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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

Vol. 66, No. 25  
New Series.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

M. S. FOLEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

**McIntyre Son & Co.**  
Limited  
MONTREAL

Importers of..... **Dry Goods**

Dress Goods, Silks,  
Linens, Small Wares,  
Trefousse Kid Gloves  
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**13 VICTORIA SQUARE**

**Capital Procured**  
FOR MERITORIOUS ENTERPRISES.

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Debentures Bought  
and Sold. - -

COMPANIES INCORPORATED and  
FINANCED.

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**Industrial Financial Co.**  
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING.  
18 Toronto St., Toronto, Can.

**WOOL.**

**ERASME DOSSIN,**  
VERVIERS, (Belgium)

SPECIALITY OF  
**Wools and Noils**  
FOR  
Clothing, Felting, Flannels,  
and Hatting.

Good Agents Wanted.

Canada's Big Mutual

*The Mutual Life*  
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A Sound Company for Sound Policyholders.


INSURANCE IN FORCE...\$50,000,000  
ASSETS—All first class..... 12,000,000

With a much larger volume of business to take care of, the expenses for 1906, including taxes, were over \$10,000 less than in the previous year

Agencies in Every City and Town in Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, - WATERLOO, ONT.

**SWEET CAPORAL**



**CIGARETTES**  
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

SOLD BY ALL THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

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FILE WORKS.

Established. 1863. Incorporated. 1894



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Special Prize GOLD MEDAL.  
At Atlanta, 1895.

**G. & H. Barnett Co.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

**Union Assurance Society**  
OF LONDON.

Established A. D. . 1714.  
One of the Oldest and Strongest of Fire Offices.

Capital and Accumulated Funds Exceed \$23,000,000

CANADA BRANCH:  
Cor. St. James and McGill Sts., MONTREAL.  
T. L. MORRISEY Resident Manager.

Distinctive Qualities

OF

North Star, Crescent and Pearl Batting

Purity  
Brightness  
Loftiness

No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three grades—Three prices and far the best for the price.

**The Reliance Loan and Savings Co., of Ontario**  
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Branches: Ayr, Chatham and Oshawa

The funds of the Reliance are loaned on first Mortgages on Improved Real Estate, and on Municipal Debentures and Bonds, but not on Stocks of any description, except that of this Co.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.....\$ 780,000  
ASSETS.....\$2,000,000

DEBENTURES  
4 1-2 Per Cent per annum interest allowed on Debentures issued for five years. Interest coupons paid half-yearly. There is no better security.

J. BLACKLOCK, GENERAL MANAGER.



THE CHARTERED BANKS.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.**

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

**HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.**

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Branches in every Province of Canada and in the United States and England.

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NEW YORK AGENCY: 16 Exchange Place. Wm. Gray and C. D. Mackintosh, Agents.

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

**The Metropolitan Bank.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP....\$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND and  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 1,241,532

S. J. MOORE, President. | W. D. ROSS, Gen.-Man.  
**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.**

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Cor. Queen St. W. and Dunn Ave.  
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Cor. Queen St. W. and McCaul St.  
40-46 King St. W., (Head Office).

Agincourt	East Toronto	North Augusta
Amebiasburg	Klmira	Petrolia
Bancroft	Quelph	Pictou
Brigden	Harrowsmith	Port Elgin
Brighton	Markham	Stouffville
Brockville	Maynooth	Streetsville
Brussels	Milton	Sutton West
Cobourg	Milverton	Wellington
		Wooler

**CORRESPONDENTS :**

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NEW YORK.—Bank of the Manhattan Company.  
CANADA.—Bank of Nova Scotia.  
Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Merchants Bank of Canada.

**UNITED EMPIRE BANK of Canada.**

Head Office, Cor. YONGE and Toronto.  
FRONT Streets,

Conservative investors will find a safe paying proposition in this New Canadian Bank Stock (issued at par). Allotments will be made to early applicants.

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Branches and Agencies throughout the Farming Districts of Ontario.

W. R. TRAVERS, General Manager.

Advertise in

THE JOURNAL OF  
COMMERCE.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

**Union Bank of Canada**

Established 1865.

HEAD OFFICE, .. . QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up..... \$3,180,000  
Rest..... 1,700,000

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F. W. Ashe, Superintendent Eastern Branches.  
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H. Veasey .. . . . Assistant Inspector.  
P. Vibert .. . . . Assistant Inspector.  
J. S. Hiam .. . . . Assistant Inspector.

**Advisory Committee, Toronto Branch.**

Geo. H. Hees, Esq. Thomas Kinnear, Esq.

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QUEBEC.—Dalhousie Station, Montreal, Quebec, Quebec Br., St. Louis Street; St. Polycarpe.  
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MANITOBA.—Balur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg N. End Br.; Winnipeg, Sargent Ave. Br.; Winnipeg, Logan Ave. Br.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola, Asquith, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Fillmore, Humboldt, Indian Hd., Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Maple Creek, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saskatoon West End Br., Sinaluta, Strassburg, Swift Current, Wapella, Weyburn, Wolseley, Yorkton.

ALBERTA.—Airdrie, Blairmore, Bowden, Calgary, Caron, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Vancouver.**

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

**The Standard Bank of Canada.**

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Capital Authorized by Act of Parliament .. . . . \$2,000,000  
Capital Paid-up .. . . . 1,559,700  
Reserve Fund .. . . . 1,759,700

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.**

**DIRECTORS:**

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W. F. Allen, Fred. W. Cowan.  
W. R. Johnston, W. Francis, H. Langlois.

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New York — Importers and Traders National Bank.  
Montreal—Molson's Bank, and Imperial Bank.  
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J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

**The Dominion Savings and Investment Society,**

MASONIC TEMPLE BLDG., London, Can.

Interest at 4 per cent payable half-yearly on Debentures.

F. H. PURDOM, K.C., President.  
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

**THE BANK OF OTTAWA**

Capital Authorized .. . . . \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up .. . . . 3,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits .. 3,327,832

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

GEORGE HAY, President,  
DAVID MACLAREN, Vice-President,  
H. N. Bate, Hon. George Bryson,  
H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser,  
Denis Murphy, George H. Perley, M.P.  
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, General Manager.

D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager.

Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie.

SIXTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.**

Dividend No. 49.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the SECOND DAY of JULY Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

STUART STRATHY,

General Manager.

Toronto, May 15th, 1908.

**THE DOMINION BANK**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, .. . . . \$3,800,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, .. . . . 5,000,000  
Deposits by the Public, .. . . . 34,000,000  
Total Assets, .. . . . 48,000,000

**DIRECTORS:**

E. B. OSLER, M.P. . . . . President  
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS .. Vice-Pres.  
A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE,  
W. R. BROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS,  
JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.

A. M. NANTON, J. C. EATON.

C. A. BOGERT .. . General Manager

E. A. BEGG, Chief Inspector.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and the United States.

Collections made and Remitted for promptly.

Drafts bought and sold.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

MONTREAL BRANCH:—101 St. James St.;  
I. H. Horsey, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 83.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent for the current quarter, ending 30th June, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this bank has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. L. PEASE,  
General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., 19th May, 1908.

Eastern Townships Bank

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 102.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1908, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. MACKINNON,  
General Manager.

Sherbrooke, May 29th, 1908.

The Western Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized.....	\$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed.....	555,000
Capital Paid-up.....	555,000
Rest Account.....	350,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Cowan, Esq. . . . . President.  
 Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President.  
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. . . . . W. F. Allan, Esq.  
 Robert McIntosh, M.D., . . . . . J. A. Gibson, Esq.  
 Thomas Patterson, Esq.  
 T. H. McMillan . . . . . Cashier.

Branches—Bright, Brooklin, Blackstock, Caledonia, Dublin, Elmvale, Hickson, Innerkip, Little Britain, Midland, New Hamburg, Pefferlaw, Penetanguishne, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Shakespeare, St. Clements, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Tiverton, Victoria Harbour, Wellesley, Whitby.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange sought 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 CHARTERED BANKS.

BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

1874-1906.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED . . . . .	\$4,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP. . . . .	\$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND. . . . .	\$2,000,000

DIRECTORS:

F. X. St. Charles, Esq. . . . . President  
 Robt. Bickerdike, Esq., M.P., Vice-Pres.  
 Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt,  
 Esq.; A. Turcotte, Esq.; E. H.  
 Lemay, Esq.; J. M. Wilson, Esq.  
 M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager.  
 C. A. Giroux, Manager.  
 O. E. Dorais, Inspector.  
 F. G. Leduc, Asst. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: — MONTREAL.

CITY BRANCHES:

Mount Royal Avenue (corner St. Denis);  
 St. Catherine Street, East; St. Catherine Street, Centre; Notre Dame Street, West; Hochelaga; Maisonneuve; Point St. Charles; St. Henry; Town of St. Louis; Viauville; Verdun.

BRANCHES:

Berthierville, P.Q.	St. Boniface, Man.
Edmonton, Alta.	St. Hyacinthe.
Joliette, P.Q.	St. Jacques l'Achigan, Q.
Laprairie, P.Q.	St. Jerome, P. Q.
Louiseville, P.Q.	St. Pierre, Man.
Quebec, Quebec, St. Roch	Three Rivers, P.Q.
Sorel, P.Q.	Valleyfield, P.Q.
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Vankieek Hill, Ont.
	Winnipeg, Man.

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

La Banque Nationale

INCORPORATED IN 1860.

Capital Authorized . . . . .	\$2,000,000
Capital Paid-up . . . . .	1,800,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	900,000
Profit & Loss Account . . . . .	52,584.03

We pay interest 4 TIMES A YEAR at our 40 BRANCHES.

DEPOSITS FROM \$1.00 are accepted.

Interest ALLOWED from the DAY OF THE DEPOSIT.

We have correspondents throughout the world; our Travellers' Cheques are Payable at Par by them.

Transfers, Collections, Payments, Commercial credits and investments are effectuated through Europe, United States and Canada at the lowest rates.

By the opening of a branch in Paris (Rue Bourdeau, 7, Square de L'Opera) we can offer exceptional advantages to the travellers in Europe.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated, 1838.

St. Stephen, N.B.

CAPITAL . . . . .	\$200,000
RESERVE . . . . .	50,000

FRANK TODD . . . . . President.  
 J. T. WHITLOCK . . . . . Cashier.

AGENTS:

London—Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.,  
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 National Shawmut Bank. Montreal—Bank of  
 Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.  
 Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of  
 Montreal.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE QUEBEC BANK

HEAD OFFICE.....	QUEBEC
Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.	
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.....	\$3,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....	2,500,000
REST.....	1,250,000

DIRECTORS:

JOHN T. ROSS..... President  
 VESEY BOSWELL..... Vice-President  
 Gaspard Lemoine . . . . . W. A. Marsh  
 Thos. McDougall G. G. Stuart, K.C. F. W. Ross.  
 THOMAS McDOUGALL..... Gen. Manager

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Do. Upper Town,	Pembroke, Ont.
Do. St. Roch,	Shawinigan Falls,
Inverness, Que.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Montreal, Place	St. George, Beauce, Q.
d'Armes,	Thetford Mines, Que.
Do. St. Catherine E	Thorold, Ont.
Do. St. Henry,	Three Rivers, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
St.-Romuald,	Victoriaville, Que.
Black Lake, Que.	Ville Marie, Que.
Cache Bay, Ont., sub ag.	

AGENTS:

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized . . . . .	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up . . . . .	4,965,757
Rest . . . . .	4,965,757

DIRECTORS:

D. R. WILKIE, Pres. Hon. R. JAFFRAY, V.-P.  
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 James Kerr Osborne Charles Cockshutt  
 Peleg Howland William Whyte, Winnipeg  
 Cawthra Mulock Hon. Richard Turner, Que  
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 Br. in Prov. of Manitoba—Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (North end).  
 Br. in Prov. of Sask'wan—Balgone, Broadview, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosthern.  
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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

The PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼ p.c.) on the paid-up capital of the Bank has been declared, and will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and at its Branches on and after the 2nd of July to shareholders of record on June 22.

By order of the Board.

TANOREDE BIENVENU,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 30th May, 1908.

Try..

The Journal of Commerce

for an advertisement

**THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.**

Original Charter 1854

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Branch Offices in Toronto.

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cor. BLOOR ST., WEST and BATHURST ST.  
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Winnipeg, Man. Fernie, B.C.  
JAMES MASON, General Manager.

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**THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA**

Offers to the Public every Facility which their Business and Responsibility Warrant.

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F. W. BROUGHALL, General Manager.

A Savings Bank Department in connection with each Office of the Bank.

**Freuk. J. Benson & Co.**

— BANKERS —

11 & 12 Blomfield Street, E.C.  
LONDON, Eng.

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**Transfer to Canada**

and all parts of the World.

Drafts and Letters of Credit  
Issued.

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LOANS Placed and Issued.

Cablegrams: "FREBENCATE, LONDON."

—THE—  
**Standard Loan Co.**

CAPITAL.....\$1,125,000.00

RESERVE..... 50,000.00

ASSETS..... 2,250,000.00

President: ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.  
Vice-Pres. & Man. Director: W. S. DINNICK.  
Director: Right Hon. LORD STRATHCONA  
and MOUNT ROYAL, K.C.M.G.

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24 Adelaide St. East TORONTO.

Debentures for one, two, three, four and five years issued, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Write for booklet entitled "SOME CARDINAL POINTS."

**Edward E. Hale & Company**

**Brokers and Promoters**

Room 64 ROSSIN HOUSE

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Telephone Main 4584.



DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Finance Insurance, Railways,  
Manufacturing, Mining and Joint  
Joint Stock Enterprises.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Canadian Subscribers . . . . \$3 a year  
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Extra " (5 to 50) . . . . 20c "  
" " (50 to 100) . . . . 15c "  
" " (100 and over). 10c "

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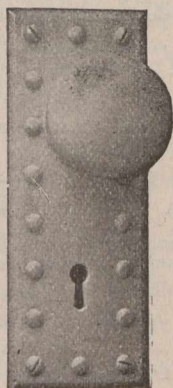
M. S. FOLEY,

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Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

We do not undertake to return  
unused manuscripts.

