the numbers are bright red and bluared, much brighter than the genuine. The paper has an oily feel. The appearance of the note would not deceive an expert, but it is a dangerous deceiver to the public.

-At New York the insurance losses by the San Francisco fire are put at \$225,000,000, and the estimate is made that in the effort to pay their share fourteen companies will be wiped out of existence. The saying that fire insurance underwriting is a lottery and not a science is recalled whenever a grant conflagration occurs, and is especially appropriate in the present case. The cutting off of a walter supply by an learthquake is a new risk that the companies never had occasion to consider before.

-The Union Bag and Paper Co., New York, announces that it has purchased the stock of the Gres Falls Co., a Canadian corporation, which owns about 1,200 square miles of timber situated on the St. Maurice River, in Quebec, with large mills and water powers and transportiation facilities. The cost was about \$1,000,000. The company now has enough timber for an indefinite period. The present purchase includes about 27,000,000 feet of timber either in the rivers or in process, which will become available during the present season.

-Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun and Co., are 199, against 193 last week, 197 the preceding week and 200 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 18, against 20 last week. 18 the preceding week and 21 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 67 were in the East, 64 South, 56 West, and 12 in the Pacific States, and 63 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for April to date are \$3,060,790, against \$4,039,176 last year.

777

-"In all the history of graft," says an exchange, "no more nauseating example has ever been exposed than that now under the limelight in Buffalo, where men who contracted to remove the bodies from an abandoned cemetery, at a certain price per body, increased the profit to themselves by dividing each body into several parts and burying each part as a separate body. The American public is generally tolerant of graft, but it will certainly never condone this instance in the slightest degree. There should be a cell in some jail for these vandals."

--Last week's Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation of the Pelerson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Company, capital \$3,000,000; and the Star Silver Cobalt Mining Company, capital \$2,000,000, all in dollar shares. Toronto is the headquarters of the concerns. Among other companies incorporated are: The Holdge Marble Company, with a capital of \$40,000, in \$100 shares, to quarry and deal in stone for construction work: the Mississauga Golf Club, capital \$40,000, head offices of both these companies to be in Toronto; the Bothwell Locomotive Company, of Owen Sound, capital \$100,000, to handle certain patent rights for Canada for some useful improvements in locomotives; Telfer Bros., Ltd., wholesale grocers, Collingwood, \$160,000; Camadian Apple Exporters, Trenton, \$40,-000; Lemens and Evel Casket Co., Hamilton, \$250,000; Universal Systems, Toronto, \$50,000.



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-A decision of interest to travelers is that of the Illinois Expediate court denying the right of a railroad company to compel passengers to retain hat checks and to produce them upon demand. It seems that two men who were going from Chicago to St. Louis on the Chicago and Alton were put off the train because they refused to produce the checks given by the conductor in exchange for their tickets. A jury gave them \$500 damages, and this verdict has been sustained by the appellate division. The matter is of great importance to the railroad companies and will be taken to the state supreme court.

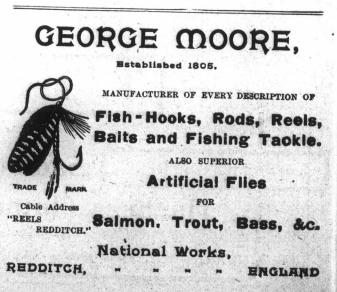
-Exports of flour and wheat from the United States during March were 6,842,000 bushels, compared with 3,349,000 bushels last year. The aggregate since July 1 from all United Statles ports is 78,286.00.3 bushels, compared with 33,638,000 bushels last year. Corn exports last month were 12,828,000 bushels, compared with 14,566,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 they aggrega e 100,831,000 bushels compared with 65,417,000 bushels last year. Exports of oats in March were 5,531,847 bushels, or meanly 5.000,400 bushels more than the same time flast year. Since July 1 they aggregate 38,175,000 bushels, compared with 1,542 000 bushels last year.

-A bill before the United States Congress, as described in the press despatches, proposes to prohibit the bringing into the country of electricity from Canada. There are some in this country who demand that the export of electricity to the United States shall be stopped by law. Perhaps it would puzzle both sets of restrictionists to suggest a logical reason for their positions. If a United States consumer wan's to buy electricity that a Canadian producer has to stell, why should either country treat the interested parties otherwise than it would if they were dealing in wheat or potatoes, or lumber or coal or pig iron, or anything else that commerce has to do with?

-Former Actorney-General John W. Griggs presented a legal argument to the U.S. House Committee on Rivers and Harbours on Saturday last, representing the American Civic Association, in advocacy of the Burton Bill for the preserva-

J. W. NICHOLSON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF DOG COLLARS, WATCH GUARDS & PURSES. Station Street. WALSALL. England. Special Prices to Camadians under the New Tariff.

tion of Niagara Falls. The questions involved, he said, were the legal rights of the riparian owners, which might be confined to the right to take water from the stateam as it flowed by their property for domestic purposes; the legal rights of the State of New York, which consisted in the ownership of the bed of the stream to its centre, for all state purposes; the legal rights of the United States and the legal statutes of the international agreements with respect to the stream. The main question at issue was the right of the United States and Mr. Griggs maintained this right was absolute, both with respect to the control of the stream to preserve navigation, and because it was a boundary between this and a foreign country. Therefore, Congress might do anything it cho e in the way of regulating the taking of water from the stream or in any other respect. On the feature of the Burton Bill, which prohibits the bringing in of electric power from Canada, he also maintains the right of Congress to act. The case was analagous to a landing of a cable in this country from a foreign country, which required a national permit. J. Horace McFarland, of Pittsburg, president of the American Civic Association, followed Mr. Griggs, also in advocacy of the bill, and speaking from the aesthetic point of view. Charles M. Drew, of Niagara, president of the Commissioners of State Reservation at Niagara, also favoured the bill, as did C. R. Woodruff, secretary of the American Civic Association; E. H. Hall, scoretary of the American Civic and Historical Society, and Frederick Lamb, president of the New York Art Association.



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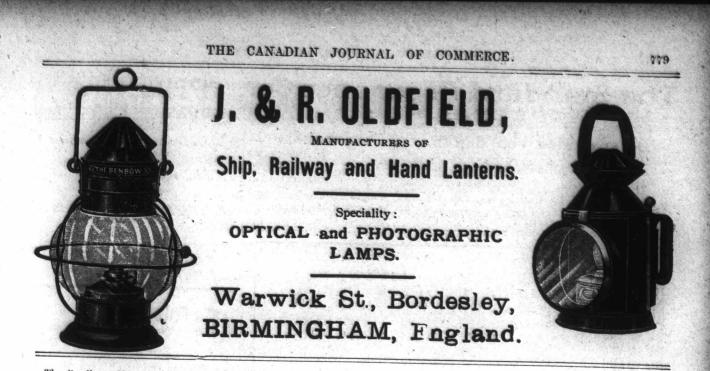
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The Bradburn House, Omemee, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire April 19th. Loss \$6,000, covered by insurance.

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Mr. L. Gunn's confectionery store and bakery, Woodstock, were burnt April 18th. The loss is estimated at \$800, with insurance \$400.

Fire destroyed the outbuildings of Robert Gray, Pipestone, Man., burning six horses and eleven cattle beside the greater portion of the farming equipment. The loss will total \$4,000.

Guilbault's Hotel, Haudman's Bridge, Ottawa, was destroyed by fire April 17th. The building was empty, and the owner was preparing to move into it. Loss, \$2,500, covered by insurance.

Fire broke out in the Palace livery barn, Grandwiew, Man., April 17th, and destroyed the barn with all its contents, including sixt en horses. Simot's Hall, which adjoined the barn, was also destaoyed. Losses and insurance are as follows:— John Simot, barns and hall, loss \$4,000; insurance \$2,000. Jas. Tate, livery stock, three horses, harness, buggies, \$2,000. Alex. Huma, six horses and harness, \$1,500. Brian Fenwick, two honses, harness, 30 farm scales, \$1.500.; insurance \$600. G. M. Williamson, two thorses and harness, \$550. Mackenzie and Mann, two horses and harness, \$600. Arthur Clark, one horse, harness, buggy, etc., \$350.

-Substantially complete success crowned the work of the legislative insurance investigating committee Albany, April 20th, when the Senate, by a vote of forty-one to two, passed the "big bill," generally amending the insurance law, practically in the form recommended by the committee. The one amendment made to the bill was that adopted by the caucus of Republican senators which will permit the lists of policyholders, which the Mutual companies are required to file with the superintendent of insurance and the general agencies five months before the annual elections. -The question of ownership of the clothes, trunks and grips seized by the police at the time of the arrest of E. St. George Banwell, the Crown Bank defaulter, has been settled. An order was received by the detective department, signed by Judge Winchester, Arnoldi and Nesbitt for the Crown Bank, and Duvernet and Jones for the Banwells, to the effect that all the personal effects of the Banwells, including clothes, trunks, etc., should be turned over to the lattler's solicitors. The jewellery and revolvers were turned over to the bank officials, and the clothes etc., to Duvernet and Jones.

-The Newfoundland budget shows that within the last half century the Colony's population has increased from 103,-000 to 237,000, while the revenues, commerce and general prosperity have increased in still greater proportion. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the revenues were \$2.574,000 with expenditures of \$2,444,000. For the current fiscal year the estimated revenues are \$2.620,000 with probable expenditures of \$2,570,000. The import and export revenues for the current year will be the langest in the Colony's history. From 'ast year's surplus of \$130,000 the Government has added \$10,000 to the Colony's cash streave, making it \$55,000. The sum of \$40,000 has been set aside for experiments in drift net herving fishing, and \$30,000 has been allotted for connecting railways. According to the budget, no important tariff changes are intended.







The excess of loans outside of Canada over deposits outside in Canada is also becoming a marked feature, the excess now being \$49,577,000, that is, the Canadian banks have nearly 50 millions more invested in foreign

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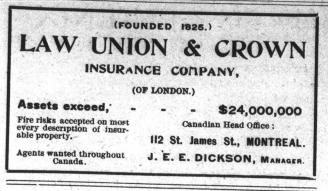
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loans than they have foreign deposits to provide such loans.

There is one satisfaction in this which is that, if a sharp pinch comes in Canada our banks have foreign resources on which they can draw without disturbing any local interests. The more rapid increase of deposits has caused quite a number of the banks in Canada to send money for the first time for use outside. There are now 14 banks with call loans outside, against 8 a few years ago.

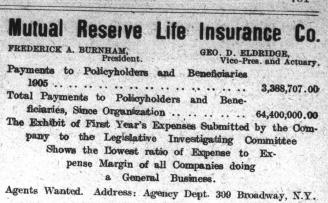
Probably, too, this condition has stimulated the movement to increase the number of branch banks, a very large number of which are not likely to have deposits equal to the local demand for accommodation, though, under ordinary circumstances a country branch is expected to pay its way by supplying head office with deposits. There is a general feeling that due to branches have been opened than will have a paying business, as the spirit of rivialry is so strong that places which have only business enough to support one bank, with little prospect of this condition changing for many years, have two, three, and even four, branch banks whose profits, in many cases, do not cover the running expenses.

One consequence of this is the multiplication of bank clerks and managers, many of whom may find their occupation gone when rivalry is seen to be no longer desmable as, in so many cases, it does not pay.

The tendency towards amalgamation of banks which has reduced their number in the last ten years, though the business has trebled, will, as it develops, cause some branches to be closed.

The San Francisco disaster is not likely to injure banking interests and institutions as much as was first feared. The vaults and safes containing cash are reported uninjured, and the inflow of funds for re-building and restoring business conditions will find a large amount of profitable business to the San Francisco banks. The city was enormously wealthy; nowhere on earth was money spent so lavishly; it was a city of prodigality, and it will again be so when rebuilt. as it was the treasury of California, which is one of the most productive regions on earth.

The Bank of Toronto is about to raise its paid up capital to \$4,000,000, and reserve fund to \$4,400,000— The Sterling Bank is reported to be fully organized and about to begin business. The outlook is bright for continued prosperity, but there is always at this season the contingencies of the harvest, which suggest caution. Cobalt mining companies are sprouting up like spring rhubarb. Speculation is developing in these concerns



which will bring trouble to many and profit to few outside the organizers.

We append our usual comparative statement and the complete bank returns are published on a later page in this issue:

THE BANK STATEMENT.

| | 17.17 | Mch. 1906. | Feb. 1906. | Mch. 1905. | Mch. 1896. | |
|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Capital | authorized | .105,146,666 | 102,896,666 | 100,546,666 | 73,458 685 | |
| Capital | subscribed | 89,955,053 | 87,546,953 | 82,298,526 | 63,018,752 | |
| Capital | paid-up | 87,304,198 | 85,958,202 | | | |
| Reserve | fund | 61,254,560 | 60,188,472 | 54,783,403 | 26,458,799 | |

LIABILITIES.

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|---|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Notes in circulation 65,991,818 | 62,434,89 | 3 58,721,175 | 30,789,457 |
| Due Dominion Government 2,597,837 | 3,576,51 | 1 2,371,828 | and the second second |
| Due Prov. Govts 12,502,344 | . 6,790,81 | 5 7,482,858 | |
| Deposits on demand152,520,394 | 149,621,78 | 5 128,964,784 | 59.874,498 |
| Deposits after notice | 373,693,73 | 326,974,471 | 120,699,562 |
| Deposits outside Canada 44,777,840 | 45,824,67 | 6 40,318,548 | |
| Loans on bks. in Canada, sec 1,092,904 | 969,74 | 952,748 | 20,500 |
| Depts on demand in Can. bks 4,796,469 | 4,986,694 | 4,841,100 | 2,502,104 |
| Due agences in U.K 6,481,119 | 6,299,379 | 3,991,549 | 5,052,394 |
| Due agencies abroad 2,109,992 | 2,369,281 | 1,344,714 | 135,817 |
| Other liabilities 15,228,957 | 14,718,507 | 10,679,233 | 596,296 |
| Total liabilities:675,696,341 | 671,286,098 | 586,643,934 | 226,070,832 |
| ASSETS. | | f chang the second s Second second | i indi |
| Specie 20,329,036 | 19,469,879 | 17,276,859 | 7,797,099 |
| Dominion notes 35,916,888 | 38,431,050 | 38,043,257 | 12,737,996 |
| Deposits securing circulation . 3,435,334 | 3,435,334 | 3,328,771 | 1,816,011 |
| Notes & cheques on other bks. 20,732,891 | 22,268,632 | 20,339,333 | 6,341,636 |
| Loans to other bks in Can., sec 1,092,891 | 969,736 | 913,440 | 15,500 |
| Depts on demand in Can. bks. 6,621,636 | 6,665,985 | 5,992,749 | 3,273,695 |
| Due from banks in U.K 12,505,023 | 10,362,521 | 11,733,054 | 4,417,380 |
| Due from foreign banks, etc. 14,611,276 | 16,143,335 | 20,112,257 | 16,400,267 |
| Dom. & Prov. Govt. secs 9,043,708 | 8,699,789 | 8,587,577 | 2,991,549 |
| Can. municip & other pub sec. 20,098,288 (Not Dominion.) | 19,891,091 | 17,901,993 | 9,854,87 8 |
| Railway and other secs 40,601,025 | 41,328,498 | 39,605,158 | 11,023,015 |
| Call loans in Canada 55,968,563 | 55,591,764 | 37,014.787 | 13,849,628 |
| Call loans outside Canada 55,317,690 | 62,353,020 | 46,032,561 | |
| | 58,706,908 | 442,351,186 | 211,603,718 |
| Current loans outside Canada 39,036,679 | 37, 462, 194 | 21,797,171 | ····· |
| Leans to Govt. of Canada, | | | |
| Loans to Prov. Govts 1,080,172 | 2,167,413 | 2,353,198 | 462,743 |
| Overdue debts 2,140,360 | 1,778,063 | 2,382.835 | 4,344,192 |
| R.F. besides bk. premises 780,230 | 713,729 | 644,778 | 1,485,358 |
| Mortgages on real estate 479,604 | 481,449 | 735,296 | 582,288 |
| | 11,945,821 | 10,376,842 | 5,655,524 |
| Other Assets 9,283,681 | 9,651,937 | 6,116,232 | 1,931,452 |
| Total assets | 8,518,332 | 732,699,510 3 | 15,691,276 |
| | 9,011,032 | 10,007,294 | 7,986,799 |
| | 8,412,627 | 17,162,660 | 7,780,843 |
| | 8,488,723 | 37,989,885 | 12,787,159 |
| Gr.st circulation during m 66,876,223 6 | 3,911,481 | 61,206,767 | 31,521,232 |
| | | | |

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALAMITY.