**Locks & Builders' Hardware**



We manufacture and carry in stock the largest range of Builders' Hardware in Canada, suitable alike to trim churches, office buildings, or private houses.

Write us for Catalogue,  
prices and terms.

**The Gurney, Tilden Co. Ltd.**

Hamilton, Canada.

**NO. 7 HAND DRILL.**

Cut gearing, change of speed for light or heavy work. Ball bearings, rack and pinion feed, either hand or automatic. Treadle feed to lower spindle to the work. A weighted lever raises the spindle instantly as soon as the feed is disengaged. Incomparably the best hand drill in the market, and also a first-class wood-boring machine. Fitted for power if desired without extra charge. Weight 375 lbs. Send for circular.

It pays to use the best tools.

**A. B. JARDINE & CO.,**  
HESPELER, ONT.

# "STANDARD" TWIST DRILLS

Are Standard in all machine shops.

Large Stocks are carried by

## Caverhill, Learmont & Co.

MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

### LEGAL DIRECTORY.

Price of Admission to this Directory is \$10 per annum.

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(Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law.)  
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1903, and that the same will be payable on and after Thursday, the Second day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of June inclusive.

By order of the Board,

GEO. H. SMITH,  
Secretary.

Toronto, May 27th 1908.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

—The work erecting the steel for the great C.P.R. bridge at Lethbridge, which is said to be the fourth largest in the world, will be commenced this week.

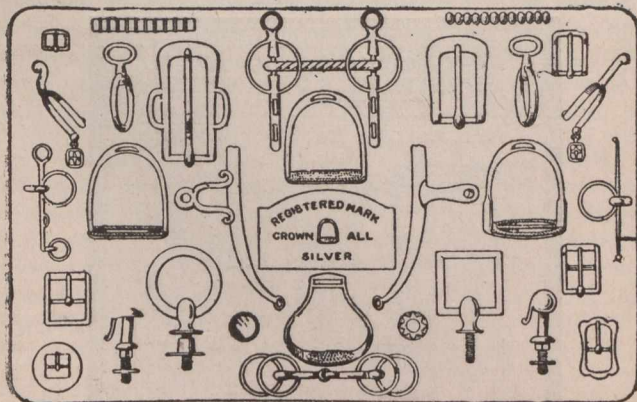
—The Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, is this year continuing its work in the forest reserve in the West. Some two million trees were planted during May.

—Bank exchanges last week at all leading cities in the United States are \$1,994,272,843, a decrease of 15.0 per cent. compared with a year ago, and 18.1 per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1906.

—A rich gold find is reported from the vicinity of Sturgeon Lake, Ont., where prospectors have been working. The assays show \$70 to the ton. Fifteen veins have been found, one of which is eight feet wide, and can be traced for two hundred yards.

—The immigration figures for April show total arrivals of 29,755 for the month, as compared with 44,051 for April of last year, a decrease of 32 per cent. For the first four months of this year the immigration decreased 46 per cent via ocean ports and increased 6½ per cent from the U.S.

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General Agent Province of Quebec.

—It is reported that a branch of the world renowned Doulton ware pottery is to be established in the vicinity of Vancouver, to use ground felspar and other white rock found in the Pacific Province.

—A firm of Chicago meat packers, and financial men in Toronto and Winnipeg, have bought out limits and mills on the Fraser River, B.C., and intend spending \$3,000,000 on a new sawing and preparing outfit.

—The deep-sea exports of wool from Sydney, N.S.W., and Newcastle from July 1 last to April 11, 1908, total 678,436 bales, as compared with 747,824 bales shipped during the like period last season, or a decrease of 69,388 bales.

—The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburg, has notified its Montreal agents of its intention to establish a manufacturing plant to undertake its Canadian business, in order to escape Customs charges and difficulties.

—A new 10,000 brick elevator is to be built by the C.P.R. at Victoria Harbour, Georgian Bay.—At Goderich, Ont., the elevator is to be enlarged to a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.—It is reported that another great elevator is to be built this year at Fort William.

—It is understood that the new company operating a power establishment at the Beauharnois Canal will supply electricity in Montreal at prices ranging from \$25 to \$35 per horse power per annum for ten hours a day, prices varying according to the amount contracted for.

—The scheme to raise a new company in England and Canada with a paid-up capital of \$35,000,000 for the purpose of ending the Dominion Steel vs. Dominion Coal trouble by buying out both companies, though proposed in all gravity by a C.P.R. director, appears to be hanging fire.

—Messrs. Peter Lyall and Sons, the well-known contractors, have made over their western business to a new firm established at Winnipeg, with a capital of a quarter of a million. Its officers are: President, Peter Lyall; Vice-President, Geo. A. Mitchell, and P. Lyall, jun. Secretary and Treasurer.

—The American Can Co., which has for some time had the intention of establishing a branch factory in Canada, has been negotiating with a Montreal tin firm for the purchase of their plant. If they succeed, the business will be greatly enlarged, as the Can Co. is after all it can handle of the Canadian trade.

—Negotiations among the German manufacturers of wall paper have finally led to the organization of a trust. The seven leading manufacturers who have already joined have a combined annual production of about \$2,620,000. The total output of wall paper in Germany is estimated at \$7,000,000 per annum.

—The Great Northern Railway has formally acquired the line known as the Vancouver, New Westminster and Yukon

R.R., from Vancouver to New Westminster, and has announced its intention of establishing its terminus with wharves, sidings, elevator and station at a cost of \$7,000,000 at False Creek, Vancouver.

—The record for the entrance of Chinese at the port of Vancouver since the head-tax was increased from \$100 to \$500 was broken last month, when 243 Chinese passed the examination of the immigration authorities and were turned loose. These Chinese, for the privilege of entering Canada paid the sum of \$121,500 into the Dominion treasury.

—It is rumoured on fair authority that Charles M. Schwab, the former U.S. Steel Trust Magnate, is interesting himself largely in Dominion Steel Stock, and that nearly all the transfers made lately are in favour of his brokers, or friends. There is not much chance of enough of it being unloaded to give Mr. Schwab a preponderating interest.

—The New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner Whipple has announced that the State would exact a fee from all Canadian fishermen fishing in New York State waters along the border line. The tax will be \$5 for a single rod, and \$10 for a family rod. This action is taken as a result of the Canadian Government imposing a similar fee upon American fishermen using Canadian waters.

—Since July 1896, the Dominion Government have extended the following railway charters, thus renewing the land grants stated: The Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Co., 384,000 acres; The Manitoba South Eastern Railway Co., 680,320 acres; The Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Co., now the Canadian Northern Railway Co., south of Saskatchewan River, 2,523,008 acres; north of Saskatchewan River, 6,016,000 acres.

—The Standard Oil Co. has been fined \$800,000 in the Federal Courts for an alleged violation of the interstate commerce law in accepting a concession from the filed tariff on shipments of oil from Olean, N.Y., to Rutland and Bellows Falls, Vt. There were forty counts in the indictment, each representing action on a car of oil. The maximum fine on each count is \$20,000, or a total for the whole of the shipments of \$800,000.

—New security issues in the United States shows that since January 1 the output has reached the unprecedented total of \$722,652,154, an increase of \$63,086,254 over 1907. During May the railroads took advantage of the low money rates to raise much-needed capital and the grand total for the month reached \$166,975,000, against only \$52,000,000 a year ago. The whole of this increase of \$114,975,000 was represented by railroad bonds, notes, and stocks.

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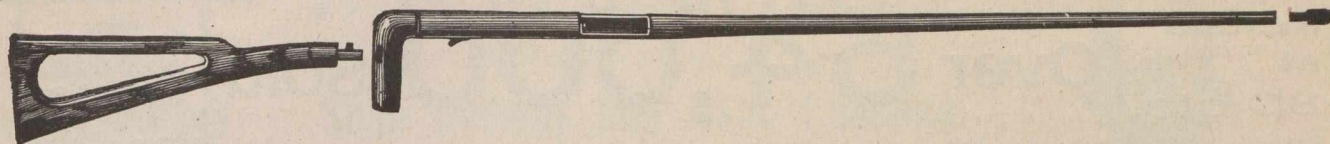


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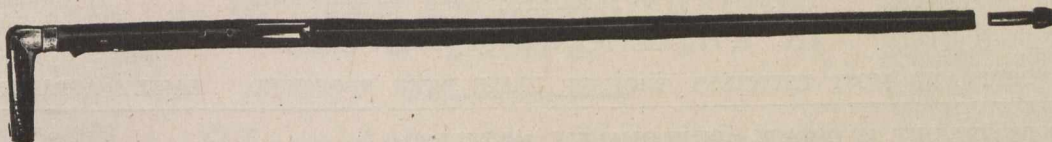


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—"Practical men see only one remedy for the present shortage of cattle in England," said Mr. Melhuish, a committeeman of the Society of London Meat Traders, last week, "and that is the breaking down of the present American control of the market by bringing in Canadian cattle for fattening." The superintendent of the Manchester foreign cattle market states that only five cases of tuberculosis were discovered in 25,000 Canadian cattle slaughtered there.

—A Japanese newspaper states that Osaka spinning mills purpose increasing their "off days" to two per week, and reducing their 75,000 bales monthly output by 10,000 bales. It is reported that at present prices \$5 gold is lost on each bale produced. Weavers of silks and silk and cotton mixtures find that the sale of their goods is almost at a standstill, and are stopping looms. Only umbrella silk has a fairly good sale, but its season is comparatively short.

—A fifty-year concession has been granted by the Government of Nicaragua for the introduction of silk culture into the Republic, which is deemed suitable for this industry. A grant of 12,355 acres of land water power is given, and three years are allowed for experimental work, within which period plantations of the mulberry tree must be established in various parts of the Republic, with a view to ascertain the locations best adapted to the production of silk.

—There is great excitement over the discovery of a big copper deposit two hundred and twenty miles north of Prince Albert, on the shores of Lake Laronge. The lead is 400 yards wide, and, so far as exploited, runs back three miles. The lead is between two granite walls and the ore taken from a depth of fifteen feet is very rich. The deposit is on the southern fringe of the rocky northland. Just across Lake Laronge is the huge coal deposit owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

—The representative of the Australian Commonwealth in London has been advised by cable of the following amendments in the tariff:—Item 115, carpets, etc., 15 per cent. foreign, and 10 per cent. British. Item 123 F, piece-goods, n.e.i., other than of wool or silk suitable for human apparel, or to be worn in connection with the human body, having on one or both sides a teased, treated, combed, fluffed, or raised nap or surface, in imitation of or resembling flannel in feel or appearance, 5 per cent. foreign free British.

—It is understood that the Montreal City Council has decided to allow the Street Railway Company to carry freight over its lines. The city has agreed not to charge the railway for this privilege. It was further decided that between 5 and 7 p.m. freight cars should be operated, and that between 6 and 8 a.m. the number of freight cars should be limited, but otherwise the company should run freight cars at its discretion, with the proviso that their operation is in no way to interfere with passenger traffic.

—Kootenay and Boundary Districts ore shipments and smelter returns for week ending June 6, 1908: Boundary 25,830 tons; Rossland 4,796; Slocan-Kootenay 1,286. The total shipments for the past week were 31,912, and for the year to date 644,487 tons. Granby Smelter, Grand Forks, B.C., 18,051; B.C. Copper, Greenwood, B.C., 7,756; Trail Smelter, Trail, B.C., 4,760; Le Roi Smelter, Northport, Wash., 1,404. The total receipts at the various smelters for the past week were 31,971 tons, and for the year to date 638,442 tons.

—At the meeting of the Rhodesian Cotton Co., in London, on Thursday of last week, the Chairman said that 700 acres of cotton were now maturing. Last year the total amount produced was 8,367 lb., which was now at Liverpool, and valued at 7d per lb. Last year the climatic conditions were very favourable, but the latest reports were that the prospects were much more favourable for the present year. On April 2 the company's agent reported that the cotton was between 4 ft. and 5 ft. high, and absolutely loaded with fruit.

—Our advices show that the Italian silk crop promises well. The magnificent weather has developed the mulberry leafage rapidly and it will give abundant and nourishing food; quality may be expected good. The advices from France are also favourable. In the Levantine countries the crops promise about normal results. Japan sends favourable crop news; in Canton the two first crops have turned out badly leaving a deficit of about 6,000 bales; the last cables from China estimate the crop at about 25 per cent less than in 1907.

—According to advices from Toronto, W. J. Harvey, supervisor of Government Oil Bounties, reports that bounties were paid on the following production in April:—Lankton county, 21,653 barrels; Tilbury East, 18,234 barrels; Bothwell, 2,032 barrels; Dutton, 981 barrels; Leamington, 218 barrels; a total of 43,118 barrels. In round numbers the Kent county production in April was as follows:—Tilbury East, 16,500 barrels; Romney, 1,500 barrels; a total of 18,000 barrels. The total bounty paid for the month of March was \$22,638.40, and for February \$23,353.40.

—Inspector Simpson, of the Blackburn, Eng., Fire Brigade, claims to have discovered a liquid, the principle of which, after many months' test, has been pronounced by leading engineers to be the old Roman secret which has been lost five hundred years. When painted with this preparation the dampest room becomes dry. Freshly-plastered walls treated with it can be papered immediately. Ironwork covered with this preparation cannot rust. It completely prevents the weeping of the inner skins of iron ships and the oxidization of marine growths, barnacles, etc., on the bottoms of vessels.

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—The risk upon cinematographic rooms is serious, in the opinion of underwriters, who have bought their opinions dearly. We notice that in the Southern field, one of the latest suggestions is the requirement from the owner of the building of a warranty that no machines will be exhibited unless the apparatus be installed in accordance with the rules and requirements of the National Electrical Code; in consequence of which no charge will be made for the increased hazard. The same rule virtually prevails here, as it is pretty well realized that hasty and imperfect installations cause most of the fires.

—The satisfactory growth of Canada's trade with the antipodes is shown in the reports received by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Trade Commissioner J. S. Larke, of Sydney, who reports upon a visit to New Zealand, shows that despite the lack of direct transportation between Canada and the new dominion, Canada's sales to New Zealand increased from £52,374 in 1902 to £157,088 in 1906 and to £206,536 in 1907, while purchases from New Zealand rose from £7,366 in 1902 to £29,815 in 1906 and to £78,015 in 1907. This growth is ascribed altogether to the reciprocal agreement between the two dominions, and is likely to continue to develop steadily.

—The sisal fibre industry is assuming some proportions in Queensland, Australia. A number of persons hesitated about adopting this crop for fear it should become a curse, like prickly pear; but they overcame their timidity, and now there are many plantations in all parts of the State. Some of these are now approaching the stage when the leaves may be cut for manufacture into fibre. The State Government was the first to make a trial, and as the result of success at the prison on the island of St. Helena, in Morton Bay, an area of sixteen acres was laid down on Peel Island, in the same neighbourhood. Five acres of this plantation are now coming into bearing, and it is estimated that five tons of fibre will be obtained. This will give a gross return of about £175.

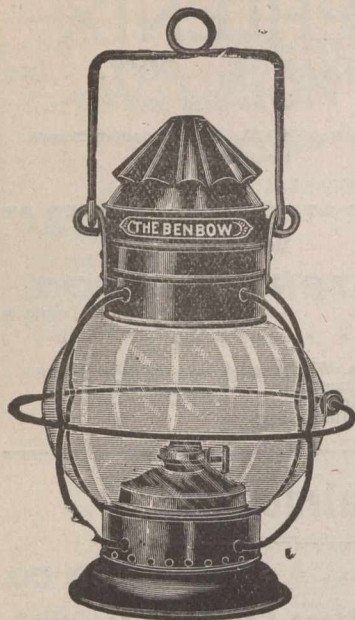
—Dispatches from branch offices of Dun and Co., in Canada, indicate distinct improvement in the commercial situation, owing to satisfactory reports regarding the crops. There is more activity in wholesale circles at Toronto, sorting up orders increase, and there is strength in the hide and leather market. The brilliant outlook for crops has caused a generally satisfactory feeling in regard to future business. Montreal also reports trade prospects in that vicinity as most encouraging, because of the favourable agricultural reports. Country stocks are not excessive, and it is expected that when fall trade fairly starts it will be of a healthy character. Some lines are

still quiet, especially wholesale furs and clothing, but dry goods travellers are securing fair fall orders, and striking mill operatives are disposed to return to work.

—We notice in the English papers that by the new S.S. Asturias on her first voyage from Australia there was an experimental shipment of West Australian grapes. These were immediately sold, and realized excellent prices, some black finger grapes (known in Australia as purple cornicheon) fetching a rate of 96s per cwt. The grapes were packed some in cork dust and some in paper and wood-wool, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company report that the temperature in the cool chamber of their vessel was 38 to 40 degrees till the last four days of the voyage, when it was put up to 60 degrees. The Covent Garden merchants who bought the consignment said that if the packing is well looked after at the other end there is a big future for Australian grapes in England, as there is certainly for those grown in this country.

—Japan contains more carpet-weaving establishments than it is credited with, and these are principally centred around the neighbourhood of Buku, the Venedij of Japan. The carpets woven are well known by the name of "Sakai-Dantzū." It is computed that something like 55,000 people are engaged in the trade in small places—for the most part dwelling-houses—the majority being women, girls, and children. Each producer will have about four or six looms, which are sheltered from the weather. The girls are paid at the rate of about 3d per dem. The materials used comprise wool, cotton, and jute, though silk sometimes form a small portion making up the design. The finished article is not all absorbed by the home markets, for a considerable quantity is sent to England, where it finds a ready sale. In 1906 the exports reached 668,292 sq. yds., valued at 431,802 yen.

—At the annual meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, held in New York recently, it was announced that having successfully passed the examination, Milton D. Grant, Insurance Department, Ottawa, Canada; A. G. Portch, Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, and J. S. Thompson, Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, were admitted as Fellows, and S. E. Allison, Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto; S. Beatty, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can.; E. C. Cammack, African Life Assurance Society, Johannesburg, S.A.; I. Davenport, Life Insurance Co., of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; M. P. Langstaff, Continental Life Insurance Co., Toronto; F. H. Mead, Michigan State Life Insurance Co., Detroit; H. I. B. Rice, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford; W. A. Sinclair, Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto; A. W. Whitney, University of California, San Francisco, were enrolled as Associates.



# J. & R. OLDFIELD,

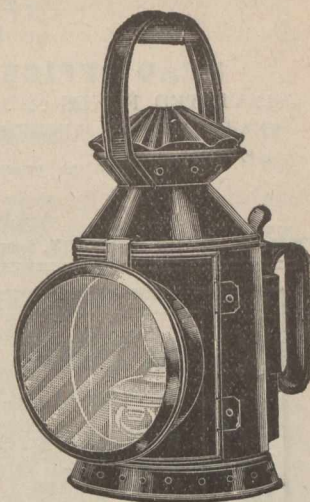
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New Inventions.—Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently secured through the agency of Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm. Canada:—Dittmar Finkler, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Germany, process of treating cereals and the like; Achille Corrivault, Montreal, Que., fire helmet; Ernest Jozz, Ganshoren, near Brussels, Belgium, process for obtaining single colour or polychromic impressions on wood; Martin Lebeis, Kalk, near Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany, ticket printing and registering apparatus; Christian, Prime, Fisher and Prime, Woodend, Australia, automatic car coupling and safety device.—United States: George Bryar St. John, N.B., car seal; John S. Scott, Fredericton, N.B., saw-set gauge; Fitz and Lake, Kingston, Ont., automatic stop-motion for knitting machines.

—There is, says the United States Consular and Trade Report, much activity at present in South Formosa in the erection of large modern sugar mills. Machinery for five miles, representing an outlay of several millions of dollars, is at present lying on the beach in Takao Harbour, awaiting transportation to the sugar plantations. Experts declare that the soil and climatic conditions of Formosa are peculiarly well adapted to the growing sugar cane. The Formosan Government is doing everything possible to encourage the growing of cane in the island. Furthermore, the Japanese Government is determined that Formosa, which at present supplies but 20 per cent of the Japanese consumption, shall supply the entire consumption, as well as enter the markets of China and the rest of the Far East. That capitalists in Japan have every confidence in the sugar industry of Formosa is attested by the fact that, in face of a financial stringency during the past year, over \$10,000,000 has been subscribed to sugar manufacturing companies in Formosa.

—The Dominion Department of Agriculture, branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, reports on cow testing associations:—Some recent results of monthly tests in associations organized by the staff of the dairy and cold storage commissioner, are:—May 10 Victoria, B.C., 43 cows averaged 708 lb. of milk, 4.2 test, 30.2 lb. fat. May 12, Milton, Ont., 97 cows averaged 548 lb. milk, 3.6 test, 19.9 lb. fat. May 15, Dixville, Que., 40 cows averaged 451 lb. milk, 4.2 test, 19.2 lb. fat. One of the best individual yields yet to hand throws these "average yields" much in the shade. A 7-year-old cow in the association at Innerkip, Ont., that calved 25th March, gave in the 30 days of April no less than 1,910 lb. milk, testing 3.3 or 63 lb. of butter fat. If only one cow has to be housed fed and milked, in place of three, there is an immense saving of labour and material. Look to the individual, not the average yield. The work of these cow testing associations is helping farmers to detect the poor cows; it is also proving useful

in securing better treatment for good cows, so that more milk from fewer animals can be obtained. There are now over 70 associations in Canada.

—The Government of Japan in the last session of the Diet, introduced a Bill for the purpose of revising the law relating to Public Notaries. The Bill appears to be a sound measure so far as Japanese requirements are concerned, but it provides that notarial deeds can only be drawn up in the Japanese language, which, if carried out, will place foreigners at a great disadvantage. It is stated that in other countries notaries draw up documents in any language with which they are conversant, and it is suggested that the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade should approach the Japanese Authorities, pointing out the disadvantage in which foreigners would be placed if compelled to present notarial documents in the Japanese language only. It is also suggested that the appointment of "special notaries," to reside in the principal centres of trade, such officials possessing a knowledge of foreign languages, would be a great convenience. If such an arrangement could be come to, it would certainly obviate the risk of the errors likely to arise through documents being restricted to the Japanese language, as the parties concerned would then know precisely the actual contents of the papers they were signing.

—Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has just issued from Washington the following important amendment to the regulation for the inspection and quarantine of horses, cattle, sheep and swine imported into the United States from Canada. The amendment becomes effective on and after June 15:—"All sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing or feeding purposes must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry. They also must have been inspected by a Canadian official veterinarian and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him, stating that he has inspected the sheep and has found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question, provided, however, that the sheep, which upon inspection, by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry, do not show signs of scabies or other diseases may be imported from a district infected with scab if such sheep are accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that they have been twice carefully dipped under his personal supervision, or under the personal supervision of another Canadian official veterinarian, in one of the dips approved by the secretary of agriculture. It is also provided further, that all sheep for breeding purposes shall be subject to a quarantine of thirty days." The clause also applies to cattle horses and swine.

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### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, JUNE 19, 1908.

### THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS ANNUAL REPORT.

As somewhat more than half a calendar year has elapsed since the close of our St. Lawrence river navigation for the year covered by the Annual Report of the Harbour Commission of Montreal, a copy of which Report reached this office on the 10th instant, the public are to infer what a laborious task is placed upon the three-pairs of shoulders of the select men who succeeded to office 18 months ago, replacing eleven men of former years, whose distinguishing characteristic was termed garrulity, but which, at all events, kept people fairly informed as to the manner in which the money of the country was being expended. To be sure, the eloquence of those days was not evenly proportioned, and readers—if not listeners—had to rely upon the interruptions of those who could not obtain sufficient hearing, frequent as were the intercalary days toward the close of the period of their incumbency.

Much information was thus furnished to the people more promptly. When the public reflect that what has been going on or accomplished during the season, thus far, must be hidden away in dark cupboards, or pigeon-holes, for upwards of another twelvemonth before it sees the light of day, they may fancy they have some reason for recalling certain strictures with which Hamilton editors were wont to regale us in former years. If the

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new incumbents, or their specifically generous masters in Ottawa, understand that the rate-payers of the country are to be satisfied with ancient history, while the nations of the world,—even the jealous East—are girding up their loins—in the modern belief that “the race is to the swift,” we believe that they may some day, ere long, have to submit to a rude awakening. The practically inert period of six months, which includes our ice-bound, four-months’ season, is a long time to digest and compile the information contained in the small volume of 117 pages before us, of which, of course some 16 or 17 pages are tabular, and are supposed to give double trouble to the printers.—Up to the close of 1906—before the present Commission took office—it was usual for the Board to issue monthly Statements of exports and imports as compared with previous years; these which were thence discontinued up to the autumn of last year, were resumed, probably on the recommendation made in our issue of the 2nd August, 1907. Much time had doubtless been expended in making preparations for all the improvements previously promised by the new Board.

But, to turn to the bill-of-fare itself, the contents of which have been so long cooking and cooling: At first sight the paragraph with the caption, “Concrete Floors,” would seem to convey the impression that the item \$14,600 paid by the steamship companies for the

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use of the five sheds was altogether derived through the expenditure of \$25,000 for concreting, as though the said companies were not liable for rent as formerly. This leading item in the menu will probably recall to some persons the remark of "Little Johnny Horner," when he pulled out a plum. The next item concerns the personal resignation of the Board's Chief Engineer, Mr. John Kennedy, and the paring down of the emolument for many years earned by that skillful officer. It is to be hoped that the "buttering" to which he is treated may be quite equal in value to the percentages of which he is deprived. It is a wonder the vocabulary was not exhausted when it came to refer to the undeniable abilities and services of Mr. F. W. Cowie, the new incumbent.

The appointment and direction of a commission of three official gentlemen to settle the point at issue between Peter Lyall and Sons et al, involving a claim for extras (delays, changes and increased cost of labour and material) amounting to \$725,000, was a masterpiece of diplomacy. The final settlement for the sum of \$335,000 was, however, creditable all round. The \$100,000 of the above, withheld until the completion of the contract is as good as cash in the eye of the private banker or other intermediary.

In their solicitude for equipping the Harbour after the manner of the most modern and up-to-date improvements—see Hamburg, Riga, Odessa, St. Petersburg and other intermittently ice-bound ports—it is but reasonable that the premises of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners should receive an over-hauling, including plumbing and furnishing, which every visitor—even those few and far between—will admit is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. The appraisal at irregular intervals of the plant and properties of the Board, if properly made, will tend to evade troubles familiar in other years. Department reports of progress rendered weekly; one for purchasing and another for traffic, are outlined. The last-named are of high importance as dealing with the up-keep of the facilities along the wharves rendered necessary according as railway and other businesses increase. Considerable economy is practicable through the adjustment of railway tracks between the sheds and the ships. Three locomotives have been purchased with this laudable object. Protection against fire has also been organized by means of a fire-tug, hose-reels and alarm boxes. Insurance rates on the St. Lawrence have been reduced by about 50 per cent since 1900.

A scavenging and cleaning department is also a desirable improvement. Another new feature has been introduced in the shape of a saw-mill to prepare lumber

for wharf-flooring and other purposes. Lumber dealers will not look upon this equipment as commendable.—A 75-ton floating crane has been ordered in England, to be delivered this year.

It is devoutly to be wished that, as the Report says, "the storage capacity of the central harbour will be increased by nearly 750,000 square feet, owing to the adoption of the 2-storey plan, when all of the sheds are completed"! The total—fourteen 2-storey permanent steel-sheds—are expected to be finished by the opening of navigation next year. Both the two great railways of the Dominion are now making use of some of the sheds as terminals for handling freight.

The visit to Montreal of that able oversea engineer, R. C. H. Davidson, has already been referred to in these columns. Such visitors to our city usually take away with them far more information than they bring. Would it not be advisable, however, to allow the public to form some idea of their own as to the value of Mr. Davidson's report, to make which he was invited out from Bristol, England. It is to be hoped that nothing has befallen that gentleman or his manuscript. The public is yet at a loss to understand why Mr. Davidson's report has been withheld all this time. But perhaps the Report of President Stephens (which has only just reached us) may supply all that is valuable on the subject.