If there be any warrant for the belief common enough nowadays that the world is becoming worse instead of better, it surely is not to be found in the direction of peoples' attitude towards those overtaken by overwhelming misfortune. The wide-spread sympathy and practical benevolence in the case of the city of Sam Francisco are the latest examples to prove that the whole world is readily roused to assist in alleviating distress wherever it overtakes people far and near through no tault of their own or by any calamity over which they have no control.

The amount of money contributed to the relief of the sufferers not only from the United States, but by Canada, Europe and Asia—even China and Japan volunteering—will swell the subscriptions to several millions of dollars, so that as far as the wherewithal is concerned there will be no distress unrelieved among the poor and needy. The princ pal difficulty is in the way of house accommodation, Lut as there is no misfortune that might not be worse, the truism holds good here also, for the calamity has occurred at a time of the year when the weather in that vicinity is rather favourable to tent and other temporary out-door shelter.

Every provision that a resourceful people could suggest has been availed of, and that with a promptitude unexampled in any similar occasion. The readiness with which any violation of the rights of property has been repressed is also characteristic of our admirable cousins over the border. The consequence is that apart from personal discomforts—and the consciousness of great less of property suffered all round—there is a feeling of absolute personal security prevailing among all classes of citizens, however situated meantime.

Amidst it all it is somewhat surprising to learn that in the work of reconstruction tall buildings are likely to be a feature of the new city. Some years ago, after some lesser warnings-before the craze for skyscrapers had putt in an appearance-many citizens of San Francisco expressed their opinions in favour of warehouses, residences and public buildings of only a few storeys high, but long immunity begot confidence until of late years the city could almost vie with any of its eastern sisters in towering structures. The sanguine temperament-the unfailing hope-which also characterizes the people is answerable for the new resolve to re-crect lofty structures. The steel frame, so much the vogue of late years, bore itself remarkably well during the earthquake-the only opportunity it has head-but as brick and terra-cotta form a large proportion of the materials in such buildings, a word of chuution will likely be sounded. As the debris of the ruined city is largely of brick, it is probable that it will be employed again for building materials, as the present requirements are for something that may yield adequate sheltter and enable owners and real estate men to secure tenants with the least possible delay, rather than for what any considerations as to the future may dictate.

Our Government has acted with due consideration in the matter by voting \$100,000 of the public funds towards mitigating the sufferings which have so suddenly overtaken the great Emporium on the Pacific Coast, with which our business relations have been mutually agreeable for many years. California fruit finds a market everywhere in Canada; our British Columbia coal finds a no less ready demand in California.

It is not at all supprising, however, that President Roosevelt, while expressing the thanks of the nation for the offers of help to San Francisco from the various foreign countries, has declined to accept them, stating that the country, being fully able and willing to take care of her own, prefers to do so. The expression of goodwill is none the less to be commended The selfreliance is admirable.

THE RANKS OF PROTECTIONISTS AND FREE TRADERS.

The question as between Protection and Free Trade is perennial. On the one side are ranked all, or nearly all, manufacturers, a great majority of those to whom they afford employment, the owners of houses occupied by such operatives or employees, the farmers for miles around, the manufactories who find close by a ready cash market for their products, and last, though not least the shareholders in the business itself. We should not, perhaps, ignore the inhabitants of the town or village where the factories are situated, including the storekeepers, who, perhaps, all have encouraged the voting of a Bonus to the enterprises one or more. Here is a la ge and influential list of the classes of our population who, with very few exceptions, favour protection to native industries as affecting their own pockets-the prosperity of themselves and their families. It cannot, as a rule, be any question of politics with them-as between Conservatives and Liberals. Popular Government, which they have often heard mentioned as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," is by many of them better described nowadays as "Government of the people, by the people, for the politicians."

On the other hand, the portion of our people who incline towards Free Trade is to be found among the great body of importers who naturally desire to have their stocks of goods delivered to them at as low a rate of duty as is consistent with a tariff for revenue purposes only. We need only refer here to a great many of them who object not so much to high tariff rates as to the equitable enforcement of the duty upon each importer alike-But a still stronger phalanx is the great bulk of our college professors whose studies have led them to follow in the footsteps of doctrinaires like the Younger Mill, Cobden, Cairnes, and other modern writers on Political Economy, who were never brought into contact with the new business conditions that make for progress and prosperity in countries like Canada and others in North America. It is perhaps excusable to mention here that the great colleges and universities on this continent would have but scant support were it not for their wealthy endowers, who themselves have made and are still many of them amassing wealth by the very Protection to their industries which their academic professors and doctors unite in decrying.

There is another portion of the population, and that not by any means the least influential nowadays, which in its modern attitude affords the strongest example of the ten the wor mining Unions

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the tendency of the age towards Protection, we mean the workmen, the artisans, of all manufacturing and mining countries and their combination through Trade Unions to protect their labour.

And the Statue itself protects labour also to a high degree by means of Factory Acts, Workshop Acts, Mining Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, etc.; ,but neither the workmen nor the State do anything to protect the product of labour from the unfair conditions of international competition to which the product of the labour is subjected, as in the United Kingdom, by Free Trade methods. As Mr. Holt Schooling contends in his exhaustive paper on "Foreign Markets" in the "National Review," surely it would be wiser for workmen to obtain some control in the markets where the products of the labour are sold than to limit the defence of their interests to the labour itself. Such "long continued loss of position in foreign markets must ultimately lead to a decreasing demand for labour" in other countries. This is already manifesting itself in England; but we attach no importance in this connection to the unemployment question.

Workmen by neglecting this point of view are exposing themselves to a most injurious form of attack. But they do not perceive it: they do not as yet seem to realize the "necessary connection between their present defence of their labour, and the defence of the products of their labour, in foreign markets and at home," which the tariff reformers in England are endeavouring to obtain.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA.

Although the several statements for 1905 of the life assurance companies operating in Canada have already been placed before those who attended the annual meetings, and before the public generally in journals usually chosen for the purpose-such as deal independently and intelligently with the statements, discussions and proceedings at these gatherings-it is a part of the duties of the Commissioner of Insurance to issue an abstract in book-form summarizing the information gathered from these statements and from the customary examinations made by himself and his assistants. The issue in this form placed before the Minister of Finance a few days ago, is quite timely, considering that the minds of the public have lately been and yet are exercised over the Investigation which drags its slow length along in the deliberate hands of the Royal Commission. Fortunately the newspaper press is alive, more or less, to all that the Government is concerned about, and consequently this Report among the tons of literature that never see the light, save that from the windows of the King's Printer-that are seldom read even by the Minister who addresses and signs them-is analyzed by the argus-eyed editors and those who inspire them, more or less

Considering the ado over the discoveries made at the midwinter investigations in Ottawa, following those in New York, some Canadian assurance companies have much to be thankful for; other companies who cannot quite escape suffering for the shortcomings or reputations of others are not quite so grateful. But there is not one manager among them all who does not feel himself hardly treated, the former because they deserve much, and the latter because they do not. Lapses come to them all, though in vastly different proportions.

The Commissioners' Abstract shows that the Canadian companies increased their premiums in 1905 as compared with 1904 by somewhat over 164 per cent., as ggainst an increase of 10 per cent. the year before. The new policies for the year numbered 11,500, or over 15 per cent. increase, as against 128 policies between 1903 and 1904. The number of new policies taken up shows an increase of \$8,297,000, or about 14 per cent., as compared with an increase of \$3,882,000 in the previous year, or about 7 per cent.

The policies in force at the close of the year show an increase of 37,000, or slightly over 11 per cent. as compared with 27,432 or 9 and a fraction per cent. between 1904 and 1903; while the net amount of insurance in force shows an increase of 33,306,000, or 9 1-8 per cent., as compared with an increase of 329,000,000 or some 8.6 per cent. in 1904 over 1903. Every one of the Canadian life companies increased its business during 1905, several of them very substantially.

The premiums received by the British companies in 1905, as compared with 1904, amounted to an aggregate of \$26,718, or less than 2 per cent., but the methods of getting business among the great bulk of British companies will account for this. British companies that confine their efforts to life business exclusively may be said the hold their own with some of the more "pushing" ones. One British company that entered the field a couple of years ago, determined to confine itself to its reputation as a fire company in obtaining business, has made scarcely enough profit to pay the rent of an office or two such as they occupy for the purpose, and the salaries of one or two employes.

As might be expected, some of the great U.S. companies show a considerable falling off in policies as compared with the preceding year; but if we turn to the Lapses column the result is more significant. Those in Canadian Companies in 1905 amounted to 22 1-4 million dollars, as compared with 19 3-4 millions in 1904. British Companies' lapses show an improvement, being only \$1,132,000, against \$1,777,000 in 1904. The lapses during 1905 in U.S. Companies doing business in Canada reached \$15,985,000 as against \$14,630,000 in the preceding year.

Compared with the net insurance in force in 1905, the lapses in Canadian Companies roundly totalled 5½ per cent.; the British Companies 2½ per cent., and U.S. Companies 13½ per cent. The total amount carried in life companies doing business in Canada is \$630,-334,000 divided among some 718,000 policyholders.

It is shown by the Abstract that of the \$102,444.409 investments of the Companies, the sum of nearly 50 millions is in Stocks and Bonds; \$26,700,000 in Loans on Real Estate; \$4,792,000 in Real Estate; \$9,680,000 in Loans and advances on Policies; \$3,407,000 in Loans on "Collaterals"; \$3,357,000 in Outstanding Premiums, and Clash \$2,735,426.

-A paragraph is going the rounds that in the British House of Commons debates next week, Sir Gilbert Parker intends to move that no financial arrangements of the Government are satisfactory which do not include preferential commercial relations with the colonies, and a small tax on foreign manufactured goods for purposes of revenue.

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A MYSTERIOUS COMPANY.

A discussion has been going on in the House of Commons in regard to the North Atlantic Trading Company, which might have been conducted under the auspicse of, and for the purpose of, the Society for Psychidal Research, or the Society for enquiring into Spooks and their doings.

This company seems to have had a name, but no "local habitation." It is alleged to, "in nubibus," for a length of time, but at length, was incorporated under the laws of Guernsey, where, so long as fees are paid, no questions are asked, and where, so loose are regulations, it would be feasible for a few dollars to get a wholly imaginary company incorporated for extracting. cucumbers out of moonbeams.

From the title of this concern, "North Atlantic Trading Company," we would suppose its object to be the carrying on of trade in some form in the North Atlantic, which would have to be a fishing business, or with ports in that region, which might be anything. That the affair was very fishy is certain, and certain, too, that its operations were of a fishing nature, but its lines and hooks were thrown out to secure prey at Ottawa, where the Dominion Treasury is a very prolific source of catches to those who know how to use the right kind of tackle and bait. As a matter of fact this trading company was organized to work an immigration scheme by which \$5 per head could be extracted from the Dominion Government for persons brought into Carada by its arrangements, into which there was no investigation made to prove that these immigrants for whom \$5 per head was paid were really brought here by the company's operations.

When the ex-deputy Minister of the Interior was examined a few days ago he was asked: "How did you or the Department know that the money paid the company was received by the proper people?"

The answer was:—"Well, the cheques were sent to the North Atlantic Trading Company, that's all we know."

The response followed:—"But there was no such company until last year."

So that by some mysterious hocus pocus the cheques of the Dominion Government were drawn in favour of a company that did not exist to pay bounties on immigrants who were alleged, but never proved, to have been sent to Canada by this non-existent, this spook of a company!

It is a question whether the members of the Government, or, at any rate, some of its officials, are not liable to prosecution for proceedings which may be classed as a species of witchcraft. Certainly the sending of public money to a company which was not in existence, which was a name and nothing more substantial, was a highly deplorable evidence of credulity and of carelessness.

It came out in the House of Commons on the 24th instant that the names of the signatories to the contract made by the Government with this marvellous company when it had become incorporated, were torn off the copy of this document that was laid before the House of Commons Committee. We wonder some member did not smell the contract to discover whether there were any traces of sulphur.

It was shown that payments for rent had been made when no offices were maintained, payments also to agents when there was no evidence that agents had been employed, and for advertising when there were no proofs of advertising having been done. It was found that this mysterious company never saw an immigrant; the immigrant left the country named in the contract, from which the signers' names were torn, he landed in Canada, saying he was a domestic, or agriculturalist, and thereupon \$5 was credited to the North Atlantic Trading Company.

It is affirmed that many immigrants for whom \$5 was paid went straight to the United States, so the public money of Canada was being used to develop immigration to the United States!

No wonder that in one clause of the contract it was. declared that publicity in regard to its terms was to be deprecated.

Another most "damnable circumstance." to quote Mr. Monk's phrase, was that the letters of the now exdeputy Minister of the Interior had been destroyed by him.

The House of Commons was so shocked by these scandalous revelations that the Government party withdrew from their defence, and a resolution was passed requiring the presence in Ottawa of Mr. Preston, British Emmigration Agent, to be examined respecting the "North Atlantic Trading Company." which is likely to rival the Ceck Lane Ghost, as a tale of mystery and fraud.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The export price per yard of unbleached cotton cloth from Great Britain is shown to be about 4 3-4 cents. The total for the three months to the 1st inst. was somewhat over 616 million yards, against 560 millions in the three corresponding months of 1905. The great bulk of this goes to British India amounting to over 306 millions of yards. China bought 112 million yards in the first quarter of 1905, but only 91 millions the first quarter of the present year. Turkey bought 26 millions in the same period. Next came Egypt 191 millions; Straits Settlements 15 millions; Belgium 13 millions; Dutch East Indies 111 millions; Japan 11 1-3 millions; Argentina 8 1-8 millions; Germany 8 millions; Holland 51-3 millions; Persia 2 millions; Chili 5 millions; Australia 4 1-3 millions; New Zealand 3 millions; Uruguay 2 1-3 millions; Central America 21 millions; Greece 21-3 millions; Canada 685,500 yards. The quantity brought to Canada is valued at \$43,175, or about 61-4 cents per yard.

Bleached goods are distributed in nearly equal proportions, the total for the first quarter of 1905 being over 445 million yards, and for the first quarter of 1906 over 460 millions. Of these Canada bought 3,437.000yards and 5,020,000 respectively, the price in 1905 being about \$245,000 and \$370.000 for the three months, cr about 7c and 7½c, respectively.