The facilities to be created by an eastern terminal harbour are referred to in the report. These agree with what has been more than once recommended in these columns.—Safe night navigation is another commendable feature.

It is hoped that the new system of conveyors and lighter barges will tend to attract more grain traffic to the Harbour Commissioners' great elevator, of which so much more was expected at one time.

The works in part accomplished during 1907 are as follow:—1½ million tons of freight handled by Traffic Department; 400,000 tons freight handled direct between car and shed and ship or vice versa; 6 acres permanent scoria paving laid, or 28,234 sq. yds.; 5½ sq. acres new concrete floor laid during winter; 18½ sq. acres new concrete floor laid since May 1st, 1907; 2½ sq. acres reinforced concrete roof laid since May 1st, 1907; 1,600 tons steel erected since May 1st, 1907; 3,500 tons steel manufactured since May 1st, 1907; 1,000 tons steel delivered since May 1st, 1907; 3,786 Raymond concrete piles driven since May 1st, 1907; 6,500 cubic yards of concrete foundation laid since May 1st, 1907; the whole of Jacques Cartier pier raised to high level; 3 miles of new railway track laid and ballasted; 2¼ miles old railway track repaired; 600 feet new permanent concrete wharf erected, in addition to Harbour dredging, blasting and filling.

The shipping using port during 1907 were:

742 sea going vessels with a tonnage of . . . . .	1,923,658 tons
14,420 inland vessels with a tonnage of . . . . .	3,620,950 tons
	5,544,608 tons
Total Tonnage . . . . .	

The capacity of the present Harbour and ship channel is:—Steamships drawing 29 feet can use channel to Montreal; navigation opened April 27th, 1907;

navigation closed December 13th, 1907—7 months and 20 days; least depth in channel 30 feet 10 inches.

The revenue for the year has been the largest in the history of the Port, as shown by the table subjoined:—

Receipts.	1907.	1906.
Wharfages inwards . . . . .	\$ 225,513.67	\$ 210,397.23
Wharfages outwards . . . . .	96,659.62	97,365.32
Wharfages local . . . . .	59,254.01	53,146.54
Rental Harbour tracks, etc. . . . .	22,847.26	20,277.23
Grain Elevator . . . . .	7,970.63	6,885.76
Rental New Sheds . . . . .	14,600.00	.....
Switching Cars on Wharves . . . . .	71,815.93	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 498,661.12	\$ 388,072.08

The Secretary's condensed report of revenue for 1907 shows \$404,275, an advance of \$23,088 on that of 1906. There was a slight decrease on wharfages on Exports. The revenue from the grain elevator was close on 8 millions, an increase of over a million dollars. The total revenue was \$498,661.12; disbursements \$497,837.86.—The interest on loans was \$336,277.86, of which \$259,167.24 was for Harbour Improvements; \$55,401.20 on account of the New Steel Sheds; and \$21,709.42 for the Grain Elevator. The amount disbursed on Capital Account was \$1,745,709.91, of which \$40,273.60 was on account of the Grain Elevator Conveyor System; \$48,098.43 for Harbour Railway Tracks; \$1,277,476.16 on account of the New Steel Sheds; and the balance of \$379,861.72, on account of Harbour Improvements. The following loans were received from the Government:—\$25,000.00 under the Act 1, Edward VII, Chap. 9; \$1,010,000.00 under the Act 3, Edward VII, Chap. 36; \$500,000.00 under the Act 6-7, Edward VII, Chap. 30, making a total of \$1,535,000.00. The bonded debt at 31st December, 1907, was \$10,347,000.00, of which \$1,972,000.00 is due to the public, and \$8,375,000.00 due to the Government, and upon which the average rate of interest is 3.35 per cent.

In the summary statement of operations for 1907, the item, "Miscellaneous Expenses," may well be specified. It would require one or two pages more to provide for these and a few other details.

The Report of the Harbour Master is equally terse, the bulk being contained in the following statements:—742 sea-going vessels arrived in port during the past season, with a tonnage of 1,925,986 tons, a decrease of 78 vessels, and decrease of 47,237 tons from the previous year.—Of these vessels 721 were of iron and steel with a tonnage of 1,923,658 tons, and 21 were built of wood with a tonnage of 2,328 tons.—Of inland vessels there arrived 14,420, with a tonnage of 3,620,950 tons, an increase of 1,863 vessels, and a tonnage of 524,784 tons, making a grand total of vessels of all classes of 15,161, and a tonnage of 5,546,936 tons, an increase of 1,784 vessels of all classes, and 478,539 tons over the previous year.—There has been a decrease of 78 sea-going vessels and a decrease of 47,237 tons; an increase of 1,863 inland vessels and 524,784 tons, making a total increase of 1,784 vessels of all classes, and 478,539 tons over the previous year.—The S.S. "Dunelm," with a cargo of pig iron, arrived in port on the 13th day of December and will winter here. Interesting details are given in six pages of tabular exhibits.

Following is the number and tonnage of sea-going

vessels arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to June 1st inst., the following years:—

Year.	S.S.	Tonnage.	Sail.	Ton.	Total.	T' Ton.
1905 . . . . .	129	305,278	10	6,769	139	312,047
1906 . . . . .	128	331,332	8	2,435	136	333,767
1907 . . . . .	104	283,362	..	....	104	283,362
1908 . . . . .	127	336,057	..	....	127	336,057

Detailed reference to the Reports of the Chief and Assistant Engineers and other portions of the work is postponed to another occasion.

#### FOOT-WEAR.

This is the title adopted of late years by some boot and shoe manufacturers in the endeavour to find some catchy substitute for the awkward term usually employed by their American (U.S.) kindred tradesmen in the place of the good old-fashioned name of shoemaker, which still obtains in England and Ireland in preference to "souter," which is better known among the Lowland Scotch since the days when Burns sang the deeds of "Souter Johnnie." There is no class of manufacturing business in which there has been more strenuous endeavour "to catch Dame Fortune's golden smile" by varieties of make and material than the fashioning of boots and shoes, from the old-style Brogan and French-calf Wellington down to the "Tan," the "Oxford," the "Patent" and the "Gun Metal" articles of latter days. Ingenuity could evidently go no farther, and the efforts of wholesalers and the better class of retailers have consequently been directed to driving the market at the opening of every summer season for the last few years. Even the London bird of passage who, it was believed, had the business of members of colonial hunt clubs and others in his breeches pockets, at \$15 to \$50 a pair for all time, has been obliged latterly to abandon the business and take to the clothing trade.

Last year the makers of Patents expected to enjoy a period of prosperity, but Oxfords soon got their inning and supplanted them in fashionable windows, to be in turn cut out by the Gun-Metal which, in turn, threatened to destroy the business of the Italian "shiners" with their odorous and squeaky rags and resultant high polish. At the opening of the present season Tans or Russets seemed to take a fresh hold upon the fashionable public, until blacks were the exception in the windows of first-class shops. These have already begun to show some evidences of a decline, caused doubtless by damp thoroughfares; for there is no boot or shoe that becomes more shabby than a Tan or Russett shoe of delicate shade after it has come through a smart shower of rain. The "shiners" can make but a poor job of it.

Retailers who cater to fashionable trade are often at their wits' ends nowadays to know what kind of stock they should put in, and in these times—for which many of our dealers blame the Yankees—some wholesale manufacturers prefer closing down altogether rather than venture upon any of the new styles likely to be the vogue before the season is over. The Departmental men are little better off, what with the variety or uncertainty of styles, and appeals from over the international boundary line, and there is consequently con-

siderable shrinkage from the orders of recent seasons. The man who can luckily forecast the trend of fashions will continue to make money; others had better beware.

Prices of serviceable goods are fairly well maintained. Indeed, the majority of young and middle-aged men and women are ready to pay higher prices than ever for their boots and shoes. But cheap shoes were never so cheap. Many of these are now imported from over the border, where manufacturers are experiencing a condition of things to which they have long been strangers, and as Canada is not suffering to an equal degree—far from it—they approach the Departmental stores with showy goods at prices which strongly appeal to the plurality of our town and city wearers.

#### THE CONSERVATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SYSTEM.

In June, 1902, the U.S. Congress passed an Act containing the following provision:—"The President of the United States is hereby requested to invite the government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission, to be composed of three members from the United States and three who shall represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the River St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, also upon the maintenance and regulation of suitable levels, and also upon the effect upon the shores of these waters and the structures thereon, and upon the interests of navigation by reason of the diversion of these waters from or change in their natural flow; and, further, to report upon the necessary measures to regulate such diversion, and to make such recommendations for improvements and regulations as shall best subserve the interests of navigation in said waters."

The report for 1907 of the Canadian Commissioners appointed in accordance with this Act—Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Louis Coste, W. J. Stewart—has just been issued in a thin Blue Book. Much of the information therein contained has, of course, found its way into circulation long ago, though important details have been wanting heretofore. The most important matters under consideration, were the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Rainy River Improvements, Niagara Falls Power Development, and the proposal to dam the Long Sault Rapids across the St. Lawrence.

With regard to all these questions, the Commission have agreed upon the following recommendations:—"The waters of Lake Michigan in the United States, the waters of Georgian Bay in Canada, and the waters of Lake Superior, partly in the United States and partly in Canada, all form sources of supply to the Great Lakes system, finding their way by the St. Lawrence to the sea. All are interdependent, and there can be no diversion from any of them without injury to the whole system. By Article XXVI. of the Treaty of 1871 'navigation of the River St. Lawrence, ascending and descending from the forty-fifth parallel of north lati-

tude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation.'"

"The preservation of the levels of the Great Lakes is imperative. The interest of navigation in these waters is paramount, subject only to the right of use for domestic purposes, in which term is included necessary sanitary purposes."

Arguing from these premises the Commission surely decided to renew the former recommendation of November, 1906.

"A careful consideration of all the circumstances leads us to the conclusion that the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second through the Chicago River will, with proper treatment of the sewage from areas now sparsely occupied, provide for all the population which will ever be tributary to that river, and that the amount named will, therefore, suffice for the sanitary purposes of the city for all time. Incidentally it will provide for the largest navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, which has been considered by Congress.

We therefore recommend that the government of the United States prohibit the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second for the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Following this report, the Secretary of War of the United States, under date of March 14th, 1907, declined to grant a permit, for which application had been made by the trustees of the Sanitary District at Chicago, to reverse the flow of the Calumette river. The board, nevertheless, at its session of September 18, 1907, decided to proceed with the construction of the proposed diversion channel, but to first give notice of its intention so to do to the Secretary of War and to the Attorney-General that they may, if they see fit, take such steps as they think proper to protect the rights, if any, of the General Government in the premises before the expenditure by the district of any considerable portion of the eight or ten millions of dollars necessary to construct the said channel.' They commenced work on a small scale in October, 1907, as a matter of form, whereupon, at the request of the War Department, the Department of Justice instituted injunction proceedings which are now pending."

10,000 cubic feet per second, means something like a river 30 feet wide, 30 feet deep, moving at the rate of 10 yards a second—no inconsiderable drain, even upon the watery wastes of Lake Michigan. It is not to be wondered at if the Commission decided that there was something else besides drainage in the scheme to derive a still larger supply of water from the system. At any rate, it is certain that this country would not view with complacency any attempt to divert any more considerable body of water from the St. Lawrence, to the improvement of any other waterway.

Upon the second of the questions submitted, the Canadian Commissioners report:—"Rainy River is an international waterway connecting the lake of the same name with the Lake of the Woods, and is 35 miles in length.

The stream between the Lake of the Woods and the foot of the Long Sault Rapids, a distance of 40 miles, is, or can readily be made, navigable for boats of 6 to 7 feet draught for the full season of navigation, being controlled by a dam at Kenora; but its further use, during the low-water period, is prevented by the Long Sault and Manitou Rapids, which lie approximately mid-way between the Lake of the Woods and Fort Francis; the Long Sault are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and have a total rise (at extreme low water) of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet; the Manitou are located  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther up, and are about 200 feet in length, having a total rise of 2.0 feet. Between these two obstructions there is a rise of 1.9 feet, and between the head of the Manitou and the foot of the Fort Francis rapids, a distance of 36 miles, the rise is 14.4 feet; making a total ascent in the 44.5 miles of river to be improved of 25.5 feet at extreme low water. The banks of the river along the reach under consideration are generally steep and from 28 feet to 40 feet high so that the flood waters overrun but very few acres.

The proposition contemplates the erection of a dam at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids capable of raising the water 11 feet above extreme low water and flooding out both rapids. In connection with the dam is to be a lock (approximately 55 by 200 feet in size), for the passage of vessels. Because this dam must cross into United States territory, the International Waterways Commission have been asked to consider and report upon the improvement. After considering the project, no objection can be seen to the proposed improvement; on the contrary, it has much to commend it. In this matter the members of the United States Section of the International Waterways Commission claim to have no jurisdiction, and this section therefore respectfully recommends that the Canadian government request the government of the United States to grant them permission to carry out the proposed works."

The suggestion, if carried out, will add to the navigable waters of the Dominion, and will serve the interests of an increasingly valuable section. Parliament has already voted \$50,000 to begin the work, and the expense of a timber dam as contemplated would not be formidable. It might be suggested, however, that with possibilities of power development in the future, the question of the desirability in the public interest, of building a permanent dam of stone should receive consideration, before the money voted has been expended.

Owing to the wide spreading advertisement of the power developing enterprises at Niagara through the public warning uttered by President Roosevelt, and Canadian public men, much interest centred itself about the dealing of this most important Commission with that question. The Canadian side of the argument, in favour of being permitted to use more water than the United States, is thus tersely stated:—

"The diversion, on our side, being almost entirely below the crest of the rapids, has no appreciable effect upon the flow over the American Falls, and as the flow of water over the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls is seven times greater than that over the American; it was felt that we could be permitted to take a larger quantity than it was possible to take upon the United States side

without injury. The citizens of the United States had also diverted 10,000 cubic feet of water per second at Chicago, which in its natural course would have flown over Niagara, and this was taken into consideration.

It is manifest that some arrangement must be arrived at between the two countries with regard to the regulation and use of boundary waters, otherwise chaos will prevail. At Niagara, on each side of the river, charters had been granted under which water in unlimited quantities could have been taken at points farther up the river. On our side it was sought to use the Chippewa River to drain the waters of Niagara into a new outlet—a canal to be built to a point near St. David's. Another Canadian charter sought to divert the waters of Lake Erie to a point near Jordan. On the New York side there was no limitation to the water which could be taken under several charters. All these proposed developments would affect, more or less seriously, the level of Lake Erie and all are objectionable on that account and wholly opposed to the principle adopted by the Commission. The direct diversion from Lake Erie to the Jordan River is especially objectionable. The diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second would have a more serious effect upon the level of Lake Erie than the diversion from Lake Michigan, at Chicago, of a like amount. It would mean the reduction of the lake level by more than six inches. It is needless to say that navigation interests of both countries would refuse to submit to such an injustice. Chicago sought to justify itself by the necessity of preserving the public health, and evidenced their good faith by the expenditure of about fifty million dollars upon the project. Here navigation interests would be very seriously affected merely for the purpose of a profit by the production of power."

On the whole the Commissioners appear to have looked at this matter from the proper points of view, and their course quite justified their appointment, and the reference of the whole subject to them for consideration, cumbered as it was with much special legislation. The Joint Commission succeeded in agreeing upon the following conclusions:—

"In the opinion of the Commission, it would be a sacrilege to destroy the scenic effect of Niagara Falls. While the Commission are not fully agreed as to the effect of diversions of water from Niagara Falls, all are of the opinion that more than 36,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side of the Niagara River or on the Niagara peninsula, and 18,500 cubic feet per second on the United States side of the Niagara River, including diversions for power purposes on the Erie Canal, cannot be diverted without injury to Niagara Falls as a whole. The Commission, therefore, recommend that such diversions, exclusive of water required for domestic uses or the service of locks in navigation canals, be limited on the Canadian side to 36,000 cubic feet per second, and on the United States side to 18,500 cubic feet per second, and that a treaty or legislation be had limiting these diversions to the quantities mentioned.

The Canadian section, while assenting to the above conclusions, did so upon the understanding that in connection therewith should be expressed their view that any treaty or arrangement as to the preservation of



Niagara Falls should be limited to the term of twenty-one years, and should also establish the principles applicable to all diversions or uses of waters adjacent to the international boundary, and of all streams which flow across the boundary."

The export of electric power proved to be a very difficult subject to deal with. It was finally decided to recommend "that each of the companies should be compelled to supply the Canadian demand proportionately, and only be allowed to export its surplus. Their obligation is to distribute power at reasonable distances and at reasonable prices. If they are relieved of the obligation to so distribute, they should not be relieved of the obligation to proportionately supply the power at Niagara Falls and at fair prices. If the principle of proportionate supply to the Canadian market be maintained, your government could control the export, and so insure at all times an ample supply for our use. This policy would be quite consistent with the terms of the agreements, not to do injustice to any of the companies, and yet fully conserve the public interest. If we should ever require more than 200,000 horse-power (half of the production), we can safely leave, until then, the adjustment of that difficulty. In the meantime an additional supply may be made available by the use of the water below the falls."

Before the findings of the Commission on this latter part of the subject are concurred in, some further enquiry would appear to be necessary. There is no reason why there should be any artificial value set upon electric power at Niagara, in the interests of anyone. Like any other developed product, power is worth what it will bring. If it can import a revenue into the country from beyond its borders, there is no reason for cheapening it for the sake of people in the vicinity by forbidding its export. Clever as the Commissioners may be as engineers, it by no means follows that they are therefore commercial experts, and no matter how paternalistic the action of the Ontario Legislature may be in dealing with it, this is a commercial matter, purely and simply.

The proposed Long Sault, and Barnhart Island dam, has given rise to much discussion in this city and in inland marine circles. A Long Sault Development Company was incorporated by the State of New York on May 23, 1907, for the purpose of proceeding with these works. A Canadian company, known as the St. Lawrence Power Company with a Montreal lawyer as president, has been formed to act in conjunction with the United States company and both joined in an application to the Commission for approval of their plans. The St. Lawrence is not, at this point, navigable for vessels in general, but has been used, in passing down the river, by the R. and O. Nav. Company's steamers continually and by small pleasure boats and for the transport of timber rafts. The passage up is by way of the Cornwall Canal. The proposed works involve the construction of dams across South Channel (south of Long Sault Island) across the main channel between Long Sault and Barnhart Islands and across the east end of Little River between the north side of Barnhart Island and the Cornwall Canal.

This would drown out the present lock 21 in the

Cornwall Canal which would require to be rebuilt higher up the Canal.

The Montreal Harbour Commission, the Board of Trade, the Dominion Marine Association, and others memorialized against the scheme, on the ground of its interfering with the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The town of Cornwall favoured it strongly for purely local reasons. The main reasons in favour of it, were the introduction of foreign capital, an expenditure of \$5,000,000 being suggested, and the development of needed power. It appears to us, however, that as soon as it became clear that the U.S.-Canadian Co. intended to bar the St. Lawrence to divert its water to the present shallow channel on the U.S. side, where it would be no longer under Canadian control, the scheme stood self-condemned, and so the Commission left the matter, their final decision to be given later on.

### DULLNESS IN OCEAN FREIGHT.

Fed by the longest line or lines of railway on the western continent, Montreal bids fair to become one of the greatest shipping ports in the world—if those who have charge of its fortunes only do their duty in the premises. This fact is but too well known to our neighbours of New York, Boston, Portland, Newport News, etc. No sooner does a dull season reach them than they set to work at all available statistics to prove that the competition of Montreal is partly, if not wholly, to blame for it.

Now comes the announcement that several ocean freight vessels of the White Star Line are to be put out of commission owing to this cause. Coupled with this reason is that attributed to the great passenger liners which nearly all of them have for years been carrying freight save, perhaps, live stock, in the same bottoms as they do their human freight and impedimenta, and at rates which only such a combination could warrant. But there is another cause for the dullness in shipping which affects nearly all the harbours of the world, and which bears most heavily upon places where competition is keenest. Were those in New York and elsewhere who are loudest in their complaints of "nothing doing" to pay a visit to other ports they would discover a condition of things of which they themselves can claim no monopoly.

One of the shipping men of Montreal, commenting on the lamentations over the border, admitted to the "Gazette" that the rate on western products is two cents less to Montreal than to New York, or about 28 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 30 cents; but this is due to the shorter mileage to Montreal. "It is not," he says, "discrimination. For western products, Montreal is more favourably situated than Boston, Portland or New York. In fact, it is the most favourably situated port on the continent for that line of trade."

"Passenger steamers have ruined the business of New York cargo steamers," remarked another. "Cargo lines can compete because the large passenger ships carry cargo at any rate whatever in order to have dead weight. It is cheaper for passenger lines to accept freight even at cut rates than buy ballast, because they have also to pay to get rid of the ballast on the other

side. They have even been known to accept cargoes of pig iron for nothing. These lines depend entirely upon their passenger business and can be independent about cargo rates." These are sensible remarks, and go largely to explain the situation.

#### BAGS AND BAGGING.—A GREAT INDUSTRY.

In Hindustan the fibre of hemp or of jute was used from remote antiquity, as in more southern climes, the bark or fibrous roots of trees were netted or coarsely woven together. The Turcomans made use of the skins of animals, tanned or otherwise, as did also many of the peoples of Asia Minor.

A visit to one of the great bag manufacturing establishments in this city, discloses the fact that for the ever increasing demand from various sources, varying materials are called into requisition. The cement industry is especially insistent in its call for bags. At the moment when our representative visited the factory, an order for 100,000 bags was being filled, and calls for upwards of a million are not unknown. These were being made from a close-grained heavy cotton duck, manufactured for the purpose in the Dominion, though during the past twelve months over 700,000 yards, valued at some \$138,500 were imported, chiefly of an especial weight, and from the United States. To avoid loss of the powdery contents, and to conveniently move it considering its weight, it is hard to see how the heavy cotton bag could be improved upon, or dispensed with. The growth of the concrete industry and its possibilities for the future, open up vistas of ever increasing demand, of the utmost encouragement to the bag makers.

By way of variety, there was being made in another department an immense consignment of flimsy bags of the lightest kind of cotton scrim. As they were finished by the sewing machine hands, these were expeditiously placed inside of coarse jute sacks, each one being intended to contain a hundred-weight of refined sugar. The speed with which the measuring and cutting and sewing machines, in collusion with deft-handed females, and briskly moving mechanics prepare these double bags makes it possible to turn them out at a ridiculously low figure, at the rate of a car load, 60,000, a day. The wages of the girls run from \$8 to \$16 per week, according to their turn out, and it is rather wonderful, considering that it appears to take seven people to make and otherwise prepare these bags, that they can be sold at the price.

Asbestos, which leaves the mines in lumps of any size between that of a child's fist and a man's head, is shipped in coarse jute bags, square in shape, in order to give wide mouths for the convenient reception of the material. The business which is carried on chiefly in Megantic county, requires large numbers of the bags, which have to be of the stoutest build and quality to stand the strain. To give an idea of the extent of the demand from the asbestos mines it may be stated that a good deal of their output is manufactured in Canada, notwithstanding which 59,051 tons, valued at \$1,730,755 was exported last year. The full sacks range in weight from 90 to 170 lbs. The regulations which forbid the

shipment of grain in bulk, unless full precautions are taken against the listing of the cargo, cause the employment of immense numbers of grain sacks, which are of jute or coarse cotton drill. Flour makes many demands upon the bag makers, as will be recognized when the numerous sized packages in which it is retailed are brought to mind. There is still some shipment in barrels, but not so much as in former days, as the barrels do not pack so tightly, are not so economical of valuable cargo space, and when emptied are found to become a nuisance in large bakeries in old country cities.

The bag factories furnish also the coarse sacking used in baling goods, as well as special lines of tailors' linings, dyed as well as undyed, upholsterers' and carriage lining, bookbinders' materials, etc., etc. The jute which forms the raw material to the factories comes in bales from Calcutta or Dundee in the form of coarse, loose sacking. Its preparation for bag making is analogous to the process of finishing worsted dress goods. There is a somewhat similar topping machine, which removes a good deal of the loose protruding fibre from the rough surface. There is a dampening machine, and huge sets of callendar rolls, where steel rollers heated with steam, alternate with others composed of paper on edge compacted to a state of intense hardness, where the "tops" are ironed and mangled under heavy pressure. Measuring and winding is mechanically performed, the machines used being imported from Dundee, where the British jute industry had its birth. The company operating in this city, which has Col. Smart for its President, has two other factories, one in Toronto, the other at Winnipeg, through which the trades centering at these three points are supplied. There is no sign of depression about this business, the demand for bags of varying description being increasing and constant.

An important part of the plant in these factories is the printing department. The modern spirit of advertising demands that every sackful of goods should proclaim the name and probably something of the virtues of its manufacturers. The emblazonment is put upon the little flour bags, or upon the heavy asbestos sack, by specially constructed chromatic printing presses, which produce tri-coloured labelling at one impression, some of the effects being intricate enough to rank as works of art. Of course the printing adds to the cost of the bags, and the public pays for the bags by weight at the price of sugar, flour, or cement, or what not. The manufacturers' costing department reckons in the price of bags in its estimates, so that no matter how heavy, or how ornate the bags, the customer bears its weight. Nor does it appear just now how it could rightly be otherwise.

Where do the old bags go? One wonders. Grocers sell the scrim inside sugar bags for trifling sums to thrifty house-wives. Salt and flour sacks often do duty in outhouses or kitchens for matting or rough aprons. Some grain sacks come back to the makers and are resold at second-hand prices. But the great majority of bags simply "pass" to the limbo of lost pins and used cans, and mysteriously drop out of existence. As yet the jute fibre has not become sufficiently scarce to induce shoddy makers to work it over the second time, though the present condition of the original supply

market makes that to be one of the possibilities of the future.

There is some importation of bags, but not enough to cause much anxiety to the trade. Last year the value of the imports was \$218,000, the bulk of them coming from India for special purposes.

#### YARN PRINTING.

Printed yarn finds many uses in the production of coloured goods, in which it may also serve as an imitation of doubled yarns, thus giving at the same time brighter and livelier effects to the design. In the production of quilts, flannels, knitted goods, stockings, and webs, the simplest designs are used; for blouse and cloth stuffs multi-coloured patterns are usually required; while for fine goods, such as curtains and decorative materials, the yarns are usually printed in the warp. To be printed, the grey yarn requires to be first boiled out with water, with an addition of a slight quantity of soda ash, preferably under a pressure of 1 to 1½ atmospheres for 3 to 4 hours. The addition of soap or the use of strong soda or caustic boiling-out liquors is not permissible, as the colour ultimately obtained on printing is then liable to run and bleed. A thorough washing after boiling out is a necessity for the production of good prints. When necessary, bleaching is usually accomplished after boiling out, although the operation should not be too strong, or inferior colours will result.

With the use of colours which bleed readily, the yarn should be sized or starched before printing, and to lessen the risk of running or bleeding the sizing liquor should not contain tallow or soap. Warp yarns which, after printing and steaming, require to have a certain amount of stiffness to enable them to be worked properly during weaving, are much better for this purpose when previously well sized. The dyeing of yarns to be subsequently printed is most generally accomplished with the direct colours, and here again soap or soda should not be utilized, while the use of turkey-red oil and other fatty acids is only permissible when the printing colour requires an oil preparation for its proper fixation. On the other hand, the addition of common Glauber's salt and phosphate of soda to the dye bath is allowable. For discharge colours with hydro-sulphite NF conc., soda may be used during dyeing. After-treatment with copper sulphate is not suitable for yarns printed with steam colours, owing to the liability of copper salts to tender the yarn during steaming. Dyeing with the basic, mordant, and azo colouring matters is carried out according to the usual methods, though with the two last-named groups of colours a preparation of the yarn with oil is in many cases necessary. The amount of oil should be reduced to the smallest possible quantity, and the yarn after dyeing be thoroughly washed with hot water to free it from the superfluous oil. Dyeing before printing is, of course, a process which is not suitable for printing with all colours. Yarns dyed with para red should be bleached after dyeing and before printing.