British India is also the largest purchaser of prints. The totals show a marked increase for the period under

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Mr. J. for several in Toronte Tilley that tion of the and Gener Manufactu taken up confessed t Company w 2,300 shares largest shar that this tr warrangemen 1900, so pri until the tr Gooderham Mr. Junkin facturens' Li large numbe Judge Mc'

attended the Mr. Junkin policyholders these meetin Mr. Junki try to get all

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notice, being 277 million yards as compared with 252 millions last year. Canada has increased her purchases from nearly 6 millions to close on 8½ millions, the values respectively being nearly \$448,000 and \$615,000.

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The argument in favour of that five per cent. additional protection, so much discussed the last year or two, is receiving more strength.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The sittings of the Royal Commission on the methods and position of the life assurance companies doing business in Canada resumed on Wednesday in Toronto, a week later than the time fixed before the holidays.

The Manufacturers' Life was the first to be examined-Mr. Helmuth contended that as Insurance Commissioner Fitzgerald's evidence had been of so startling a nature, his examination had better be proceeded with immediately-that it would promote more effectually the object of the Commission in obtaining infomation chout the companies. Mr. Lebeuf, K.C., well known in Montreal as a former member of the City Council, took an opposite view, declaring that the companies should have been examined before the Insurance Department. He shrewdly remarked that "examining the Department first had given the companies who might need it too good a chance to prepare!" Mr. Shepley, K.C., and Judge McTavish agreed that in the interest of wide and thorough inquiry it would be better to go on with the companies, and first among them the Manufacturers' Life.

Mr. J. F. Junkin, formerly of Montreal, now, and for several years, managing director of that Company in Toronto, was the first witness. He replied to Mr. Tilley that he held his present position since the formation of the Company in 1901, when the Temperance and General Life Insurance Co., was absorbed by the Manufacturers' Life. The new stock was issued and taken up by the old shareholdens. Mr. Junkin confessed that about the time the Manufacturers' Life Company was reorganized, Mr. George A. Cox obtained 2,300 shares from Mr. George Gooderham, who was the largest shareholder. All Mr. Junkin could tell was that this transfer of shares was the result of a private varangement between Mr. Cox. and Mr. Gooderham in 1900, so private that Mr. Junkin knew nothing of it until the transfer actually took place. In 1900 Mr. Gooderham was the hargest shareholder in the company. Mr. Junkin stated that at the present time the Manufacturers' Life had some 30.000 policyholders, and a large number of these resided in Toronto.

Judge McTavish asked how many of the policyholders attended the last general meeting of the company.— Mr. Junkin answered about fifteen or a dozen. The policyholders did not seem to take much interest in these meetings.

Mr. Junkin said it was unlikely that any one would try to get all the policyholders to attend a meeting. Itwould be an expensive undertaking.

An interesting agreement was read by Mr. W. Tilley, who examined Mr. Junkin for Mr. Shepley, the counsel for the Dominion Government. This agreement was one made between Mr. Henry Sutherland, who had been manager of the Temperance and General up to the time it went out of existence, and the reorganized Manufacturers' Company. According to this agreement Mr. Sutherland was to receive \$2,000 a year for five years from the new company as a retiring' allowance, but on the express conditions, which if violated, would mean the discontinuation of these payments, one of these heing that Mr. Sutherland was not to entice any policyholders or any of the agents to leave the company. Mr. Junkin said it was not unusual for a man to receive a retiring allowance on leaving a company after serving it faithfully.

Further replying to Mr. Tilley, Mr. Junkin said it was but natural there should be friction when there were two managers of the two old companies, when there could be only one manager of the new. The money had been paid to Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Tilley though the agreement a "peculiar" one. The company had Mr. Sutherland "pretty well tied up." If he did not carry out the agreement he was bound to return the money.

It has been a surprise to some persons why a man of Mr. Sutherland's ability should have kept supine all these years.

In the afternoon Mr. Junkin qualified some of his previous admissions. He said that Mr. Robert Jaffray and Mr. Kenny had come on the board of the Manufacturers' Life at the annual meeting in March, 1899, as the representatives, he believed, of Mr. Cox. By reason of this, he believed that the agreement for the transfer of stock was made in 1899 or late in 1899, He wished to say as well that he had given his stock to the Central Canada Loan, with which 'to obtain a loan needed to secure some new Manufacturers' Life No secret had been made, he stated, of the stock. agreement Messrs. Cox and Gooderham had made, but the details were not known. He did not know if those gentlemen were seeking to escape undesirable popuhirity. In speaking of the amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life and the Temperance General.

Mr. Gooderham, while president, received an honorarium of \$2,000 a year. In the last year of his presidency he had not been active, and an amicable settlement had been reached by which he received \$1,000.

Mr. Gooderham had not insisted upon the payment of the \$2,000, but compromised by taking \$1,-000. None of the other officers of the absorbed company under Mr. Sutherland had received any consideration for giving up their offices that he knew of.

Respecting dividends, Mr. Junkin said that the old Company had agreed to give its old shareholders a halfyearly dividend of 4 per cent., similar to that which they had received before the amalgamation.

"What was the reason that a dividend was declared so soon after amalgamation?" asked the counsel.

"Only a moral one, and the fact that a dividend was due," Mr. Junkin answered.

"Was there any by-law providing for this eight per cent. dividend?"

"No, it was strictly a moral reason, and there was an understanding. The intention was that each company

should pay dividends to its old shareholders, but there was some oversight."

"But you understand now that the agreement and the act do not justify that?"

"Well, that is a legal point which I cannot decide." "Can you say whether in 1901, 1902, 1903, there was any agreement regarding the 'transfer of stock?"

"Yes; Mr. Cox sold out his share of 4,000 shares in January, 1902. The stock had gone in equal shares to Messrs. D. D. Mann and William Mackenzie. The stock had first gone to Messrs. McCuaig and Surachan, of Montreal, but it was subsequently placed in the name of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann." Mr. Junkin thought that it was bester to have stock well divided. and not have it controlled by a few persons. He had been able to self it. This was at the time the bill for the incorporation of the company was before the House. It was because he feared that McCuaig and Strachan were anxious to sell their stock promiscuously that Mr. Junkin was endeavouring to secure it. He had secured 4.000 shares from them and had become responsible for it. This left 2,000 shares held by them. Muckenzie and Mann had at the time of buying their stock paid cash. Each had in his name 2,000 shares, which were, however, held by Mr. Junkin because they went as security, together with some Inverness Railway bonds for a loss of \$100,000 made by the Manufacturers' Life to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann.

Those who desire some valuable lessons in Modern Finance should not fail to follow up Mr. Junkin's explanations for which we have no further space this week.

FIELD WORK IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The following paper was read by Mr. G. H. Allen, of Montreal, Provincial Manager for the Province of Quebec, for the Mutual Life Assumance Company of Canada, at a meeting of the Insumance Institute held at Montatal, April 17th, 1906.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The celebrated artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, when asked how long it took him to paint a picture, replied: "All my life, sir." Giardini said to a youth who asked him how long it would take him to learn to play the violin, replied: "Twelve hours a day for twenty years together." "Time and patience," says the proverb, "turn the mulberry leaf to satin." The Life Insurance businelss cannot be learned in a month or year. Art is long, life is short. The combination of the art of business with the business of art, is exemplarily set forth in Life Insurance.

Time well used, and work cheerfully done, are the very life and soul of the success to be won. There is no business which requires more tact, more patience and more intelligent effort. You will find that a knowledge of men is all important. You should be able to read human nature like a book, and you will realize that you are fearning to read the most farcinating literature, the very acme of human emotions, penned or to be penned. You will early discover that the heart as well as the head should be attuned to the requirements of the work.

When men succeed in Life Insumance, it is assumed by the wiseacres that they were born for the business—a few in a million, etc., etc., without any careful analysis of the reasons why success has crowned their strenuous efforts. A thorough investigation will establish the fact that success was accomplished more by close and systematic application to business, together with the assiduous use of all available means, rather than by any special qualifications they might have possessed, or any particular fitness manifested for the work. This is the secret.

Edison was once asked, "If genius was not inspiration?" He replied, "No, genius is not inspiration; genius is perspiration." The trouble with the average Life Insurance agent, is, that he spends too much time attending to anything and everything, save the business in hand. A loafer has no business in this business. The agent who spends all his time talking of what he has done, or what he is going to do, has none too much time left for anything else. Make up your mind at the start to put in eight hours out of the twenty-four in tactful, well directed labour. During this time, work with your whole heart and soul. Something attempted, something done. is a good day's work.

Early in your work you will meet with discouragements, especially if you are in a locality to which you are a stranger. However, you will find that constant, well directed effort, and fair dealing will produce results in time. The horizon will gradually enlarge and the skies will light up.

Be very particular always to tell the exact truth in respect to both your own and rival offices. We are reminded of the story of Deacon Jones, who did not at all times adhere strictly to the truth. He was taken seriously ill one day, and the following bulletins were promptly posted:

10.00 a.m.-Deacon Jones no better.

11.00 a.m.-Deacon Jones has relapse.

12.30 p.m. -Deacon Jones weaker. Pulse failing.

2.15 p.m.-Deacon Jones' family summoned.

3.10 p.m.—Deacon Jones has died and gone to heaven. Later in the afternoon, a travelling satesman happened by, stopped to read the bulletims, and going to the board, added:

4.10 p.m.—Great excitement in Heaven; Deacon Jones has not yet arrived. The worst is feared.

A good liar needs a superlative memory. If you state facts you can rely on your Company, and the certainty that your memory will never suffer from mervous prostration.

An often grossly misrepresented platitude is that "Honesty is the best policy." In the Life Insurance business, honesty should be eliminated as a policy, and insisted upon as a practice.

The Life Insurance agent stells Life Insurance because people buy it on the assumption of his personal respectability, integrity and good character; knowing this, realizing it in its highest sense, he will always speak the truth. The untruthful agent passes with the day, the man who is fair and straightforward in his dealings, builds up a reputation which lasts forever.

You understand the original meaning of the absolutely untranslatable, and too often misused, English word-"Gentleman." The assertion of right, the demunciation of wrong on one part equally as on the other, the deference to the sacred tenets of fellowmen, the assumption of life deference to one's own, the respect due to social order, to cleanliness, and to temperance in all things. These qualities above all must be inherent or assiduously cultivated. Cultivate those qualities of the heart and head, which command the respect and affiction of those with whom you are thrown in contact. Keep your own counsel. There is a great temptation to vain boasting in the work. Do not tell your neighbours whom you have instured, or whom you expect to insture. The agent of other offices will get this information quickly enough to suit you.

We must not get ourselves into the frame of mind of the two little English girls, one the daughter of a curate, and the other of an English bishop, who were quarrelying over the comparative success of their fathers in the ministry. "My father can preach better than your father because he is a bishop," said one. That was too weighty a r ason for the curate's little girl, but she quickly recovered, and said: "Well, anyhow, we have a hen in our yard which 'ays an egg every day." "That's nothing," replied the bishop's daughter. "my father lays a corner stone every week."

As with the exponents of law, medicine or theology, it is apparently inevitable that a certain percentage of failures should result. Many a good farmer, mechanic or business man, has been lost in the glamour of professionalism. So with the Life agent, the lack of ultimate adaptability should not be laid at the door of the business, but rather at that of individual miscalculation or misguided ambition.

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"Circumstances are the nails on which the weak hang their failures, with which the strong clinch their success." The richest mine is to be found in the mistakes of others.

The good agent must be honest, carnest, tactful, persistent, watchful, industrious—neat in dress, and winning in address. The more fully he cultivates these qualities, the more valuable will be the results which he will accomplish both for himself, and the community in which he labours.

I shall try not to indulge in abstract statements that might confuse or stagger the beginner, but rather confine myself as far as possible to terms, simple and easily understood. If there should seem to be some repetition, please bear in mind that the work is so intervoven, the parts so co-related, that any apparent reiteration is but purposed to add emphasis and strength to the memory.

The Life Insurance agent, after he has studied the different plans of insurance, and understands his rate book and his Company, starts out, ratebook and applications in pocket, to get business. The following suggestions will only give general directions. You must make your cwn future. With the best of intentions, neither your company nor your Manager can make it for you. It is everlastingly up to you. It is your work, your intelligence, your tact. and your ambition, which will count you in as a success, or out as a failure. "The biggest number is, Number One." Get acquainted by getting introductions from a mutual friend, or the medical examiner. There is danger, however, in becoming acquainted with too many men. Remember that acquaintances should grow like the oak, and not like the mushnoom.

A word to the newly-appointed country agent. If no examiner has yet been appointed in the district you are working, attend to this first of all. Recommend to your Company a medical man who is prominent in his profession and popular in the locality. The first applicant for insurance to present himself for examination, should be the agent himself, as he will find his clients asking if he carries insurance in the Company he is recommending.

The next applicant should be the doctor, but never under any circumstances must be be offered examinations sufficient to pay his premium, should be insure his life. Never offer him any remuneration for assisting in the securing of bu-iness, beyond his regular examination fee.

Always be too busy to talk insurance with a business man at the first interview. Your chief object at the first interview must be to get a definite appointment with the man, when and where you can see him alone. Having this, make a memo. of it in your note book baffore your man. He will see that you at least mean business.

A man will talk more freely with you alone than he would if someone else were present. Never be one minute late; the time annanged for is yours. You are entitled to it by every code of business courtesy, and alone, at that.

If your man fails to keep his appointment without adequate excuse or apology, remember that he has laid himself under obligation to you. The enforcement of this idea can only be made by the exercise of rare tact and judgment.

Before approaching a prospect for Life Insurance, find out, if possible, whether he is insurable or not, find out his family history and pensonal record, his financial standing, and his business and family responsibilities. Never be afraid to talk farge amounts and big premiums, you will find it just as easy to sell a man \$10,000 of Life Insurance, as to sell \$1,000, with the probability of many, many times surer pay. Get accustomed to making figures on \$10,000 policies or more. You will soon find it hard to talk anything else.

If you talk a large amount to a prospective insurer and find it hand to close with him, and if he persistently tells you "No," "No," as a last resort, you can cut the amount in two, as a compromise between doing nothing, and taking the amount you tried to sell him first. If you had talked a small policy, this would be impossible. It is a lot easier to walk down ten flights of stairs than to walk up five. When once you get an interview with a man, never leave him as long as there is a fighting chance of getting business. You may never have another chance. Suppose he tells you "No," "No," a hundred times, articipate your man closely; if necessary, change the subject, and get back at it along some other line. Make him a proposition, if necessary, another, and another, until you get Lim. When you think he looks with favour upon any particular proposition submitted, show him your blank application form. Allow him to look it over, casually ask him exactly when he was born; if you don't know his full name and bls addresses, both business and private, you ought to, or get out of the business, as you are now on the eve of justifying or not your continued existence in the business.

Right at this point is the supreme test. Here you show yourself an effective life agent or a mere tiller of the soil for the benefit of the harvestens, who will surely come after, Where fools sow, the wise reap. When once the application is in your hand begin to write at once. The game is now in your hands. A display of nervousness, of anxiety, or of that pride which goeth bafore a fall, may, and probably will, be fatal. If he let you go on, that ends it. If he stop you, go over so much of the ground again as may appear necessary. You can make it the more effective by reason of your greater knowledge of your man. Re-inforce the points that obviously epical to him most, agree with his point of view; and show him how the policy is going to confirm him therein, rather than in any way violating his convictions.

If you allow him to say, "I wont do it now," he has heard the sound of his voice, he has declared himself. A man does not like to be called, or even thought, changeable. There are a hundred ways of insuring a man who says emphatically, "No sir, not now," but it is far better to guide the conversation so diplomatically that he has neither chance or desire to say no. Head him off by such gentle interruptions as may suggest themselves. An appropriate story may divert his mind into the very channel you are seeking.

When you get an application, collect the premium on the spot, if possible. In this matter both tact and experience will dictate the most desirable means to attain this end. The collection of the premium with his application, makes it harder for the unscrupulous rival agent to unsettle your man, as by that means he is the more seriously committed to the transaction.

The next important step is to ensure the immediate medical examination of the applicant. "There is danger in delay." Do not ask a man to go to the doctor's office, unless you go with him, and at once. Thousands of applications have been lost by allowing an applicant to wait until morning. "Wait until alter dinner." or "Wait until he meters his wife." Have it understood with your medical examiner that he is ready at all times, and is prepared to meet the applicant at his (the applicant's) office, or any other convenient place, at any hou. If a doctor is unable to go and examine your man when you want him, because he has a call to make, is too busy, or says "I will attend to it later," call in your second examiner at once. The fee to the doctor is large enough to command his prompt attention.

The examination made, and the application and medical report ready to forward to your bead office, it would be well, if you have the opportunity, to examine them very carefully to see that every question has been properly answered.

When these have been forwanded to head office, it may be well in certain cases, to ask your office for an additional policy, doubling or increasing the amount. Here again the necessity for the exercise of a nice dis-emetion is apparent. You have a satisfied applicant, but he has that latent dread of the medical inspection ordeal; common to most men. If you can take him a clean policy written on the plan applied for, the reaction is probably acute enough to make him consider you his benefactor, and your chances of placing the optional or additional policy are roseate indeed. The applicant can get the insurance without the trouble of a new examination, or perhaps it would just give him an even \$25,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000. If the risk is declined, do not whine and begin to kick. The head office bears you no grudge. They are as anxious for new business as you are, and that they have larger facilities than the agent for estimating the true value of the risk does not

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

BAN Assets.—C

1 Montreal ... 2 New Brunsy 3 Quebec 4 Nova Scotia. 5 St. Stephen's

6 British North 7 Toronto

11 Ontario..... 12 Nationale... 13 Merchants, 0 14 Provinciale, 15 People's N. 1

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

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BANK Assets.—Con

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

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| | LIABILITIES. Bank Statem't to Govt Month ending Mar. 31, 1906. | Capital Authorized | Capital Subscribed | Capital Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum | Notes in | Bal. due to Dom. Gov. aft'r ded'ct adv'nce for credits, &c. | Balance due to rovincial Govts. | demand | Dep. by public pay after notice or on fix'd day in Can. | Deposits elsewhere than in Canada |
|-------|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| 234 | Bank of Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia St. Stephen's Bank | 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 | \$14,400,000 584,600 2,500,000 2,630,200 200,000 | \$14,400,000 521,460 2,500,000 2,560,900 200,000 | \$10,000,000 860,469 1,050,000 4,302,312 45,000 | 10 12 7 11 5 | \$ 9,172,017 494,511 1,427,376 2,473,460 186,490 | \$1,334,072 52,923 23,396 299,474 5,130 | \$ 6,890,230 104,000 57,221 | \$21,631,112 744,723 4,881,391 9,816,872 123,005 | \$65,959,357 2,911,707 8,181,630 9,542,170 261,160 | 20,819,602 |
| | Bank Br. N. America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank Eastern Township Bk. Union Bank, Halifax | 5.000,000 3.000,000 | 4,866,666 3,500,000 3,000,000 2,802,500 1,336,150 | 4,866,666 3,494,870 3,000,000 2,753,920 1,336,150 | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,141,383}\\ \textbf{3,894,870}\\ \textbf{3,000,000}\\ \textbf{1,600,000}\\ \textbf{1,020,000} \end{array}$ | 6 10 10 8 8 | $\begin{array}{c} 2,749,513\\ 2.619,304\\ 2,443,341\\ 1,905.695\\ 1,229,932 \end{array}$ | 14,401 33,969 32,677 21,284 20,581 | 32,626 144,456 131,507 7,187 | 5,368,131 8,603,801 4,788,970 2,098,889 899,780 | $\begin{array}{c} 11.798,176\\ 14.031,176\\ 15,464,316\\ 8,921,704\\ 5,463,983 \end{array}$ | 2,564,068 |
| | Ontario Bank Banque Nationale Merch't Bank, Canada Banq. Provinciale, Can People's Bk, N. Bruns. | $1,500,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 6,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000$ | $1,500,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 6 000,000 \\ 846,537 \\ 180,000$ | $1,500,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 6,000,000 \\ 823,332 \\ 180,000$ | 650,000 500,000 3,400,000 Nil. 180,000 | 6 6 7 3 8 | $\begin{array}{c} 1,304,563\\ 1,487,350\\ 4,295,665\\ 750,079\\ 171,613\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,389\\ 12,128\\ 219,844\\ 13,748\\ 8,611 \end{array}$ | 89,824 76,955 307,770 178,933 | 2,502,299 1,709,970 10,314,390 440,709 214,190 | 9,343,911 5.663,200 22,270,051 2,172,214 238,387 | 54,438 |
| I | Union Bank, of Canada Canadian B, of Com'rce Royal Bank, Canada Dominion Bank | $10,000,000 \\ 4,000,000 \\ 4,000,000$ | 3,000,000 10,000,000 3,789,100 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 10,000,000 3,350,150 3,000,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 1,300,000\\ 4,500,000\\ 3,785.165\\ 3,500,000 \end{array}$ | 7 7 9 12 | 2,776,945 7,492,815 2,726,686 2,839,136 | 6,363 200,774 103,073 27,719 | $\substack{1.637,237\\588,871\\5,551\\135,608}$ | 7,144,058 22.030,411 4,703,910 9,245,020 | $\begin{array}{c} 11,851,226\\ 43,371,215\\ 12,098,300\\ 23,723,978 \end{array}$ | 8,303,177 9,030,871 |
| HSHH | Merchants Bank, P.E.I. Bank of Hamilton Standard B, Canada Banque de St. Jean Banque d'Hochelaga | 500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 | 350,400 2,473,000 1,000,000 500,200 2,000,000 | 350,400 2,463,690 1,000,000 300,911 2,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 331,000\\ 2,463,690\\ 1,000,000\\ 10,000\\ 1,450,000\end{array}$ | 8 10 10 6 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 242,939\\ 2,304,581\\ 951,051\\ 175,658\\ 1,729,889\end{array}$ | 23,053 19,693 19,296 | 581,705 121,354 26,415 55,199 | $148,117 \\5,336,893 \\2,980,973 \\20,429 \\2,442,723$ | 803,003 15,360,142 9,803,015 272,224 7,815,315 | |
| E I V | Banque St. Hyacinthe. Bank of Ottawa mperial Bank, Canada Vestern Bank, Canada, 'raders Bank, Canada, | $\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 8,000,000\\ 4,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 3,000,000\end{array}$ | 504,600 2,956,300 4,000,000 550,000 3,000,000 | 329,515 2.914,630 3,920,041 550,000 3,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 75,000\\ 2,914,630\\ 3,920,041\\ 300,000\\ 1,100,000\end{array}$ | 6 10 10 7 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 240,830\\ 2,673,065\\ 3,005,427\\ 495,015\\ 2,577,185\end{array}$ | 41,922 42,317 | 22,099 98,456 1,197,394 100,247 | 89,958 5,921,540 8,355,675 550,703 4,187,730 | 659,426 14.297,482 17,945,303 3,557,214 13,760,571 | |
| | overeign Bk, Canada. Ietropolitan Bk, Can. Frown Bank of Canada Iome Bank of Canada Iorthern Bank | $ \begin{array}{c} 4,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000 \end{array} $ | 3,201,700 1,000,000 877,600 755,000 1,150,500 | $\substack{2,358,160\\1,000,000\\804,038\\642,720\\682,645}$ | 961,050 1,000,000 Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. | 6 8 4 | | | 107,647 91,192 5,104 7,556 | 2,727,072 1,031,043 683,019 265,551 517,337 | 8.000,493 1,797,360 1,391.004 3,259,168 312,006 | |
| | Total | 105,146,666 | 89,955,053 | 87,304,198 | 61,254,560 | | 65,991,818 | 2,597,837 | 12,802,344 | 152,520,894 | 867,226,587 | 44,777,840 |
| B | ank Statem't to Govt. | Loans from Banks in Can, secu'd | Depo. made by and Balances Due other Bks. in Can | Bks. or agts | Balance Due Bk. or agts not in Can or U.K | Other Liabilities | Total Liabilities. | ASSETS Specie | Dominion Notes | Deposits with Dom Govt. for sec'ty of note cir, | Notes & Cheq. on other bks. | Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured |
| 23 | ank of Montreal ew Brunswick uebec Bank ank of Nova Scotia t. Stephen Bank | | $215, \pi73$ 107, 383 250, 442 | | 385, 5 51 2,964 | | \$127,405,779 4 419,440 10,088,752 26,400,105 581,085 | \$5,380,222 128,959 324,136 1,597,522 12,295 | \$4,874,294 206,21/8 454,014 1,657,176 20,8(1 | \$ 507,000 25,000 84,118 99,512 11,500 | | 381,435 130,365 |
| 1 | ank Bt. N. America ank of Toronto olsons Bank astern Township Bk nion Bank Halifax | | 97,912 52,682 89,051 177,336 | 73,292 129,672 819,753 40,373 438,958 | 218,635 15,285 76,940 21,235 | 14,838,834 228 | 37,750,588 25,630,577 23.846,558 12,995,134 8,752,882 | 857,630 659,731 459,284 153,190 325,389 | 1,296,827 1,487,597 1,192,475 962,347 627,916 | 155,175 138,000 135,000 103,000 71,211 | 704,054 611,908 747,649 315,675 | 15,000 81,728 |
| 1 | ntario Bank anque Nationale erch't Bank Canada . anq. Provinciale Can cople Bk. N. B | 1.046.176 | 73,178 1,374,303 | 518,303 29,848 1,256,527 | 23,560 | 990 1,229 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,780,292\\ 9,052,631\\ 40,117,542\\ 4,603,090\\ 632,820\end{array}$ | 143,268 100,111 1,011,517 22,473 11,656 | 412,815 532,111 2,345,824 25,571 37,013 | 70,000 75,000 240,000 41,010 9,000 | 486,298 456,644 1,537,663 136,446 | 543,363 |
| - | nion Bank of Canada anadian B, of Com'rce oyal Bank of Canada ominion Bank | | 202,168 | 174,564 | 740,353 551,493 | 1 278 68,865 | 23,517,919 82,931,065 29,407,292 36,146,027 | 382,263 2,697,193 1,692,243 1,082,080 | 1,287,426 3,828,263 1,198,618 2,178,041 | $125,000 \\ 400,000 \\ 130,000 \\ 150,000$ | 694,773 2,553,809 2,144,042 | |
| ŧ | erchants Bank P.E.I. ank of Hamilton andard B. of Canada . anque de St, Jean anque d'Hochelaga | ••••• | | 581,672 144,000 | 66 | 8,741 48,969 574 114,201 | $\substack{1,202,200\\23,614,034\\14,512,602\\510,302\\12,388,195}$ | 35,795 467,349 244.900 2,452 204,586 | 70,830 1,618,790 693,024 9,644 576,421 | $\begin{array}{c} 15,000\\ 125,000\\ 50,000\\ 8,292\\ 93,000\end{array}$ | 18,316 563,359 437,387 12,362 | |
| E | anque St. Hyacinthe. ank of Ottawa aperial Bk. Canada estern Bank Canada . aders Bank Canada . | | 1,000 65,502 2,825 | 59,636 | | 5,783 | $\substack{1,049,825\\23,033,468\\30.611,620\\4,679,455\\21,291,099}$ | 10,304 715,816 873,171 37,627 274,804 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,235\\ 2,229,728\\ 3,382,947\\ 30,479\\ 1,564,661\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 17,250\\ 135,000\\ 150,000\\ 23,694\\ 111,000 \end{array}$ | 13,428 545,433 1,204,033 57,608 | |
| r | vereign Bk, Canada . etropolitan Bank own Bank of Canada ome Bank of Canada . orthern Bank | | | 98,343 77.475 | | 20,032 | 13,447,205 4,085,503 2,553,797 3 623,633 1,038,825 | 171,339 87,391 57,121 80,263 24,946 | 539,294 236,040 176,688 89,782 59,493 | $70,000 \\ 46,523 \\ 11,154 \\ 5,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 100 \\$ | 531,643 117,794 214,856 157,563 | |
| | Total | 1,092,904 | 4,796,469 | 6,481,119 | 2,109,992 | 15,228,957 | 675,696,341 | 20,329,036 | 1 | | - | 1100 |

lessen this anxiety on their part. Perhaps they have misjudged the risk.

Hust'e around, get all the additional information about the applicant, his personal and family history that you can. Put it in proper shape, and forward it to your head office with a letter, requesting that the matter be carefully reviewed in the light of the new facts. There is a great tendency for a Life insurance agent to become blue, disheartened and discouraged. No man can accomplish very much in this world who is out of sorts and out of harmony with life and his `urroundings. Always cultivate an enthusiastic and cheerful spirit.

It is the particular and special province of the Life Insurance man to awaken the people to a sense of their responsibilities, to make them understand that there is nothing, absolutely nothing, equal to Life Insurance for family safety and family savings.