It is sometimes customary to dye yarn which has been already printed, a procedure which is mostly followed when light and bright shades are required, and especially when the printed colour, owing to the alterative influence of steaming, does not permit that possibility. If it is desirable to use sulphur colours for topping, the choice of the printing colour must be so discriminated that it will withstand the subsequent treatment with sulphide of soda. Suitable colours for this purpose are alizarine yellow 5G powder, GG paste, alizarine orange paste, alizarine brown paste, alizarine red (all marks), alizarine blue SB, SR powder, chromoglaucine (all marks), phlochromine B and G paste, coerulein (all marks), alizarine green S paste, diphenyl black base 1, and paranitraniline red.

The various operations connected with the printing of yarns may be divided into three stages—printing, steaming and after-treatment, says the Textile Mercury. The printing of the bleached, dyed, or sized yarn may be accomplished one or other of the known machines, fine one-colour patterns being best produced on the perl-printing machines, heavier designs on the Bohemian mangle or multi-colour printing machines, and two

or more colours on the iron or wooden machines. After printing, the yarn should be hung in a drying chamber heated to a medium temperature, dried, and the colour ultimately developed and fixed by steaming.

The dried yarn is then divided into single pounds, placed on sticks, and hung in the steamer. To prevent the possibility of drops of water falling on the yarn, it should be covered with linen or other suitable cloth, and the steaming chest heated before the yarn is placed in it. As the steaming should be accomplished as quickly as possible and should be equal and thorough, the yarn should not be hung too closely together. To facilitate the removal of any gases formed during the steaming, the steaming apparatus should be provided with ready means for their removal as soon as formed.

After steaming, printed yarns in most cases require after-treatment, either to accomplish the fixation of the colouring matter, to neutralise the acids formed, to take away the superfluous thickenings, or to clear the white. The after-treatment therefore may take various forms:—

(a) Fixation with Antimony Compounds.—This method is employed when the yarn has been printed with tannin and basic dyestuffs. The yarn is treated for ¼ to ½ an hour at 30 to 50 degrees C., in a bath containing 1 to 5 grms. tartar emetic per litre of liquid. It is then allowed to lie for a short time, and is finally well washed. (b) Chalk Bath.—When mordant dyestuffs have been used in printing, the free acids formed during steaming must be neutralized and the colour lake fixed on the yarn by treatment for a short time in a warm bath containing 6 to 10 grms. of calcium carbonate per litre. (c) After-treatment with Bichromate of Potash, Soda or Chalk.—Many colours used in printing require an after-treatment to ensure the thorough development of the colour. For instance, aniline black requires to be treated with either 3 to 4 per cent bichromate of potash or 5 per cent soda or chalk. The oxazine dyestuffs may be developed with bichromate of potash. (d) Soaping.—Soaping is necessary to increase the brilliancy of alizarine reds, and is also an operation which brightens the mordant colours which have been fixed with chalk. The temperature of the soap bath should be regulated according to its concentration and depth of shade. (e) Malting.—This operation consists in effecting the removal from the yarn of the starch thickenings which have been used in printing, by treatment with diastase in a soluble form. For this purpose fresh malt or one or other of the diastase-containing commercial products should be used. The yarn should be treated for ¼ to ½ an hour in a bath (at 30 to 50 deg. C.) containing 20 to 50 grms. malt per litre of water, calculated on the weight of the yarn, and finally well washed. (f) Chloring.—The treatment of printed yarns with a weak chlorine bath is frequently necessary for the improvement of the white.

#### REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN AUSTRALIA.

The requirements to procure a trade-mark in Australia are almost exactly similar to those necessary to secure an English mark, according to a well-known firm of Australian patent attorneys. A trade-mark, however, which has been in continuous use in Australia for five years can be registered notwithstanding that the identical mark may have been registered by some one else. Registration is only obtainable by filing affidavits, or statutory declarations by four or more reputable members of the trade that they have known the mark to have been continuously used in some part of Australia for at least five years, and that they know the mark to have become distinctive of the goods for which registration is sought. These rulings, while interesting to those possessing trade-marks lacking the necessary requirements or essentials but which have acquired a reputation by use, they serve also as a warning to holders to take early steps to protect their marks from infringements.

—Saskatoon, Sas., is to spend \$130,000 in extending its waterworks and sewerage system, which considering that the original settlers are still young and hale, is decidedly enterprising.

## SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR AS A CRUDE PRODUCT.

One of the most potent results of high-priced camphor last year was a great stimulus to the synthetic product, which has been perfected to a remarkable degree within a comparatively recent date. In turn, the appearance of the manufactured gum, in growing quantities, had much to do in bringing the Japanese Government to a sense of the danger to the camphor industry of that country, and they were not slow in inaugurating certain changes in their system of distribution, which resulted in a substantial cut in the prices to the consumer, which reduction was further augmented by natural conditions governing trade.

The synthetic product in the meantime, however, had obtained quite a footing in the U.S. and the question of its classification on the tariff list offered another new and unsolved problem to the customs officials. The importers claimed that the synthetic product was camphor in a crude form and as such was entitled to free entry, but the collector ruled that the merchandise more properly came under paragraph 12 of the tariff act of 1897, which provides a duty of six cents a pound on refined camphor. The question to be determined, therefore, was whether or not the chemically manufactured article measured up to the requirements of the refined natural gum. The Board of Appraisers after hearing the evidence submitted reversed the ruling of the collector and the government appealed to the United States Circuit Court, which sustained the contention of the Board. The case was again appealed and last week the Circuit Court of Appeals once more affirmed the judgment of the appraisers, reversing that of the collector, and from this time forth or until a revision of the tariff creates a change in classification, synthetic camphor may be imported as a crude product.

The decision of the higher court, based upon the testimony submitted was first, that the melting point of synthetic camphor was admittedly not only lower than the refined natural gum, but fell below that of the various samples of natural crude product. The resemblance to the latter, they found, was partially close, though with certain impurities removed, it would have all the attributes of refined. In other words the judges found that while certain samples of synthetic camphor might have been purer for tariff purposes than the natural crude gum, yet it fell so short of being a refined article of commerce that it more closely resembled the latter. It had been the contention of the collector that as a chemical compound, it came under the provisions of paragraph 12, but the learned judges held that while there could be no disputing the fact of its chemical constituents, yet this same fact is also just as true of the natural product as, chemically, both have the same formula, and that therefore the synthetic article is just as truly camphor as is the gum of the camphor tree. They even referred to the plea that the chemical compound should be taxed, as "the belated contention," and have thus settled quite a knotty point as to the status for tariff purposes of many chemically manufactured imitations of natural products.

They do not dispute that synthetic camphor may be refined, as indeed the exhibits at the trial showed, but this all the more goes to prove that there is a distinct difference between the refined and unrefined product and makes clearer the relations between the natural and the manufactured articles, crude and refined.

We cannot more easily make plain the opinion of the court than by quoting the closing paragraph of the decision which reads:—

"Natural camphor of a distinctly higher grade than the merchandise in suit has, for years, been given free entry as crude camphor. If the removal of the impurities be necessary to convert the one from the crude to the refined state why should not the same test be applicable to the other?"

"We are impressed with the proposition that refined camphor whether natural or synthetic, is camphor from which the impurities have been removed and that camphor not subjected to this process is crude camphor. It seems to us plain that measured by all the principal tests, the merchandise in question still retains impurities which bring it far below the standard of refined camphor. If not crude camphor then there is no such thing as crude synthetic camphor as we are here dealing

with it in the crudest form in which it is imported."

This decision, says the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," has a bearing more or less direct, not only upon camphor, but upon many other chemical substances and is one of great value to the trade.

## FUEL AND POWER SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

An eminent engineer, Prof. Steinmetz, has been delivering himself of some rousing remarks respecting the fuel supply of the world. As has been usual of late, the Professor was extremely pessimistic in his outlook, and his statement certainly required some checking. In the current number of *Mines and Minerals* the whole subject is discussed by Dr. E. W. Parker, who has for years made a careful study of the country's coal deposits for the U.S. Geological Survey, and the federal census bureau. Dr. Parker puts the quantity of anthracite now available at about 4,470,000,000 tons. If the annual output should continue to be what it is at present (65,000,000 tons), there would hardly be enough to last for more than 70 years. Dr. Parker is convinced, however, that consumption has already reached its maximum, and that it will steadily diminish from this time onward. That the American deposits of hard coal are sufficient to meet the demands made upon them for from 150 to 200 years Dr. Parker regards as a conservative estimate. It has been generally conceded hitherto by geologists that there is a better outlook in respect to soft coal than hard coal. Hence the fear that the former may give out during the lifetime of some of Dr. Steinmetz's auditors seems to need explanation.

Dr. Parker's calculations concerning the supply of anthracite are based on several well known and far-reaching economies. The waste of mining has already been sensibly reduced, and may be diminished still further. Sizes of coal once considered too small for service are now being burned, and those vast piles of clum, which stood for years beside the mines, monuments to past recklessness, may eventually be turned to account. It might, have been added, too, that the development of power by the gas engine effects a saving of at least 50 per cent in coal consumption, as compared with the most efficient steam practice. Still, whether the exhaustion of the country's coal deposits be imminent or remote, it is a practical certainty sooner or later. Common sense, therefore, dictates both the further development of the policy of conservatism, so urgently recommended by President Roosevelt, and a search for agencies which will serve the same purpose as coal. Nor can the hunt begin a day too soon. The transition from reliance on one to reliance on the other should be gradual, not abrupt.

Sooner or later it is extremely probable that the tides will be harnessed for industrial service. In the realization of Ericsson's dream of utilizing solar heat there have been delays and difficulties, but it would be foolish to assume that the scheme is impracticable. However, just now the most promising resource seems to be the one on the value of which Dr. Steinmetz lays great stress, the undeveloped or partially developed power of small streams, which may be devoted to the running of mills, the operation of railroads and the illumination and warming of towns.

In undertakings of this sort electricity is already doing work of inestimable worth. It makes possible the performance of mechanical tasks a hundred miles from the point at which the requisite energy is generated. It permits the distribution of power inside a factory with far less loss than attends the use of pulleys, shafting and belts. With equal facility it furnishes light, heat and the means of driving machinery of every imaginable kind. Dr. Steinmetz is not in error when he says that whatever else may be spared by future generations they cannot get along without the electrical engineer.

Nor can the future get along very well without the water powers which should be objects of peculiar solicitude to the Governments of this Dominion.

—It is reported that the Miller Extract Co. are contemplating the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Millerton, N.B.

COFFEE.

Hy. Nordlinger, of New York, has the following to say about the Coffee situation:

"Since we issued our last report of the 15th ultimo some important new developments were witnessed, most prominent of which are the sales of the Sao Paulo Government at public auction in Europe and at private sale at New York. The selling price in the European markets was limited to the basis of 50 francs per 50 kilos for strict, good, average Santos, and none were sold there below that limit, which was the limit set by the government months ago as its minimum price. But the sales in the United States were made at a much lower parity, so that we are forced to believe that the government's selling limit, 50 francs, had reference only to European markets, which, if this is the case, should have been specifically stated at the time official announcement was made of the selling basis fixed by the Sao Paulo Government, in order to guard against any misunderstanding.

We consider the inauguration of Government sales a judicious step, inasmuch as it reduces the risks previously assumed by the Government and tends to relax, although as yet only in a moderate degree, the artificial situation heretofore existing. It is our opinion that further sales will be made between now and the time new crop coffees can reach consuming markets, and we calculate that the Government may be able to dispose of altogether about 1½ million bags during that period, without any great sacrifice in the price. This would still leave a large enough quantity in the hands of the Government to prevent the trade from stocking-up, or to prevent speculators from entering the market.

If the next crop, as we are led to believe, will again be a small one, that is, smaller than the world consumes, then the government may successfully repeat a year hence, the operation of disposing of some more of its holdings, and it is possible that by the 1st of September, 1909, these government holdings may be reduced to about 5 million bags, the value of which would then be dependent upon the size of the 1909-10 crop. The problem of a successful or unsuccessful winding-up of the government undertaking is, however, only of indirect interest to consuming markets. Importers and jobbers everywhere have felt, and are feeling now more than ever, that the actions of the Sao Paulo Government have interfered and are interfering with their regular course of business, and all hands, except those who are interested in Government consignments, are imbued with the opinion that the Government had better have left the article alone, firmly believing that in that case a much healthier state of affairs would exist now.

The position of coffee has improved since the 1st of July last year. The visible supply since then has decreased about 1,833,000 bags, and a further decrease of about 500,000 bags during the current month will probably take place. In this case we would enter the next crop year with a world's visible supply of about 14 million bags, as compared with:—July 1st, 1907, 16,400,000 bags; July 1st, 1906, 9,637,000 bags; July 1st, 1905, 11,265,000 bags; July 1st, 1904, 12,361,000 bags; July 1st, 1903, 11,900,000 bags.

The consumption during the last five years has increased about 300,000 bags per annum, and is now 1½ million bags larger than it was five years ago, with prospects of a further improvement in that direction. In spite of serious financial disturbances the world over, which have interfered with trade for some months past, it is surprising to note that the deliveries from port stocks in Europe and United States for the present fiscal year will exceed those of last year, when they were the largest on record. Under such conditions, it seems to us, that we are justified in assuming that the deliveries from port stocks represent, more accurately than ever before the actual consumption. If there was only some assurance that bumper crops are a matter of the past, all would be well. We are afraid, however that we will again encounter a large crop in a few years from now, one that will be millions of bags more than consumption requires. The into-sight movement of mild sorts during May shows a considerable falling off, being about 125,000 bags less than the average receipts during that month. The total receipts for the fiscal year will never-

theless equal, if not exceed, those of last year, when they were the smallest encountered since 1902-3. Although stocks are small, interest is lacking.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Only a few roads have reported for the first week of June, total gross earnings of United States roads being \$1,361,806, a loss of 19.5 per cent. The same roads for the corresponding period in May reported a loss of 24.9 per cent. In the following table is given earnings of United States roads reporting for the first week of June and the same roads for a like period in May; also the more complete reports for May and the two preceding months:

	Gross Earnings.	Per.
	1908.	Cent.
June 1 week . . . . .	\$1,361,806	Loss 19.5
May 1 week . . . . .	1,216,059	Loss 24.9
May . . . . .	30,703,743	Loss 23.0
April . . . . .	30,371,488	Loss 20.2
March . . . . .	32,592,542	Loss 16.1

United States roads that have so far reported for May and included in the classified statement show total gross earnings of \$30,703,743, a decrease of 23.0 per cent compared with May last year. Every group reports a large loss, and the Northern Pacific, the only one of the Pacific systems included, shows a loss of 26.0 per cent. The statement is printed below:

	Gross Earnings.	Per.
	1908.	Cent.
May.		
Trunk Western . . . . .	\$4,953,557	Loss 20.0
Central Western . . . . .	4,294,892	Loss 23.0
Scuthern . . . . .	8,824,113	Loss 23.2
Southwestern . . . . .	7,648,706	Loss 22.8
Pacific . . . . .	4,982,475	Loss 26.9
U.S. Roads . . . . .	\$30,703,743	Loss 23.0
Canadian . . . . .	5,338,000	Loss 22.5
Mexican . . . . .	1,851,855	Loss 22.6
Total . . . . .	\$37,892,598	Loss 22.9

A STREET CLEANING AUTOMOBILE.