Let your work be done in private as much as possible. The agent is not yet born, who can canvass effectively more than one man at a time. It is well at all times to keep a carefully prepared list of prospective insurers, and mail them well

| | BANk 4. Assets.—Cont.nued | Dept. m'de with & bal due from other bks. in Can. | Due from Bks or Ag in U. K. | Bal due from bks not in Car or U. K. | | Can. Mun, Sec. & other Pub. Sec. not Can | Railway & other bds. deb& stock | and Stook | short Ins. | Current Loans in Canada | Current Loans elsewh're than Can. | Loans Got of Canada |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 | Montreal New Brunswick Quebec Nova Scotia. St. Stephen's | 9,339 | \$ 5,030,496 48,436 505,199 | \$ 3,299,18 195,652 166,527 1,003,586 84,515 | 5 155,787 7 150,633 5 584,498 | \$ 289,125 116,006 127,655 1,669,673 | \$ 7,783,084 227,160 733,985 3,025,896 20,000 | 867,007 | 200,000 2,864,423 | \$74,982,980 \$,365,636 8,349,711 11,922,677 596,158 | C. Statute March | |
| 789 | British North America Toronto Molsons Eastern Townships Union, Halifax | 8,062 | 107,245 17,054 4,999 | 558,196 838,019 503,929 808,926 100,285 | 235,088 376,269 167,073 | 1,810,769 31,818 1,805,476 281,400 318,747 | 168,141 3,259,154 1,602,8 ⁵ 7 135,566 178,350 | 4,897,966 1,881,044 3,874,167 281,718 256,655 | 4,928,567 900,000 | 16,204,342 21,032,052 18,913,756 13,098,139 | 7,028,086 2,000,000 | |
| 11 12 13 14 15 | Merchants, Canada Provinciale, Canada | 503,300 56,414 7,114 165,6ə6 39,542 | 15,312 3,203 | 67,024 104,803 79,701 26,677 | 637,099 | 149,276 872,537 741,666 5,500 | 1,101,178 5,823,975 735,584 20,317 | 587,087 476,319 4,258,559 1,260 912 50,000 | 2,628,450 25,000 | 12,455,759 9,182,439 25,196,542 1,974,385 674,532 | 3,626,555 | ····· |
| 17 18 | Union. Canada Commerce Royal, Canada Dominion | 231,794 29,297 243,473 224,307 | 133,459 6,099,422 140,792 | 1,146,525 835,590 900,267 298,311 | 503,997 370,160 90,167 | 292,805 627,202 3,175,772 668,097 | 4,539,752 2,880,228 2,911,983 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,240,971\\ 3,235,859\\ 2,101,545\\ 4,476,183\end{array}$ | 2,500,000 7,484,540 2,415,230 | 19,103,884 62,206,558 15,902,784 29,607,704 | 1,745,678 2,886,122 | |
| 21 22 | Merchants P. E. I Hamilton Standard, Canada St. Jean D'Hochelaga | 46,882 401,153 170,042 24,601 81,022 | 14,863 77,576 55,534 | 11 772 249,831 42,444 2,464 675,559 | 127,798 578,730 852,151 | 2.617,245 1,304,046 | 893,597 497,322 3,000 | 2,456,757 439,606 687,608 | | 1,514,192 17,402,603 12,122,723 724,658 11,866,457 | 660.238 | |
| 26 27 28 29 | St. Hyacinthe Ottawa Imperial, Canada Western, Canada Traders Canada | 21, 3 25 791,964 401,957 1,124,463 241,221 | 140,843 58,028 | 26,783 621,000 901,092 34,501 341,200 | 594,340 541,387 130,072 632,216 | 910,207 1.824,389 471,475 427,038 | 474,964 1,409,946 220,660 53,504 | 2,572,031 4,1a5,849 2,215,093 | 500,000 1,725,000 | $1,261,873 \\18,1+5,079 \\21,052,220 \\3,321,055 \\18,911,274$ | 295,000 3,701 | |
| 81 1 32 0 33 1 | Sovereign, Canada Metropolitan Crown Bank of Canada Home Bank of Cauada Northern Bank | 149,279 253,870 103,704 15,827 102,329 | 39,162 19,400 | 411,403 109,082 75,341 32,223 58 858 | 500 | 26,242 12,200 73,671 47,846 9,162 | 782,452 581,395 196,100 301,682 39,193 | 3,395,020 795,439 339,291 3,185,949 | 250,000 | 10,303,490 3,832,637 2,074,016 251,327 1,258,301 | | |
| | Total | 6,621,636 | 12,505,023 | 14,611,276 | 9,043,708 | 20,098,288 | 40.601,025 | 55,968,563 | 55,317,690 | 475,082,442 | 39,036,679 | |
| | BANKS Assets.—Continued | Loans Prov Govts. | Overđue Debts. | R, E. besi- des Bk. premises, | Mortg's on R, E, sold by Bank, | Bank Premises. | Other Assets | Total Assets. | Loans to Directors & their firms- | Average specie formonth. | Average of Dom. Notes dur. month | Greatest amt Notes in circu'n dur'g mth, |
| 3 4 | Montreal New Brunswick Duebec Nova Scotia St, Stephen's | 87,077 | \$ 329,548 4,262 24,025 19,881 19,737 | \$ 103,968 2,220 217 4,368 | \$ 31,570 | \$ 600,000 42,177 255,206 259,284 20,000 | \$ 2,057,724 187,419 17,088 2,000 | \$153,630,785 5.782,888 13,980,172 33,498,665 838,202 | \$ 929,000 313,764 245,021 300,777 | 122,921 819,860 1,613,480 | \$ 6,064,457 198,772 498,349 1,685,898 | \$9,184,761 500,746 1,452,851 2,473,460 |
| 7 T 8 N 9 E | British North America Foronto folsons Bastern Townships Union, Halifax | 42,389 | 87,133 50,056 101,158 251,824 11,565 | 47,569 181,163 42,399 4,083 | 17,944 44,568 66,401 | 817,658 480,000 400,000 445,102 112,158 | 5,530,306 132,345 44,952 | 46,416,559 33,612,036 30,208,306 17,693,915 11,236,276 | 25,707 Nil. 962,987 401,217 206,564 525,921 | 12,226 848,186 660,588 459,686 156,683 316,434 | 20,541 1,403,555 1,415,038 1,137,256 1,058,805 622,895 | 189,750 2,767,485 2,692,000 2,564,901 1,986,895 1,229,982 |
| 13 M | Ontario Nationale Ierchants | | 11,194 57,189 170,600 26,510 2,221 | 25,000 59,329 2,209 17,755 | 2,000 19,253 23,604 3,500 | 125,000 220,748 1,029,360 165,000 18,500 | 2,462 52,460 151,456 146,882 | 16,191,662 11,392,821 50,097,433 5,558,369 1,916,176 | Nil 434,211 407,808 Nil. 122,548 | 146,251 102,800 992,838 22,540 11,569 | 313,732 518,800 2,388,000 25,530 37,777 | 1,304,563 1,489,900 4,295,665 752,174 171,909 |
| 7 C 8 R 9 D | nion, Canada ommerce oyal, Canada ominion | 104,331 | 71,077 133,157 17,863 335 | 35,997 67,666 | 48,043 35,112 | 969,417 1,000.000 464,989 800,000 | 19,200 352,899 10,000 6,128 | 28,282,640 98,375,998 36,777,967 43,376,713 | 875,694 1,318,522 366,317 395,000 | 380,162 2,496,000 1,634,783 1,080,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 1.357,161\\ 4.268,000\\ 1,405,399\\ 1,813.000\end{array}$ | 2,776,945 7,607,000 2,773,614 2,892,000 |
| 4 D | lerchants P. E. I amilton tandard, Canada Jean | | 19,665 59,602 50,558 19,754 51,769 | , 335 7,196 8,573 27.437 | 43,554 8,518 33,345 | 21,132 765,728 109,922 15,071 221,779 | 11,835 | 1,908,131 28.706,710 16,779,624 839,710 16,004,819 | 197,048 157,892 17,360 22,121 323,984 | 35,616 455,200 245,350 2,088 212,145 | 72,529 1,105,200 651,240 8,428 | 256,269 2,347,000 951,051 207,£33 1,739,790 |
| - | t. Hyacinthe | | 89,788 886,788 22,079 23,410 21,508 | 3,539 33,120 71,765 13,788 20 534 | 18,445 19,775 56,877 7,100 | 30,289 519,954 926,975 28,411 435,000 | 19,113 1,463 22,210 21,734 | 1,475,822 29,306,957 39,054,431 5,549,686 25,792,730 | 84,261 286,726 236,560 6,194 138,250 | 10,310 722,242 864,160 36,723 271,041 | 552,549 18,720 2,155,998 3,595,358 30,935 1,6 <1,907 | 1,739,790 246,900 2,673,065 3,064,487 504,815 2,624,885 |
| 0 So 1 Mo 2 Cr 3 Ho 4 No | overeign etropolitan own Bank of Canada ome Bank of Canada o thern Bank | | | | | 436,425 168,459 72,846 57,905 47,051 | 1.2.1.2.1.1.1 | 16,863,921 6,247,875 3,416,991 4,547,225 1,721,939 | 45,194 218,185 71,333 N11. Ni1. | 152,753 89,441 57,143 78,270 19,000 | 400,526 225,346 150,118 198,654 50,000 | 2,024,895 1,467,540 970,587 419,380 90,190 200,830 |
| - | Total | | 2,140,360 | 780,230 | | 2,076,541 | 9,283,681 8 | 36,184,154 | | | | 66,876,223 |

chosen circulars from time to time. Correspond freely with your prospects, pointing out the advantages of certain plans of insurance.

Deposits elsewhere than in Canada

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Generous words about other companies and agents will win the respect of your prospect, while bitter words excite his suspicion. If he holds policies in other companies, and permits you to look them over with him, call his attention to their good points.

The agent who has started with an excellent Company which has the confidence of the insuring public, should stay with it. Thure is no man in the Life Insurance business to day, more despised than the man whom we call a "Rounder." The publie should know the agent, not only by the agent's name, but the Life Insurance Company he represents.

What is more disgusting than to be asked, particularly by a friend, or acquaintance, "What Company is it you represent"? Or, "What Company are you working for now?" However, there may be conditions under which a change of company might be advantageous or necessary, but they are so few as to be unworthy our consideration here.

It matters not whether his field is city or country, wide or limited; in every instance to command it is to rise above it, and to rise above it is to reach something better.

Remember it is not the Company, not the policy, but the

man who sells the insurance. The lawyer, doctor, or banker has not the grand opportunity of wise counsel and heartfelt sympathy that the Life Insurance agent has when he throws around the home the great safeguard of Life Insurance.

Were I addressing the men whose conduct and personality I have endeavoured briefly to outline, I would say:---

Gentlemen of the Field Forces:-You represent a system of organized bencficence which is unique in the business sphere of to-day or yesterday. The blush of shame need never tinge your cheek, unless by evil chance, your own personality would clock that which is, and should be foreign to you, and to the business.

There is no man living from whom you are denied audience by the nature of your vocation. Edward of England, and the President of the United States, both afford you examples of the generously insured.

Pride of vocation is justly yours. Independence—that accruing from honest work honestly done—is your merited boast. Your position, as an essential flactor in the Insurance business of to-day, is practically unchallengeable and unchallenged. Through good report or ill, for better or for worse, you are the messengens of the gospel of thrift. It is for you individually and collectively, to accomplish your mission, that multitude of the bereaved and otherwise destitute of the future, as of the past, shall rise up and call you blessed.

So with evesight keen and perfect, look steadily ahead

Into a happy future, with not a thought of dread.

Our business will go on and on-magnificent divine, Inspiring, grand, transcendent-it will forever shine. 'Twill dissipate the darkness, will drive away the gloom.

- A brilliancy supernal throw around the sombre tomb.
- A guest at every fireside, bringing joy and comfort sweet,
- The widow and the orphans will worship at its feet,
- All earth will chant its praises, high heaven will swell the sound,
- And God Himself will honour it, as ages roll around.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

. E. Clement and Bro., men's furnishings, Knowlton, Que., have compromised.—A demand of assignment has been made on Mrs. Sophie Bowin, trader, city.—The New York Skirt Mfg. Co., city, is offering 20c on the dollar.—V. L. Tasse, grocer, city, is offering to compromise.—The stock of clothing etc., of the estate of Daniel Douglas, Pictou, N.S., has been sold at 42c on the dollar.—A winding-up order has been applied for against the Port Hood, N.S., Coal. Co.—Theo. Leroux, merchant, St. Armand Station, is offering to compromise.—A. F. Low, jeweller, Vancouver, is reported to be financially embarrassed.—M. Coulombe, general store, St. Leon le Grand, is offering 40c on the dollar, cash.

In Newfoundland, H. H. Parsons, hardware, Harbour, Grace, and C. B. Moyles, general store, Lewisporte, are applying for insolvency.

The following have assigned:--G. W. Knapp, grocer, Smith's Falls; Gaspard Bermer, hotel, Quebec; Miss L. A. Scott, millinery, Lethbridge, Man.; Mrs. Benj. McLeod, gen-

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1906.

eral store, Harcourt, N.B.; Ronald McMillan, coal, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; L. Meyer, sawmill, Linwood, Ont.; M. J. Hickey, tailor, Peterborough; Empire Home Furnishing Co, furniture, city; T. E. Gagner, drugs, city; Mrs. J. R. Morin, general store, St. Romain; R. B. Stearns, tailor, Minnedosa, Man.; J. B. Legault, general store, St. Genevieve; G. Thorsteinsson, trader, Gimli, Man.; Saml. Bere, dry goods, Winnipeg.

Foganty Bros., electrical contractors, city, have assigned .on demand of the R. E. Pringle Co., Ltd., who are creditors for \$3,285. Albert Foganty, formerly in the employ of Geo. Graham, grocer, was the only partner, and appeared to have made a fair start in this line a few years ago, considering the small capital which he had at command. He obtained a lease of power on the North River, and secured franchises from several villages which privileges were taken over by a joint stock company, the consideration to him being \$50,000 in paid-up stock. Mr. Fogarty became managing director of what was known as the North River Power Co., Ltd., and was credited with paying close attention to its affairs. He obtained several good contracts from city firms, including one for \$15,000, but from one cause or another the business has not prospered and several actions were necently entered against him. The liabilities are not large.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, April 26, 1906. Financial operations caused by the San Francisco disaster will be on an enormous scale. The insumance companies will have to transmit from 100 to 150 millions of dollars. The relief subscriptions amount to 15 millions, and drafts on eastern banks by local capitalists will assume large proportions for the purpose of rebuilding, refurnishing and replacing burnt goods.

There has been only a slight flutter in the money market over the catastrophe. Consols have declined slightly under sales by insurance companies to pay 'Frisco claims, and the stock market has been depressed to some extent. The local market had a recovery which may be maintained; but there is no rational ground flor anxiety. The reports from Paris of a threatened revolution are probably tinged with stock manipulators' ideas as to what will serve their ends.

Sales of Dom. Inon at 30 to 31¼; C.P.R. neglected: Montreal St., ex. div., 271 to 272; Foronto Ry. 119½ to 120; Detroit 95½ to 96; Mackay com. 63¾ to 3414, pfd., 73¼; Twin 116½; Power 92 to 92¼; Auto R'way Signal (just listed) 91%. Banks: Commerce 177½; Toronto 250; Standard 245; Molsons 227; Dominion 272; Hamilton 228; Ottawa 230; Sovereign 144. Cobaht mining shares are being freely quoted, buyers and sellers being as far apart as 33 and 100. Caution advised.—Consols 90 1-16. Money in London 3½ per cent, in New York 4 per cent. Berlin exc. on London, 20m., 49 pf.; Paris 25f. 13c. Sterling exc., 60's 8¼, demand 9. Local call money rate 5½, with an apparent scarcity.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, April 26, 1906.

A fair business is aeported, but there exists some hull in shipments, and lines of heavy goods are awaiting water transport, and all the local boats will not be running before May Some importers refuse orders for canned salmon and lst. Barbadoes molasses, as the carthquake troubles may enhance values. Canadian woollens are firm. An advance of 10 per cent. in tweeds has been made by a western house. Oilcloths have sold freely this season, and United States makers are too busy to accept orders except for unusually late dates. Black leathers are firm with a good export demand for splits. Unwashed wool has sold at 16c to 17c in the west, in fair supply. In spite of large receipts, eggs are steady, and it is said buyers are already taking them for storage. A large production of butter and cheese is sagging prices.. Prices of commodities generally have reached the highest level since 1884. The production of pig-iron is at maximum, and the rail mills are well supplied with orders. . The re-building of San Francisco will probably call for importations of foreign steel. Camadian print mills have sold largely for the fall, and repeat orders promise to be above the average; fancy Japanese effects have been in demand.

ASHES.-Market quiet at \$5.10 for firsts: seconds \$4.60 to \$4.65; first pearls \$6.50 to \$6.60.

BUTTER .- The new make is farge and rapidly on the increase, and as the needs of local consumption are exceeded prices must drop to an export basis, which is about 18c to

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 100.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current half-year, being at the the rate of Ten per per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-First day of May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

1

D. COULSON. General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto. 25th April, 1906.

181/2c. Business is mentioned at 19c f.o.B. in the country for fine quality. On spot it would be difficult to exceed 20c for choice in any quantity.

CHEESE .- The market is easy in tone, as it is believed there will be a large make of fodder cheese. There is a small local demand at about 111/2e to 113/2e for white and 11%/2e to 12c for coloured. At Belleville offerings of 527 boxes coloured and 270 white were reported; coloured sold at 11% c and white at 111/sc. At Brockville about 1,000 boxes were under offer, and business was done at 11% to 11% c.

DRY GOODS .- A fair business has been in progress, and the outbook is encouraging. A New York kitter on the cotton situation says:---We can hardly overlook the fact that for some time to come the financial markets of the world will show the effects of the drain of cash to pay insurance and other losses, and this fact coupled with good weather in the South, may keep general business out of the cotton market for some time to come. There is nothing to interfere with the excellent trade demand, the bulls being strong enough to take care of any selling for short account. They have been able to maintain the market without more than a fair reaction in the face of very unfavourable developments, and with conditions favouring the bull side a little more it would be reasonable to suppose that the manket would respond.

EGGS .- The market is steady, and some say that dealers are already picking up lots for cold storage. Business is reported at around 15c to 151/c for straight gathered, with sales to grocers in single cases at 151/2c to 16c.

FISH.—There is a moderate demand in this market. Express B.C. fresh salmon 20e per lb.; ordinary, frozen, B. C. salmon 8 to 81/2c and Gaspe 12 to 13c. Haddies in boxes 7c to 71/2c. Kippered herrings 75c to 80c per box. Standard bulk oysters. imperial gallon, \$1.40; selects. \$1.60; cyster pails or carriers, pints, per 100, 90c; quarts. \$1.25; live lobsters, per lb., 14c; new boiled lobsters, 16c per lb; boneless fish, in 2-lb. bricks, per lb. 51/2c; boneless cod 6c; boneless fish. loose, in 25-lb. boxes, per lb., 41/2c; skinless cod, 100-lb. boxes. \$6 to \$6.25.

FLOUR.-Fair demand at steady prices. Manitobas are quotable at \$4 per brl. in bags for strong bakers, and \$4.50 for patents. 'Ontario grades range as follows:-Patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50 per bbl.; straight rollers, in bbls., \$3.90 to \$4; bags of straight rollers being \$1.85 to \$1.90, and extra bags being \$1.50 to \$1.70.

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| BANKS. | Capital subscribed. | Capital paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital. | Par value per share. | Market value of one share. | Dividend last d mos. | Dates of Div'd | Prices per cent. on par April 26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | , F | | | | | p.c. | (\mathbf{v}_{i}) | Ask. Bid |
| British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Journion | . 10,000,000 . 8,000,000 . 2,500,000 . 2,500,000 | 4,866,666 10,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 | 2,044,000 4,500,000 8,500,000 1,600,0t.0 2,500,000 | 42.00 45.00 116.66 64.00 100.00 | 248 50 50 100 100 | 846.29 88.87 140:00 | 8 3½ 2½* 4 5 | | ly. 161+ |
| Hochelaga Imperial. La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants | . 3,887,600 . 1,500,000 . 850,400 . 6,000,000 | 2,000,000 3,785,996 1,500,000 850,400 6,000,000 | 1,450,000 8,785,996 500,000 801,061 8,400,000 | 72.50 100.00 83.88 86.00 56.66 | 100 100 30 82.4 100 | 150 50 243 00 34.35 169.50 | 3½ 5 8 4 8½ | June De June De May No Jan. Jul June De | ec. 246 243 v 1144 y |
| Metropolitan Molaons Mõntreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia | . 8,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 800,000 4,200,000 | 100.00 100.00 69.44 160.00 160.00 | 100 100 100 100 100 | 226.00 257 50 271 05 | 6 | April Oc June De Jan. Jul Feb. Au | t. 2264 226 c. 2594 2574 y. |
| Ontario | 3,0+0,000 180,000 846,587 | 1,500,000 2,911,260 180,000 823,309 | 650,000 3,055,676 175,000 | 48.88 100.01 97.22 | 100 100 150 100 | 141 (0 228.00 | 41/2 | June Dec June Dec Jan. July | c. 280 228 |
| Quebec . Royal . Sovereign. Standard . St. Stephen's . | 8,000,000 1,625,000 1,000,000 209,000 | 2,500,000 3,000,000 1,614,410 1,000,000 200,000 | 1,050,000 3,400,000 478,602 1,000,000 45,000 | 42.00 133 33 29.68 100.00 22.50 | 100 50 | 142.00 223.00 144 00 121 50 | 4½ 1 1%° 1 5 | June Dec Feb. Aug Feb. MayAug.No April Oct April Oct | 223 • 146 144 • 248 243 |
| st. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders'. Union of Halifax | 504,600 3,483,900 3,000,000 1,886,150 3,000,000 | 829,515 3,459,585 8,000,000 1,836,150 3,000,000 | 75,000 3,859,585 1,100,000 970,000 1,300,000 | 20.02 211.60 36.66 72.60 43.33 | 100 50 | 248.00 152.00 | 58c1t 31/2 J 4 F | Feb. Aug June Dec June Dec Yeb. Aug Yeb. Aug | c. 250 248 |
| Western | 550,000 | 550,000 | 300 000 | 54 50 | 100 | | 8½ J | une Dec. | 24 101 1 100 1 1 h |

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

GRAIN.—The local market was firm for oats, and business was done at 39c to $39\frac{1}{2}$ c in store for No. 4; 40c to $40\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 3, and 41c to $41\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2. Although the official report of stocks in store in Montreal show an increase of over 64,500 bushels for the week, stocks being now 250,988 bushels, dealers claim that the actual quantity available for the local market is much less than a week ago. Fully 100,000 bushels of the quantity in store is for export at the opening of navigation. In Chicago, May wheat so'd at $79\frac{3}{4}$ c to $78\frac{3}{5}$ c and July from $78\frac{1}{5}$ c to $73\frac{1}{5}$ c. A New York message says that holders of Manitoba wheat are re-selling quietly. Seeding news from the Nonth-West continued favourable, with a few exceptions, and the situation in the Canadian North-West could not be improved upon. Saskatchewan reports 50 per cent. increase in area in many instances.

GROCERIES.—Business has ruled moderately active. Refined sugar has again declined 10c per 100 lbs., extra granulated being now \$4 per brl. f.o.b. cars, Montreal. In molasses, recent cable advices from Barbadoes note an advance of 1c per gallon, making the price 16c per gallon, first cost, including puncheon, which is equal to about 26½ landed here. The market is reported active at the advance, with few sellers, planters being sold well ahead. The first direct steamer to the St. Lawrence this year left Barbadoes April 23rd.

HONEY.—Quiet, but prices are steady. White clover in the comb at 13c to 14c; buckwheat in the comb at 10c to 11c; extracted white clover at 7c to $7\frac{1}{2}c$, and buckwheat at $5\frac{1}{2}c$ to 6c.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quanters per cent (1% p.c.) upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st of May next, and the same will be payable at its head office in this city and at its branches, on and after Friday the First day of June next to the shareholders on record on the 17th of May.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager LIVE STOCK.—Choice cattle were not plentiful, and sold at 51/4c to 51/4c, while good to fine realized 41/2c to 51/4c. Sheep, with wool off, 41/2c to 6c and spring lambs \$3 to \$5 each. Hogs firm at 73/4c to 71/2c for select, and 71/2c for under qualities. Spring freights to Glasgow are held at 40s, but there is little doing. Asking rates to Liverpool and Manchester 35s. Business to London is said to have been done at 30s. Shipments of live stock from Portland, Me., and St. John, N.F., for the week ending April 21st, were 1,798 cattle and 1,125 sheep, against 3,915 cattle and 1,893 sheep the previous week. Liverpool market for choicest Canadians advanced to 113/4c and 12c per 1b., London quoting about the same range. American cattle were also stronger, being quoted at 123/2e for best.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—A good supply of new syrup of fair quality has come forward, and prices are steady. The make is said to be a full average. Prices are about 6 to 6½ e per lb. for bulk syrup, and 6½ e to 7e for syrup in tins, some quoting a fraction higher. Sugar was steady at 9 to 11c, according to quality.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at its head office, 176 St. James street. on

TUESDAY, the 1st of MAY NEXT,

at 12 o'clock noon.

for the reception of the annual reports and statements, and the election of directors.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, March 31st 1906. Bell Tele

Detroit El Dominion do Dom. Iron

Duluth S. Halifax Tr

intercoloni daurentido

Montreal C Monteal Li Montreal f

Montreal 7 North-West d N. Scotia 5

Ogilvie Flo d Richelieu & St. John S Toledo Ry. Toronto St Twin City do. Windsor Hd Winnipeg

POTATOES . track 60c to 70c small lots. Qu

PROVISIONS. hogs \$10.25 to extra large, 25 131/2c; medium lbs., 141/20; 1 15½c. - Bacon sides, 14c; spi fast boneless Canada short cu short cut clea bbl.-Lard: in pound, 7½c p kettle 12¾c. 25 or 50 lbs. ea loy links and F and 1-1b. packag and smoked Bru pails. 8c.-Beef: \$6.25; per bbl.

ROLLED OAT \$1.95 per bag fo tities.

SEED. — Prices country points, f timothy being no little doing in fl real.

WINES, SPI in our quotatio follows:—English \$1.60 to \$1.65 Canadian Club white wheat \$7 to

| Miscellaneous. | Oapital subscribed. | Capital paid-up | Reserve Fund. | Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital | Par value per share. | of one | Dividend. last. 6 mos. | • Dates of Div's. | Prices per cent. on pa April. 26tl |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | • | | • | | | | p.c. | | Ask, Bid |
| Bell Telephone | 7,975,100 | 7,916,980 | 185,607 | 25.58 | 100 | 120.00 | | | ASE. BIG |
| | | 1,475,000 | 265,000 | | 100 | 150.00 | 5. | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 155 150 |
| Commercial Cable | 101,400,000 | 98,020,000 | ******* | | 100 | 159.00 | | Jan. July. April Oct | A |
| | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 4,928,122 | P4.75 | 100 | | 1%*& | April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 160 159 |
| Detroit Electric St | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | | 建制造 生体的 | | - | 1.4 | villen aly, oet. | Contestar |
| Jominion Coal, pro | 8,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ******** | | 100 | 95.00 120.00 | 1. | Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. | 96 95 |
| | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | ***** | 100 | 77.00 | | Jan. July. | 1221 120 |
| Dom. from & Steel, common | | 20,000,000 | | | 100 | \$9.00 | 8 | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 78 77 |
| Dominian Mandille O | 5.000,000 | 5,000,000 | | | 100 | 78.00 | | | 304 80 |
| do, nfd | 7,500.099 | 5,000,000 | ******* | | 100 | | | April Oct. | 80 78 |
| Press | 2,500 000 | 1,940,000 | | | 100 | 104 00 | | ************** | ********** |
| Duluth S. S. & Atlantic | 12.000.000 | 12.000.000 | | | | 1992 | *** | ****** | 106 104 |
| do n/d | 10,000,000 | 10.000.000 | | | 100 | 19.12 | | | Sec. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. |
| Calliar Tramway Co | 1,850,700 | 1,350,000 | ******* | | 100 | 88.00 | | ************** | 20 194 |
| trainition Ele TC Street, common | 1,700 000 | 1,700,000 | ******* | ***** | 100 | 101.00 | 1%* | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 40 38 |
| do do Pfd | 2,780,000 | 2,278,000 | ******* | ***** | 100 | | | ****** | 106 101 |
| Intercolonial Davi C | | Contraction of the second | | | 100 | ***** | 21/2 | Jan. July. | ********** |
| Intercolonial Coal Co | 500,000 | 500,000 | | | 100 | 80.00 | 10. | | ••••• |
| do pfd Laurentide Pulp | 219 000 | 219,700 | 90,474 | 12.06 | 100 | 98.JU | | | 86 80 |
| Marconi Wireless Tel | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | ******** | | 100 | | 1. - 1. 5. 6 | Jan. | 100 98 |
| | 5,000,000 | | | | 6 | | | Feb. Mar. | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Montreal Cotton Co. | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | | | | S. A. A. A. | | *************** | Section 1 |
| | 17.000.000 | 17,000,000 | ******* | | 100 | 124.25 | 214. | Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. | 100 |
| Montreal Street Ry | 7.000.000 | 1,000,000 | 000 000 | | 100 | 91 75 | - - | Feb. MayAug. Nov. | 126 1241 921 914 |
| | .,, | 1,000,000 | 698,927 | 18.81 | 50 | 134 50 | 21/2* | Feb. MayAug. Nov. | 924 914 2704 269 |
| Montreal Telegraph. | 2,000 000 | 2,000,000 | | A. Sant | | | | | 4101 209 |
| torthe west Land, common | 1,467,681 | 1,467,681 | | | 25 | 66 40 123.00 | | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 170 165 |
| N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com | 8,090,615 | 8,090,625 | | | 50 | 125.00 | *** | ************** | 500 490 |
| do coal co., com | 4,120,700 | 5,000,000 | | | 100 | 163.50 | | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | |
| do pfd | 1,030 | 1,080,000 + | | | 200 | 118.00 | | April Oct. | 65 681 |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Co | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | Fallen Johne, A | 46.4. 7955 | 1992 | | 550.00 | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 120 118 |
| | 2.000.000 | 2,000,000 | ******** | | 200 | 250.00 | | Mar Jun. Sep. Dec. | |
| Richellen & Ont. New Co | 8,132,000 | 8,132,000 | | ***** | 100 | 126 00 | 81/2 | Mar Jun. Sept. Dec. | |
| | 707,840 | 707,860 | 28,101 | 7 00 | 100 | 82 00 | | May Nov | 130 126 84 82 |
| toledo ky. & Light Co | 12,000 100 | 12,000,000 | 20,101 | 7.98 | 100 | 108 00 | | Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. | 84 82 108 |
| Foronto Street Ry | | Contraction of the second | | ••••• | 100 | 31 00 | | | 82 81 |
| win City Rapid Transit | 6,600 200 | 6,600,000 | 1,454,130 | 8.10 | 100 | 117 75 | 2.2.409.00 | | 01 |
| | 16,511.0% | 16,511,000 | 2,168,507 | 14.41 | | 115.00 | 14. | Jan. Apl. July, Oct. | 1194 1174 |
| Thusor Hotel | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | | | 100 | | | Feb. May, Aug. Nov. | 115 115 |
| | 4.000 000 | 600,000 | | | 100 | | | Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep. | ********** |
| * Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per ces | Rt. 8 | 4,000.000 | ******* | | 100 | | | May Nov. | |
| a por our | • | and URI | | | | 1.1.1.1.1.1 | | Apl.July,Oct.Jan. | 190 |

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

POTATOES AND TURNIPS .- Potatoes in car loads on track 60c to 70c per 90 lbs.; 75c to 90c delivered into store in small lots. Quebec turnips 50c to 55c per bag.