A Berlin correspondent of "Municipal Engineering Magazine" describes a street cleaning electromobile, which is an electrically propelled combined springling and cleaning cart, rinsing and sprinkling the pavement while removing any dirt and dust. The main sanitary advantage is that no dust is raised, while the combination of so many functions in a single machine gives an advantage from the economical point of view, sprinkling ears, street sweepers and scrubbers being done away with. The water consumption of this combined machine is considerably lower than in the case of the ordinary method, the water being fully utilized by the machine, so as to allow no drop to go to waste. The sprinkling and cleaning cart has been found to adapt itself even to the most crowded thoroughfares. The machine is about ten feet shorter than those designed for horse-traction. Its steering capacities are said to be specially remarkable, the cart being readily turned around an almost immovable rear-wheel, as soon as the slightest pressure is brought to bear on the steering lever, which is an invaluable advantage in dense traffic. The electric brake will act instantaneously even in the case of the highest speeds, the iron tire wheels being stopped immediately without skidding or shaking. Owing to its uniformity of working, and the considerable volume of water kettle, as well as to the far higher speeds of no-load runs, it is expected to accomplish a performance about twice as much as by horse-driven carts.

## LA BANQUE ST. JEAN.

The suspension of the Bank of St. John (La Banque St. Jean), a small concern in the interesting town of St. John, about 50 miles south-east of Montreal, has led to the arrest of the President, Hon. P. H. Roy, manager l'Heureux and assistant Baudouin, charged with conspiring to defraud the shareholders and customers of the bank and making false statements in the returns to the Finance Department at Ottawa. Crown prosecutor Hbbert, after interviewing Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, the esteemed Manager of the Provincial Bank, in this city, who has been appointed liquidator of the defunct bank, explained that this (second) action indicates the gravity of the offence and is based upon fuller knowledge of the matter, gained from looking more closely into the report of Mr. Bienvenu. It was necessary to take some further steps in view of the light bail that had been accepted on behalf of Mr. President Roy.

Owing to the seriousness of the position of the bank and the public interest involved it was considered that if Mr. Roy was to be admitted to bail at all he should furnish good securities to the amount of \$50,000, and the other two officers to \$30,000 and \$20,000 respectively.

Immediately after Mr. Roy was arrested, he sought the intervention of Mr. Moreau, J.P., a grocer at St. Johns, who furnished bail for him to the amount of \$4,000. We can only account for Mr. Moreau's agreeing to this sum in that he did not understand the gravity of the charge.

The law says that—"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any other person by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any other person, ascertained or unascertained . . . whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretence as hereinbefore defined."

Mr. H. Gerin-Lajoie is acting as legal adviser for the liquidator, and Mr. Jos. McLaughlin, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank's branch in St. John, is contributing some assistance in the matter.

The principal shareholders of the defunct little bank are:—C. S. Roy of Montreal, 1,042 shares, on which \$62,500 is paid up; Philippe H. Roy, of St. Johns, 728 shares of which \$43,680 is paid up; E. E. Brault of Napierville, 247 shares in trust, \$14,820 paid; Louis Molleur Estate, 233 shares, \$12,305 paid; Henri Roy, Ottawa, 165 shares, \$10,420 paid; A. Bousquet, Montreal, 109 shares, \$6,540 paid; J. Quinlan, Montreal, 96 shares \$6,240 paid; J. A. Franchere Estate, 102 shares, \$6,120 paid; Rev. R. T. Lamoureux, Richelieu, 100 shares, \$6,000 paid; D. Laliberte, St. John's, 100 shares, \$6,000 paid; Francois Lamoureux, St. Sebastien, 50 shares, \$5,000 paid; Armand Lavergne, Quebec, 50 shares, \$5,000 paid; Louis Philippe Roy, Montreal, 50 shares, \$5,000 paid; N. Catudal Estate, Napierville, 59 shares, \$4,720 paid; L. A. Brien, St. Germain, 78 shares, \$4,680 paid; Alphonse Morin, St. Johns, 77 shares, \$4,620 paid; Dame H. Lamoureux, St. Johns, 50 shares, \$4,000 paid; Religieuses de la Presentation, Iberville, 54 shares, \$3,780 paid; J. A. Nadeau, Iberville, 53 shares, \$3,620 paid; Dr. H. Moreau, St. Johns, 60 shares, \$3,600 paid; Frs. Gosselin, Sr., St. Alexandre, 54 shares, \$3,240 paid; A. A. L. Brien Estate, Montreal, 55 shares, \$3,300 paid; J. E. Molleur, St. Johns, 41 shares, \$3,160 paid; Joseph Brunet, Montreal, 30 shares, \$3,000 paid; Louis Franchere, Montreal, 30 shares, \$3,000 paid; J. J. B. Gosselin, N. D. Stanbridge, 50 shares, \$3,000 paid; Marcelin Robert, St. Blaise, 30 shares, \$3,000 paid; Gabriel Marchand, St. Jean, 46 shares \$2,760 paid; L. A. Gosselin, St. Jean, 44 shares, \$2,640 paid; C. E. Tasse, Henryville, 25 shares, \$2,500 paid; Wilfrid Brosseau, St. Johns, 50 shares, \$2,500 paid; Alaïre Giroux, Missoula, Mont., 35 shares, \$2,100 paid; C. I. Marchand, St. Agathe, 34 shares, \$2,040 paid; J. A. Langelier, St. Johns, 40 shares \$2,000 paid; Ph. Baudouin, Montreal, 35 shares, \$1,800 paid; Eugenie Giard, Iberville, 19 shares, \$1,661 paid; College L'Assomption, L'Assomption, 16 shares, \$1,600 paid; N. Piedalu, St. Johns, 32 shares, \$1,600 paid; Sophie Giroux, St. Blaise, 26 shares, \$1,560 paid; Pierre Dionne, Iberville, 25 shares, \$1,500 paid; Francois Ouimet, St. Alexandre, 25 shares, \$1,500 paid; Lea Monette, St. Johns, 24 shares, \$1,440 paid; J. C. Boudreau Lacolle, 23

shares, \$1,380 paid; Auguste Gosselin, St. Alexandre, 22 shares, \$1,320 paid; S. Gosselin, Iberville, 22 shares, \$1,320 paid; A. Gosselin, Magog, 22 shares, \$1,320 paid; J. Malleur, Manchester, N.H., 22 shares, \$1,320 paid; P. Malleur, Stanbridge, 21 shares, \$1,260 paid; A. J. Gosselin, Farnham, 22 shares, \$1,260 paid; N. G. Valiquette, Montreal, 25 shares, \$1,250 paid; J. E. Boulais, Ste. Angele, 20 shares, \$1,200 paid; Ida Guertin, Sandy Hill, N.Y., 20 shares, \$1,200 paid; J. Poulin, Farnham, 20 shares, \$1,200 paid; James O'Cain, St. Johns, 12 shares, \$1,120 paid; F. P. McQuillen, in trust, St. Johns, 11 shares, \$1,100 paid; Mrs. J. S. Messier, St. Johns, 18 shares, \$1,080 paid; E. Boivin, St. Alexandre, 17 shares, \$1,020 paid; O. Boivin, St. Alexandre, 17 shares, \$1,020 paid; V. Gamache Estate, St. Sebastien, 17 shares, \$1,020 paid; and M. Lafaille, Coaticook, 17 shares, \$1,020 paid. Each share is \$100 par, of which more or less is paid up.

On Saturday last the same three parties were re-arrested and obliged before obtaining their liberty to furnish additional bail, Hon. Mr. Roy for \$95,000, of which \$50,000 was personal security, his friends, Messrs. T. Cote, N. Lord and L. Papineau for \$15,000 each; Mr. Baudouin \$2,000 for himself, and Mr. l'Heureux, \$2,500. Action is also announced as brought against the wife of president Roy to recover \$12,000 loaned on promissory notes. As usual in all such cases all the parties concerned pleaded innocence.—As Mr. President Roy was unable to give security for the additional bail, he has had to be put in safe keeping.

At Tuesday's sitting much discussion arose over the fact that Magistrate Morin, who issued the warrants, was a shareholder and former director of the bank, and consequently interested. Mr. Laflamme, for the defence, sought to have the charges dismissed on the ground that the information of the complainants was insufficient, but the objections were overruled.

The complainants were examined first. Mr. F. McLaughlin, acting as advisor to the liquidator, made mention of a black list made up in three parts, the witness showing that about \$523,000 of the assets set down as current loans were absolutely worthless. The other showed that about \$10,000 was made up of prescribed notes, part of which had been enclosed in current loans and part under the heading of debts due. The witness also produced a statement showing that about \$12,000 of the supposed assets consisted of what he designated "absolute truck"—lawyers' receipts for notes given to collect, memorandums, odds and ends, etc., which had been included, either under the heading of debts past due or other assets not properly described. At the outset of his evidence, Mr. McLaughlin said he had examined the financial status of the bank in liquidation. Lawyer Hibbard then handed him thirteen of the bank's monthly reports to the Minister of Finance, on which witness identified the signatures of the accused. This was followed by the filing of the black list. Mr. McLaughlin said this statement was prepared by Mr. Baudouin, one of the accused, and Mr. Langlois, one of the accountants. It had been submitted at a meeting of the directors held before the institution of criminal proceedings. Mr. Bienvenu, the liquidator, had read out each item one by one, each being taken into consideration separately. Asked if the notes referred to therein were originals or renewals, Mr. McLaughlin declared they looked like renewals. The witness then explained the way the different items of the black list were entered in the monthly reports. Some were included under the heading of current loans, others under the heading of debts due, while about \$12,000 was made up of lawyers' receipts, memorandums, etc., as above stated. Mr. McLaughlin also stated that the bank was in possession of forged notes, some of them appearing under the heading of "creances en souffrance" (credits on sufferance) or debts due.

Mr. J. P. Knight, representing the Canadian Bankers' Association, in the course of his examination, explained that the Finance Minister at Ottawa, being desirous of ascertaining the extent of the failure, had asked the Association to file a report, the outcome of which had been the institution of the present criminal proceedings.

The monthly returns made by the bank to the Finance Department, Ottawa, for the year ended 31st March last. The

crucial point will lie in the character of these statements. Everybody who has given the matter any attention has doubtless little hesitation in the matter. The case will be resumed on the 23rd instant.

WESTERN CROPS.

The North-West Grain Dealers Association estimates the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as follows:

	1907. Acres.	1908. Acres.	Inc. P.C.
Wheat . . . . .	5,015,000	5,767,250	15
Oats . . . . .	2,370,000	2,607,000	10
Barley . . . . .	785,000	855,650	9
Flax . . . . .	121,000	123,420	2

Situation of 1907 wheat crop:

	Bushels.
Wheat inspected to date . . . . .	47,779,200
In store at country points . . . . .	2,250,000
In transit, not inspected . . . . .	200,000
Marketed at Winnipeg . . . . .	350,000
Totals marketed to date . . . . .	50,579,200

Last year . . . . . 69,052,000

Balance in farmers' hands to market . . . . .	1,300,000
Allow for seed . . . . .	11,000,000
Allow for country mills . . . . .	6,000,000

Total crop . . . . . 68,879,200

Last year . . . . . 94,461,000

"Reports all indicate most favourable conditions for the growing crop. The seeding was done under most promising conditions, and the weather has been perfect for germination and growing since that time."

HARBOUR STATISTICS.

The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal show statement of revenue for month of May in 1907 and 1908 and from the opening of navigation in said years to 30th May, as follow:—

	1907.	1908.
From Collector of Customs:		
Imports . . . . .	\$26,500	\$26,000
Exports . . . . .	500	6,000
	\$27,000	32,000
From Wharfinger for Local Traffic . . . . .	6,246	3,219
Total . . . . .	\$33,246	\$35,219
Increase . . . . .		\$1,972

The above totals were received from:

Imports . . . . .	\$26,500	\$26,000
Exports . . . . .	500	6,000
Local Traffic . . . . .	6,246	3,219
	\$33,246	\$35,219

—Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, has been chosen to succeed the late R. G. Reid on the Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Both are to be congratulated upon the new appointment.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

In Ontario the following have assigned: Mann Bros. Mfg. Co., Ltd., London; F. W. Lloyd, Meaford, assigned to S. Llyod; Walter Barr, electrician, Toronto. The Paris Tailoring Co., Toronto, assets amount to \$1,000 and the liabilities to about the same.

In this Province: Louis Cote, grocer and dry goods, Mille Gaches; R. C. Argall, contractor, city; Mrs. O. Bedard, Laurierville; L. Fontanelle and Co., imports, city; L. H. Lamothe, tailor, city; E. Langlois, jeweller, Quebec; D. W. Forest, city; Miss S. Lacasse, general store, city, judicial assignment; L. E. Lamarche, hotel, city; A. Soulieres, contractor, city; E. Mallette, hotel, Youville, assets sold.

In Manitoba: Canadian Iron Wool Co., Ltd., mfrs., Winnipeg; F. W. Dudley, jewellery, compromises at 25 cents in the dollar.