PROVISIONS .- Business quiet; prices steady. Fresh abattoir hogs \$10.25 to \$10.50 and country dressed \$9 to \$9.50. Hams, extra large, 25 lbs. and upwards 13c; large 18 to 25 lbs., 131/2c; medium 12 to 18 lbs., 14c; extra small size, 8 to 12 lbs., 14½c; hams with bone out, rolled 14½c to 15½c. Bacon: Long clear 11½c, Wiltshire, 50 lb. sides, 14c; spiced roll boneless 12c; English break-fast boneless 16c; Windsor backs, 15c.—Barrel Pork: Canada short cut backs, family, \$21.50 per bbl.; heavy Canada short cut clear \$20.50; clear fat backs \$22.50 per bbl.-Lard: in 20 lb. wooden pails, choice refined lard, compound, 7½c per pound; extra pure, 11%c; finest kettle 12%c. — Sausages: Packed in baskets of Packed in baskets of 25 or 50 lbs. each; port links, 7 to 8c per lb.; smoked Saveloy links and Frankfurts Sc; Oxford links, farmers' sausages. and 1-1b. packages, Cambridge sausage, 8c; bologna sausage and smoked Brunswicks, 6c; pork sausage meat, in 20-lb. pails. Sc.-Beef: Extra plate beef, per half bbl. of 100 lbs., \$6.25; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$12; per tierce of 300 lbs., \$18.

cases \$4.85, gals. \$1.25; French Clarets (St. J.) \$2.25 to \$2.75; Sherry (Lion) Amontillado, \$3.50 to \$4; Brandy, Ofard, gal., \$4; Scotch whiskey (blends), Kilmarnock, cases, \$8.75 to \$10; Bullock Lade, Ext. E.S.G.L. \$10.25 to \$10.30; Irish whiskey (straight) Power's \$10.25 to \$10.50; Jameson's \$9.50 to 11; Belfast ginger ale, doz., \$1.30 to \$1.40; imported soda water \$1.30 to \$1.40; Apollinaris, 50 qts. \$7 to \$7.50; domestic ales 85c to \$1.50; Lager 80c to \$1.40.

ada Rye, gall., \$2.20 to \$2.50; Niagara (native wine), qt.

WOOL .- In the west unwashed wool is in fair supply, and prices are quoted at 16c to 17c. The arrivals at London for the third series of auction sales amount to 201,884 bales, including 114,500 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales 5,716 bales; Queensland 2,982 bales; Victoria 3,441 bales; South Australia 834 bales; Tasmania 455 bales; New Zealand 11,777 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 1,691 bales; various 1,662 bales.

UNION BANK OF CANADA:

DIVIDEND No. 79.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three and onehalf per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-First of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in Quebec, on Monday, the Eighteenth day of June next. Chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

Quebec, April 24th, 1906.

G. H. BALFOUR.

General Manager:

ROLLED OATS .- Demand moderate, but prices steady at \$1.95 per bag for small lots and \$1.821/2 for wholesade quan-

SEED .- Prices ane \$7.25 to \$7.75 bush. of 60 lbs., f.o.b., country points, for red clover, and \$4.25 to \$6.50 for alsike, timothy being now \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. There is very little doing in flax seed, prices being \$1.20 per bush., Mont-

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC .- There is no change in our quotations for genuine goods, which are as follows:-English ale, per doz. quants, \$2 to \$2.50; pints \$1.60 to \$1.65; Dublin stout about same figures; Canadian Club whiskey, quant cases, \$8.50 to \$9.00; white wheat \$7 to \$7.75; Corby's \$7.75 to \$8; ordinary Can-

l, and sold to 514c. \$3 to \$5 c for under at 40s, but and Manen done at .. and St. 1.798 cattle ep the prens advanct the same quoted at

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The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

-"Your valuable Journal."-James Hart, Demorestville.

-"Your paper is fully appreciated."-The S. Rogers Oil Co., Ottawa.

-"I consider it the best by far of any in Canada."-H. C. Mills, Summerside, P.E.I.

-"I consider your paper the best of its kind in Canada."-J. H. McEachern, Hudson's Bay Co.

---"We have always esteemed it most highly as a business newspaper."--McIntyre, Son and Co., Montreal.

--"You have a valuable paper. . . . is worthy of a place in the office of any firm."-J. P. Lawrason, St. George, Ont.

-"Particularly well-written editorials on commercial questions contained in your paper."-The Breithaupt Leather Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.

---"Of permanent value. I do not wish to lose any numbers. . . . Have them all since I began to take it."—Samuel Henry, Maxville, Ont.

-"I value the 'Journal' (of Commerce) highly. . . . It is worth many times its cost to me in my business."-J. D. Thomson, General Merchant, Buckingham.

-- "I do not like to be without the 'Journal of Commerce," as it contains many useful hints which are of value to me."-D. R. McPherson, Stratford.

-"Please arrange for a copy of the 'Journal' (of Commerce) to be sent regularly to His Excellency."-W. T. Hewett (Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen).

-"We take much pleasure in reading the 'Journal of Commerce,' and in every issue find something which interests us." -Campbell Bros., St. John, N.B. ---"Our advartisement in the 'Journal of Commerce' has resulted in a considerable number of orders from Canada."---Roebling Construction Co., New York.

-all over Canada.

-"Your Journal is a most excellent one and deserves the patronage of every interest in the community."-Lougheed and Bennett, Calgary, N.W.T.

-"Glad as a business man to see you manifest some independence when treating public questions involving business political advantages."-T. B. Rider and Son, Fitch Bay.

--"I enclose remewal subscription to the 'Journal of Commerce,' which I think is the best paper of the same class published in Canada."-N. W. Gingrich, St. Jacobs, Ont.

-" . . . I owe the pleasure of reading your article on plan for Federating the Empire. Let me say that it has given me great delight by its literary, flavour and pungency not less than by its demolition of an almost grotesque scheme."—Goldwin Smith.

-"The only journal that has dealt with this question, as I consider properly, is the Journal of Commerce, whose editor seems to have grasped the difficulties that surrounded the enforcement of Customs laws. . . . "-Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell (when Minister of Customs), in his address before the House of Commons.

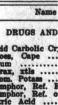
-"I herewith enclose you a postal order for my yearly subscription to your interesting Journal."-R. Manzaize, Paris, France.

-" . . . I find your paper always most instructive and interesting."-Henry E. Balcer, Three Rivers, Que.

The above—wholly unsolicited—are culled from a number of flattering testimonials sent us from all parts of Canada.

> M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor,

"Journal of Commerce," Montreal. WHOLESA



Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid ...

stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 boxes Acme Licorice Pel Licorice Lozenges, HEAVY CHEM

Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone Caustic Soda Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sel. Soda Concent dal. Soda Concent

DYESTUFFS-

Archil. con Outch Ex. Logwood ... Chip Logwood ... Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras ... Gambier Madder Sumac Tin Crystals

FISH--

Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings Labrador Herrings Mackerel, No. 2, or Green Cod, No. 1. Green Cod, No. 1. Green Cod, No. 1. Green Cod, No. 1. Large dry Gampe p Gaimon, brita Lab. 1 Balmon, brita Lab. 1 Balmon, Britah Colu Boneless Fish Boneless Cod. Stinless Cod. case

FLOUR-

Ogilvic's Royal Hou Ogilvic's Glenora Pat Manitoba Patents Strong Bakera Wintes Wheat Paten Straight Boller Straight Baga Straight Baga Statas Straight Baga Straight Strai

FARM PRODUCT

Butter-

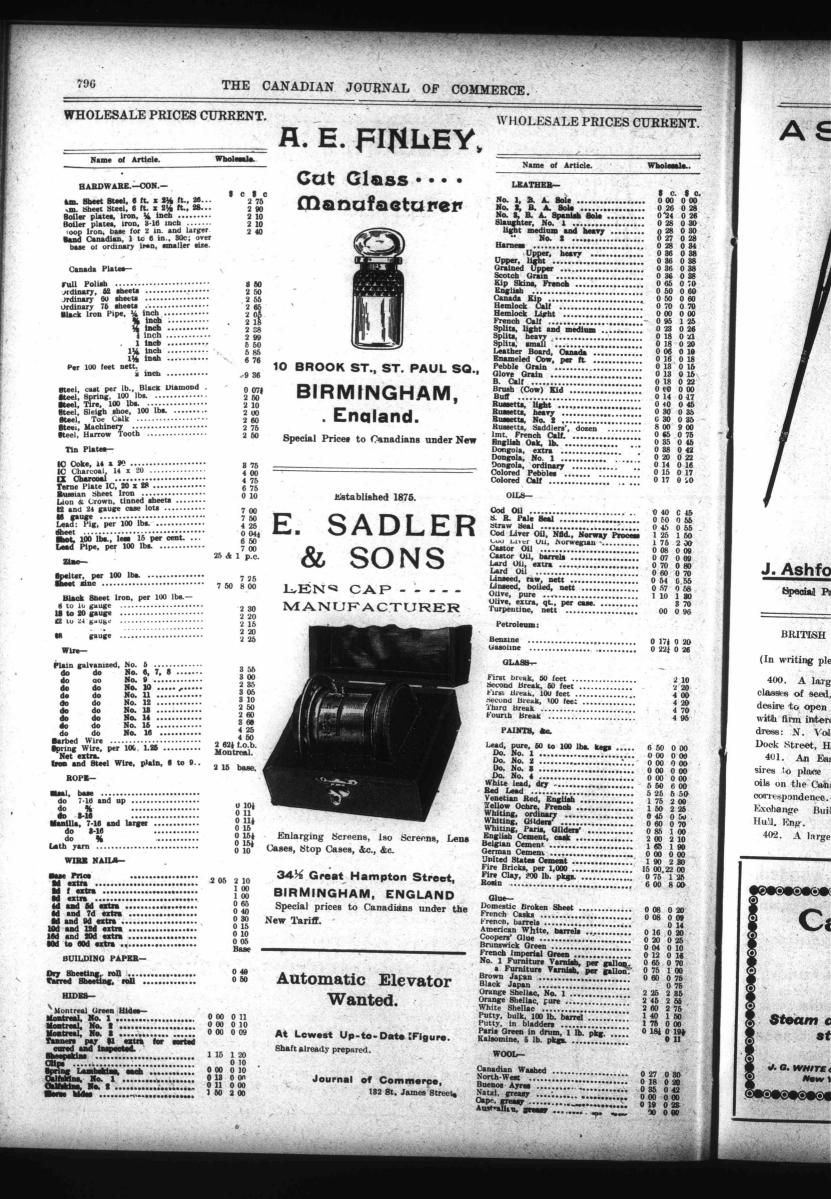
Under Grades, Orean Townships Dairy ... Western Dairy ... Good to Choice

Cheese-Finest Western, whi Finest Western, color Finest Eastern

Best Selected Straight Gathered timed

Dold Storage

| WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT | Tuckett's | WHOLESALE PRICES C | URREN |
|--|---|--|--|
| Name of Article. Wholesale. | | Name of Article. | Wholeenle |
| DRUGS AND CHEMICALS- \$ c. \$ c Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi 0 30 0 8 | 5 | FARM PRODUCTSCON | |
| Aloes, Cape | Snecial | Sundries- Potatoes, per bag of 96 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb | |
| Bronz, Potam 0 45 0 4 Gamphor, Ref. Rings 0 85 1 4 Outrie Acid 0 95 1 1 Ottrie Acid 0 87 0 4 Ottrie Magnetic Magnetic International Internationa | | Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted | |
| Oltric Acid 0 37 0 4 Oltrate Magnesia Ib. 0 25 0 44 Oocaine Hyd. os. 4 50 5 00 | l organs | Beans- | gen r |
| Copperas, per 100 lbs. 0 75 0 80 Oream Tartar 0 22 0 22 Epsom Salts 1 25 1 75 | JUST A LITTLE LARGER, | Best hand-picked | 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Glycerine | AND A LITTLE DEARER THAN | GROCERIES- | |
| Insect Powder lb | Tuckett's | Sugara | 4 0 |
| Morphia 1 60 1 65 Oil Peppermint lb 4 00 5 00 | Marguerite Cigona | Ex. Ground, in barrels | 3 9 4 40 |
| Opium | THE SALES OF WHICH | Powdered, in boxes Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lumps, in half barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadges) new | 4 20 4 40 4 55 |
| Ozzalic Acid 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 12 Potash Bichromate 0 10 0 12 Potash Iodide 4 25 4 75 | Exceed "A Million 3 Month." | Paris Lumps, in half barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadoes) new | 4 65 3 60 3 85 0 30 0 32 |
| Quinine 0 26 0 32 Strychnine 0 70 0 80 Tartaric Acid 0 28 0 30 | | Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molasses (Barbadoes) old Molasses, in barrels | |
| Licorice | • | - | 0 11 0 12 |
| stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes | Established Half a Century. | Raising | 6 044 0 12 |
| Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans 1 50 HEAVY CHEMICALS- | | Layers, London | 0 051 0 07 1 75 2 00 2 50 3 00 |
| Bleaching Powder | JUHN GAKUNER & SONS | Boyal Buckingham | 2 50 8 00 2 50 2 25 0 041 0 05 |
| Brimstone 2 00 2 50 Caustic Soda 2 25 2 50 Goda Ash 1 50 2 50 | Inventors, Patentees and Sole Maker | Valencia, Layers | 0 05 0 050 0 06 |
| Soda Bicarb 1 75 2 25 Sel. Soda 0 80 0 90 dal. Soda Concentrated 1 50 2 00 | of the Cimpley' Cilent Cance on Mashin | Filiatras | 0 05 0 00 0 051 0 00 |
| DYESTUFFS- | 'Simplex' Silent SansageMachine | Figs in here | 0 064 0 071 0 10 0 041 0 06 |
| Archil. con | And | Figs, new layers | 0 00 0 00 0 08 0 12 |
| Indigo Mengal 1 50 1 75 Indigo Madraa 0 70 1 00 | | Rice- C. C | 0.05 |
| Gambier | - ANGL | Patna, per 100 lbs | 2 85 2 95 2 95 8 05 3 80 4 50 8 50 9 75 |
| Tin Crystals 92 00 47 00 FISH 0 26 0 30 | N.M. | Connected 1 Francisco Connected States and S | 5 75 |
| | TATEN | Oarolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 96 Ha. Pearl Barley, bag 96 Ha. Tapioca, Pearl per Ib. Tapioca, Flake per Ib. | 2 00 2 25 0 03 0 06 0 06 |
| Bloaters, per box. 1 0.9 1 10 Labrador Herrings, 6 00 6 50 Labrador Herrings, 8 50 0 00 Mackerel, No. 2, brla. 8 50 0 00 Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel 9 00 0 00 Green Cod, No. 1 4 00 0 00 | KNI | Corn, 2 lb. tins. | 0 06 0 06 0 85 0 90 0 85 0 90 |
| No 9 500 000 | | Salmon, & dozen case Tomatoes, per dozen String Beans | 1 00 1 82 1 20 1 52 0 86 0 90 |
| No. 2 000 0 00 Large dry Gaspe per ontil. 000 0 00 Galmon, bris. Lab. No. 1 13 00 | | HARDWARE- | |
| Balmon, Brittsh Columbia, bris | | Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb. Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. Tin, Strip, per lb. | 0 00 0 16 0 87 |
| Boneless Cod | | Tin, Strip, per lb Copper: Ingot, per lb | 0 88 |
| Loch Fyne Herrings, keg | PIE MEAT CUTTER | Cut Nail Schedule - | |
| Ogilvie's Boyal Household | Ny Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. | Base price, per keg, Extras—Over and above 80d, | • 2 10 |
| Strong Bakers 4 50 0.00 Winter Wheat Patents | Made for both Hand and Steam Power-These Machines are universally | Coil Chain-No. 6 | 0 00 0 094 |
| Straight bags | acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent sausage Machine in existence. | No. 4 | 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 06 |
| Bolled Oats | The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat | Fild inch | 0 00 0 005 8 80 8 65 |
| Bran, in bags 19 50 20 00 Shorts, in bags 20 50 21 00 Mouillie 20 00 00 00 | Cutter. WITH ENGINE COMBINED. | Con Chain-No. 1/2 | 0 00 8 45 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 20 |
| FARM PRODUCTS- | Manufacturers of Every Description of | ¥ | 0 00 8 20 0 00 8 10 0 00 2 95 0 00 2 90 |
| Butter- Ohoicest Creamery | Pork Butchers' Machinery, | Galvanized Staples- | 00 2 90 |
| Townships Dairy | On the Latest and Most Improved | 100 lb. box, 11/2 to 1% Bright, 11/2 to 1% | 2 85 |
| Good to Choice | Principles. Registered Telegraphic Address: — | Galvanized Iron- | 2 50 |
| Cheese-Finest Western white 0 111 0 12 | "SIMPLEX. BIRMINGHAM." | | 10 4 56 85 4 10 |
| Finest Eastern | Illustrated Price List & Full Particu- lars on application. | Iron Horse Shoes- | and the |
| st Selected | SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., | No. 1 and imalier Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 16 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24 | 8 65 8 90 1 974 |
| med 0 | BIRMINGHAM, - ENG. | Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 21/4 ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 21/4 ft., 22 | 2 55 |





J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC., New York City.

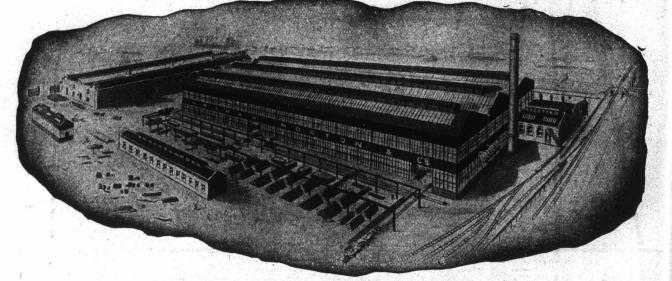
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, LIMITED, London, England.

WARING-WHITE BUILDING CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE LISTS MAURICE GRAHAM, M. Inst, Mech. E.; Assoc, M. Inst. C.E.; M, Inst. Mining E.

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

WORKS and HEAD OFFICE, Hunslet, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.



London Office:-Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Australian Address :- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

regular shipments .--- Address: Trade Sup-Eng.

798

407. An East Coast timber firm, makrespondence with Canadian exporters of Strand Street, Grimsby, Eng. these goods, from 4in. to 6in. top ends; always ready to take at least 100 standards c.i.f. Hull or Liverpool .- Address: Worms and Co., Victoria Street, Grims- Joseph Ogle, Victoria Street, Grimsby, by-Eng.

409. An East Coast firm desire to ply Co., L'd., Wood Street, Grimsby, deal in Canadian hay in large quantities, and invite correspondence, and also would be pleased to have samples with ing a speciality of pit props, invite cor. prices .- Address: C. S. and F. Archer,

410. An East Coast timber firm invite correspondence with Canadian shippers of cak, pine, spruce, bass-wood and walnut; to be shipped direct to Hull,-Address: Eng.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

America's to al drink bill-for all kinds of stimulating beverages, including tea and coffee-is one-fouth the total estimated production of the cotion, wheat, corn, hay and tobacco crops and every product of farms. It amounts to oneeighth of the nation's total, expenditure for food.

Estimates of the cost of stimulating beverages, as published by the American



Grocer, show th risen from \$1. 307 in 1905, a twenty-one and The population vanced from 77 addition of 5,49 per cent.

These statem the use of mal stimu'ants as the



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all kinds ding t a tal estimn, wheat, nd every s to onependiture

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

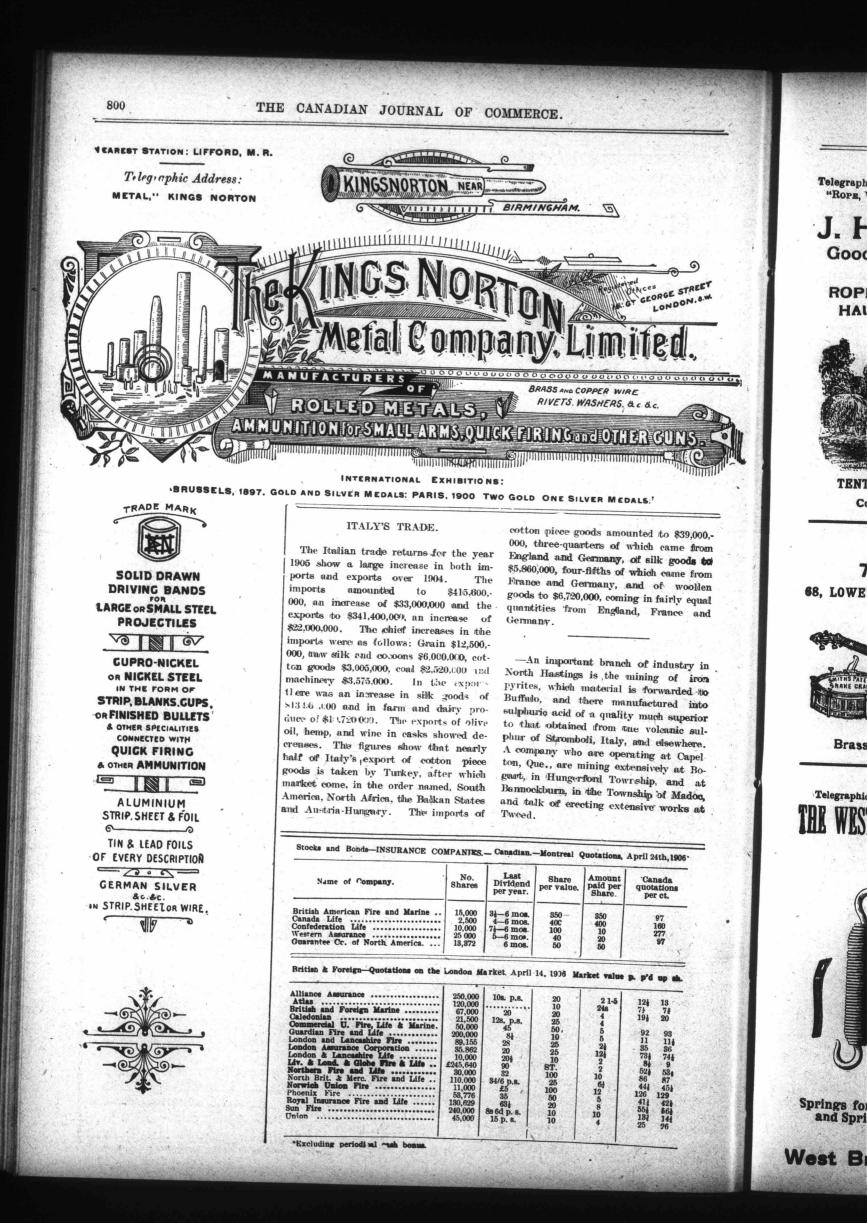


Grocer, show that since 1991 he cost has risen from \$1,273.212.356 to \$1,548.708,-307 in 1905, a gain of \$275.495.921, or twenty-one and three-fifths 'per cent. The population for the same period advanced from 77,647,000 to \$3,143,000, an addition of 5,496,(00, or six and a half per cent.

These statements show an increase in the use of malt liquor and such milder stimulants as the and coffee and a slight \$15.63 for alcoholic heverages.

decrease in the use of spiritons liquors as compared with 1904, their use during the last three years showing a gain of 1870 and a quarter per cent: that of beer six per cent. The percapita expenditure for all kinds of stimulating beverages for the year ending June 30, 1905, was \$18, 63, or \$93,15, for each family of five persons. The per capita cost of tea, coffee and cocca was \$2,68, against \$15,95 for alcoholic stimulants. In 1904 the cost was \$2,70 for non alcoholic drinks, against \$15,63 for alcoholic beverages

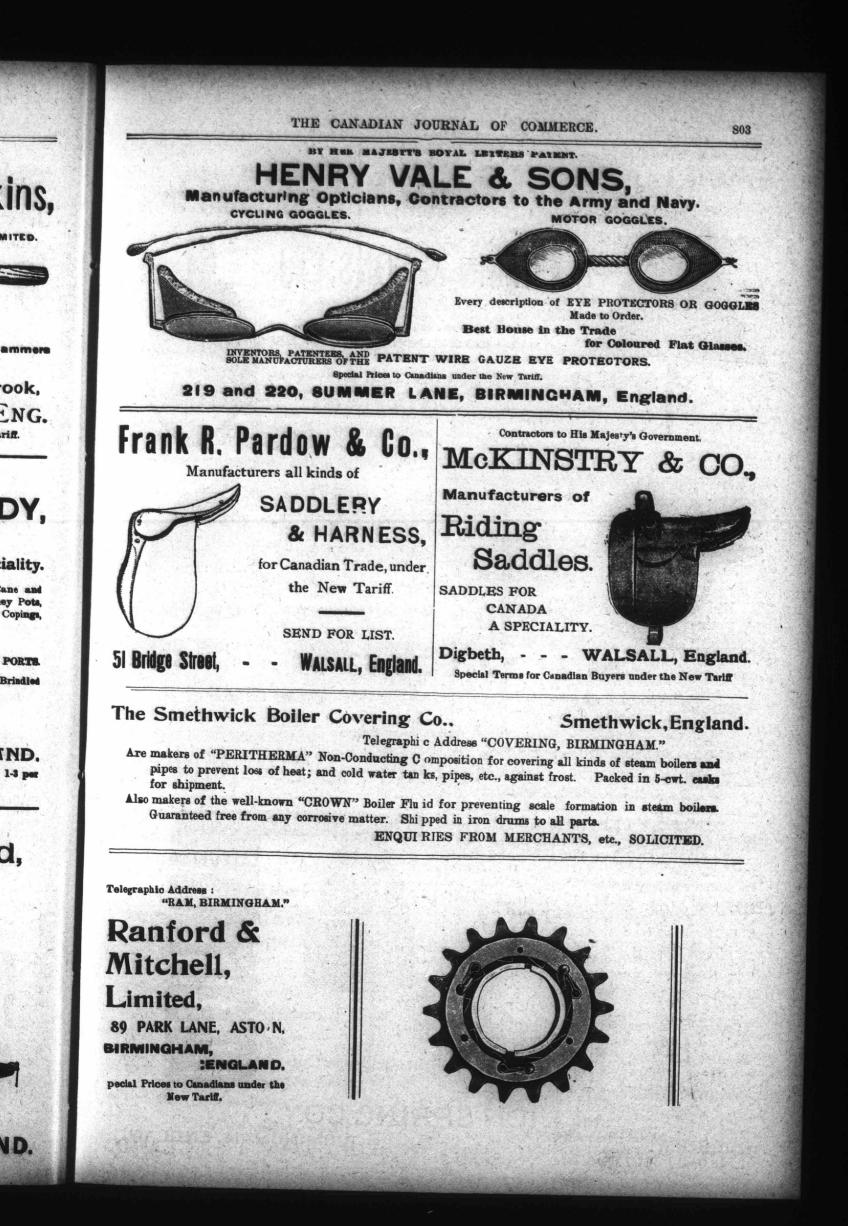
In the last twenty, years the per capita use of spirits shows little variation. It is no larger now than in 1883-4. Since then it has risen to 1.52 gallons, fallen as low as 1.01 gallons, and shows an average of 1.30 gallons annually for twenty years. On the other hand, the use of beer has risen from 10.42 gallons per capita to 18.50 gallons, the statement showing a steady increase in its popularity as a beverage.





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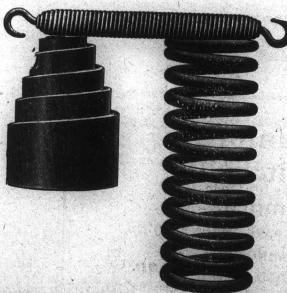
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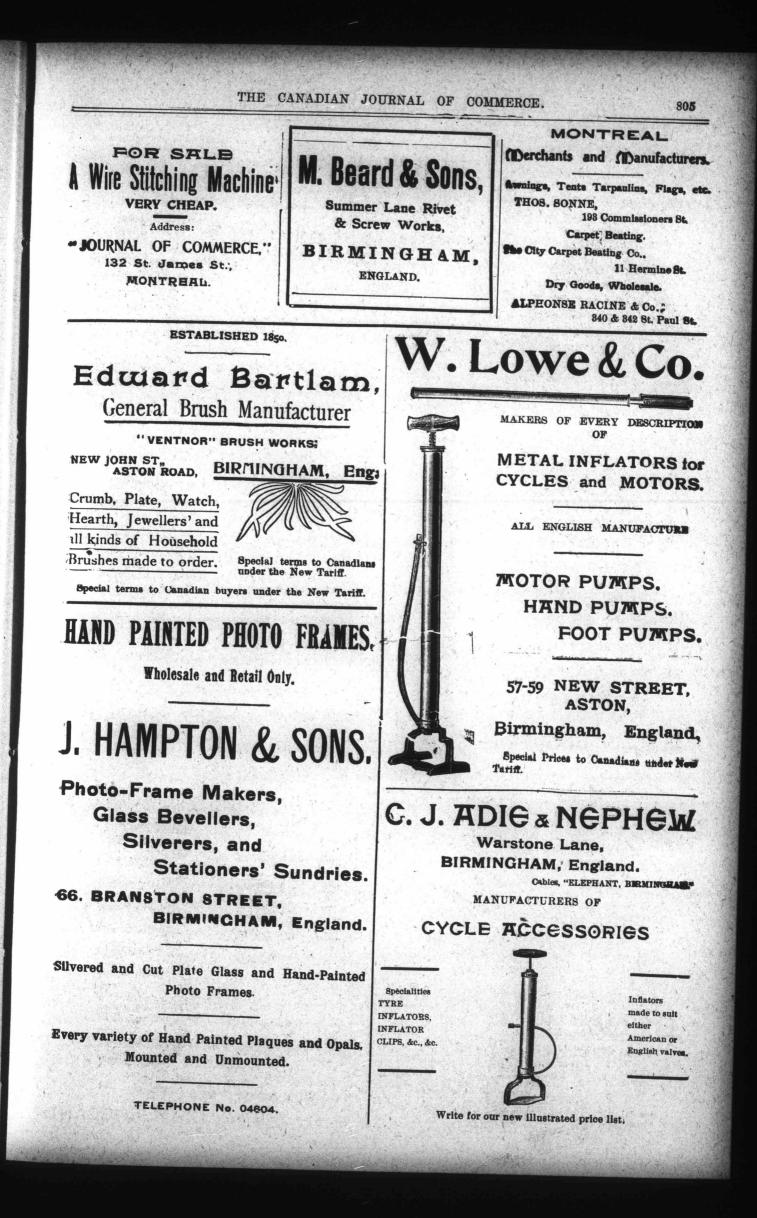
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