In Nova Scotia: Amherst Co-operative Society, Ltd., Amherst.

In New Brunswick: Nathan Druker, clothing, St. John.

In Alberta: I. B. Milne, women's wear, Calgary.

Failures in Canada last week are 24 against 44 the preceding week, and 20 the corresponding week last year. In the U.S. 285, against 295 the preceding week, and 187 the corresponding week last year.

CIGARS AND OTHER SMOKES.

Smoking nowadays is commonly tolerated in the house, and even in the drawing-room a cigarette is sometimes permitted. The smoking of a cigar, pleasant though it might be to the smoker and however irreproachable its quality, is banned by most careful housewives in their sancta sanctorum because its reek is so persistent. The stale smell of cigar smoke in a room is peculiarly unpleasant and peculiarly difficult to get rid of. It clings to the curtains and to most of the articles of furniture which present any sort of an absorbent surface. It is not so to the same extent with cigarettes or with pipes. In the case even of a single cigar, books, papers, and textiles reek of its stale flavour, and the room requires abundant airing before that flavour is completely eliminated, says The Lancet. Air is an excellent scavenger, but ozone is more active in removing the smell. The effect may be traced to the fact that the smoking of a cigar produces a larger quantity of pungent aromatic oils than does the smoking of a cigarette or pipe. In the case of the cigarette oils are probably burned, even if they are formed; in the pipe they condense in the stem, while in the case of the cigar they are probably for the most part discharged into the air. In the form of a cigar tobacco would appear to produce more oils than in the form of a cigarette or when burned in a pipe.

Such common observations are not without hygienic significance. Pyridine, the most poisonous oil produced, is the semi-combustion of tobacco, and is an abundant product in cigar smoking, as it is also in the pipe; but in the latter there is condensation, while in the former there is little or none. In the cigarette, so intimately in contact with the air is the burning portion that the production of distilled oils is, comparatively speaking, trifling.

The symptoms of tobacco smoke poisoning are not necessarily due to nicotine; they are more often due to pyridine, or poisoning from tobacco tar oils. The tobacco heart is more often traceable to free indulgence in cigar smoking than to a similar indulgence in the pipe and cigarette. Young boys can smoke—to their great damage, nevertheless—a considerable number of cigarettes or even pipes, but an equivalent in cigars more than satisfies their tobacco habit, so soon are the toxic effects of cigar smoking made apparent to them. The danger of excessive cigarette smoking is that though no marked symptoms may be manifested or experienced, yet in the long run decided harm is done, and a dangerous habit, akin to "nipping" is cultivated which it is often found very hard to abandon.

—Regina, Sas., has voted to raise \$160,000 for its water and sewerage plants.

—Our Brantford correspondent writes:—Several banks which have erected new offices in Brantford, are the Standard Bank, the Bank of Hamilton, the Bank of Commerce and, latest, the Bank of Nova Scotia.—It is reported that the Bank of Montreal may, in the course of some time, erect a new modern building to replace their long time structure, and be of more elaborate design than any of the bank buildings here, a credit not only to the bank itself, but to this prosperous city.—Brantford is improving its streets. Bitulithic pavements are about to be laid on George and Dalhousie Streets.—The Bell Memorial Association has decided upon the purchase of a gore of land between West and Bridge Streets, and will also make an offer of \$4,000 for the Bell homestead property, that is, providing the park commissioners will accept it and keep it as a public park.—The crops in this vicinity are looking well, and if no untoward event happens, will likely be a very heavy one. The hay crop is assured and fruit and other crops look very promising.—The Grand Valley Railway Company purpose extending to Woodstock and Port Dover; a short branch to Cainsville is also in contemplation.

—A. L. David, manufacturer and wholesale grocer, Visitation Street, city, pleaded guilty before Judge Lafontaine to the charge of keeping an illicit still in the basement of his factory. He was fined \$100 and costs, and the still, barrels, and tubs, as well as the vehicle in which he delivered the stuff were confiscated.

—The contract to make 52,000 bayonets for the Dominion Government at \$5.25 each ought to give a good lift to the much abused Ross Rifle Co. at Quebec.

—It has been decided to rebuild the old Molson warehouse in this city, which was destroyed by fire last winter. The plans call for the expenditure of \$40,000.

—The firm manufacturing Horlick Malted Milk Food, at Racine, Wis., is said to be about to establish a Canadian factory in the vicinity of London, Ont.

—A U.S. company, to represent the Illinois Car Wheel Co., has decided to set up a branch establishment for Canada at North Sydney, C.B.

—A flux mill is to be erected at O'Leary Springs, Ont., the town having granted tax exemption and a small bonus to the company interested.

—The Municipal voters of Prince Albert, Sas., have passed a law authorizing the expenditure of \$90,000 upon a new High School building.

—The city of Sherbrooke has concluded arrangements and taken over the electric lighting plant from the operating company.

—J. R. Booth, the lumber king, has been cutting up this year's timber for over a month, employing about 1,200 men a day.

—What is said to be the first lead sheet plate foundry in Canada is being built for the James Robertson Co., of this city.

—The new electric railway between Goderich and Kincardine, Ont., is under way, and may be completed this season.

—A huge saw and planing mill is to be built at Esquimaux at a cost of \$150,000, by the Graham Lumber Co.

—There is a proposition on hand to enlarge the Montreal City Hall by adding two stories to it.

—The Imperial Tobacco Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$11,000,000.

#### THE ROYAL BANK STATUES.

The immense temporary frame structure being erected for some weeks past in front of the Royal Bank's new headquarters, on St. James Street, Montreal, has been employed during the week in hoisting the four gigantic marble statues to their places on the facade of that stately structure into which the Bank has lately moved. The figures, standing each 11 to 12 feet in height, represent "Manufactures," "Agriculture," "Fisheries," and "Mining." They are the works of H. A. Lukeman, a distinguished young American sculptor.

#### THE MURDER OF THE BABIES.

Canadian cities lag far in the rear of European municipalities in the matter of supervising the milk supplies. There pasteurization, testing for purity, cooling, etc., is done under the supervision of proper officers, and every care is taken to furnish infants with a pure and clean article of diet. We were glad to notice at the recent session of the Canadian Medical Association that one of the speakers, in a paper on the importance of pure milk, read before the section on public health, declared that impure milk was primarily responsible for the loss of 15,000 of the 30,000 children who die annually in Canada. He strongly urged a more stringent inspection of the milk supply in every municipality, and he emphasized the paramount importance of the proper pasteurizing of milk in all dairies. At the conclusion of the paper a committee was appointed to wait on the Government with a view to securing more stringent regulations governing municipal inspection.

What is chiefly required is such a stirring of the public conscience upon this vital subject that municipalities will be compelled to place the oversight of the milk supply in competent fearless hands. The country ought to be able to give some kind of a guarantee of sweetness and purity to the helpless little citizens, whose lives depend upon the genuineness and condition of milk, their sole article of diet.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Thursday p.m., June 18th, 1908.

The chief activity during the week has centred around C. P. R., which has advanced to 161. Montreal Street Rights have been changing hands in small lots at 4½ to 5. A few shares of Bank of Montreal were transferred at 235 to 236. Money is always, more or less, in request for speculative uses. Like the irrepressible Munsterman, they are never happy but when they are miserable!

Although many able financial and general business men in the United States are convinced of the superiority of our Canadian Banking system, the powers that be are slow to adopt it. The new proposal to issue currency on the basis of promissory (business) notes which a combination of bankers may re-

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commend, is a pseudo step in the direction of one of the later provisions of our Bank Act, by which each chartered bank becomes security for the circulation of all the others. The Bank of St. John (P.Q.), appears to have proven that a loophole is possible even here—where the influence of one head man preponderates, and can make ducks and drakes of the little business.

The readiness with which the responsibility for dishonest returns to the Finance Department at Ottawa has been cast upon subordinate shoulders in former cases—which fortunately are so very rare in Canada, that the pettiest among them creates a sensation almost world-wide—cases so rare that two or three a week in other countries do not make so much stir—would seem as though they offered immunity or a sort of premium to knavery in comparatively secluded places.

The Hudson Bay Co. announce a dividend of £3 sterling per share for the year, as against £4 5s the preceding year—and carry £25,000 to credit of Building Account. They admit reduced land sales as the cause of the decline. The stock is hovering about 90, a speculative fall of about 3½ after the meeting.

At Toronto, Banks: Montreal 236; Standard 220; Dominion 226; Eastern Townships 149½; British North America 141.

Consols 87½ to 87 9-16.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending June 18, 1908, as compiled by Messrs. C. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:—

STOCKS.		High-	Low-	Last	Year
Banks:	Sales.	est.	est.	Sale.	ago.
Montreal. . . . .	129	236	234	236	246
Commerce . . . . .	17	156	155¾	156	171
Molsons. . . . .	3	197	197	197	203¼
Eastern Townships . . . . .	22	149½	149½	149½	..
Merchants . . . . .	12	153½	153	153	161
Royal. . . . .	12	222	222	222	..
Quebec . . . . .	21	125½	125½	125½	131
Hochelaga . . . . .	30	134½	134	134	..
Union. . . . .	4	132½	132½	132½	..
British North America ..	14	141	141	141	..
Miscellaneous:					
Can. Pacific. . . . .	1131	161	159	160¾	168¾
New Pacific. . . . .	15	155¾	155¾	155¾	..
Mont. St. Ry. . . . .	898	182	178¾	179	204
Do. Rights . . . . .	2534	5	4½	5	..
Toronto St. . . . .	131	100	98½	98½	100
Shawinigan. . . . .	270	70	69	69	..
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. . . . .	470	77¼	75½	76¾	64
Mont. Light, H. & Power	299	94½	94	94¼	..
Winnipeg . . . . .	25	157½	157½	157½	..
N.S. Steel & Coal. . . . .	446	48	44	44½	68½
Dom. Iron & Steel, com.	205	17¾	17½	17½	19
Do. Pref. . . . .	279	65	64	65	48½
Dom. Coal, com. . . . .	390	57	54¾	55½	57½
Mont. Teleg. Co. . . . .	14	137	137	137	158
Bell Telep. Co. . . . .	147	137	136½	137	136
Laurentide, pfd. . . . .	45	113½	113	113	106
Ogilvie, com. . . . .	147	105½	105	105	..
Mont. Cotton . . . . .	1	105	105	105	125
Textile, com. . . . .	40	42¾	42¾	42¾	45
Textile, pfd. . . . .	20	85	85	85	88½
Lake of Woods . . . . .	305	87½	87	87	75
Lake of Woods, pfd. . . . .	20	113	112½	112½	108

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, June 18th, 1908.

The improved feeling in trade circles is generally based upon the continued favourable crop prospects throughout Ontario, and the Canadian North-West, but buyers up to the present show little disposition to increase their holdings and seem determined to wait until some of the cheering prospects of the

coming crops are realized. The critical part of the season for damage has not arrived yet, and until this has past there is not likely to be any material increase in the volume of business in the near future, but a good fall movement in all lines is anticipated providing nothing unforeseen happens in the meantime to the favourable outlook for the growing crops the world over. With reference to payments, reports are conflicting, as some wholesale houses state that they are being met very promptly while others say they are unsatisfactory and that city collections are poor.

ASHES.—Receipts of potash continue small, but as the demand is limited, supplies are ample to fill all requirements, and prices show no change. First sorts at \$6.10 to \$6.15; seconds at \$5.65, and first pearls at \$6.65 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs.

BEANS.—Demand for beans is fair, of which the offerings are small and the undertone to the market is firm with sales of Ontario stock in a jobbing way at \$2.15 to \$2.25 and Austrian at \$2.05 to \$2.10 per bushel.

BUTTER.—A firm feeling prevails in the market under a good demand for local consumption and in sympathy with the higher prices paid in the country during the past few days. Sales of round lots of choice creamery were made on spot at 22½c and in a jobbing way at 23c. Receipts for the week ending June 13, were 18,956 packages, as compared with 15,424 packages for the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts since May 1, 56,039 packages, as compared with 71,939 packages for the corresponding period of last year. Exports of butter last week amounted to 1,874 packages, as compared with 1,522 packages for the previous week and 243 packages for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments since May 1, 3,396 boxes, as compared with 295 packages for the corresponding period of last year.

CHEESE.—There has been no important change in the local cheese situation since this day week, prices having been fully maintained in sympathy with advices from country points, but the volume of business passing on spot is not large, and Westerns are quoted at 11½c to 11¾c, and Eastern at 11¼c to 11½c. Receipts for the week ending June 15, were 68,951 boxes, as compared with 71,787 boxes for the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts since May 1, 211,557 boxes, as compared with 263,594 boxes for the corresponding period of last year.

COAL.—A fair business is doing, and prices are unchanged, as follows:—Large furnace \$6.75; egg \$7.00; chestnut \$7.00; stove \$7.00.

EGGS.—Owing to the fact that receipts of eggs since May 1st show an increase of over 18,000 cases as compared with the same period last year and supplies are coming forward very freely on top of an already large stock on spot an easy feeling prevails in the market, and lower prices are anticipated in the near future. The demand is only for small lots to fill actual wants and business in consequence is quiet. Selected at 18c; No. 1 at 16½c to 17c, and No. 2 at 14c per dozen

FLOUR.—The market is without any new feature, prices being about steady, but the volume of business passing is small as the demand is only of a hand-to-mouth character. We quote: choice spring wheat patents \$6.10; seconds \$5.50; winter wheat patents \$5; straight rollers \$4.50 to \$4.75; do., in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25; extra \$1.70 to \$1.80.

FISH.—An easy feeling prevails in the market, owing to the somewhat liberal supplies and limited demand. Quotations are as follow:—Fresh haddock, lb, 4c; steak cod, 6c; large mackerel, 7c; pike, 7c; lake trout 9c; whitefish 10c; halibut 9c; doree or pickerel 10c; sea trout or weaks, 8c; flounders 8c; sea bass 12c; Gaspe or Eastern salmon 18c; bullheads, 10c; brook trout, 18c. Oysters—Standards (bulk) gal, \$1.50; standards, qt., 20c; paper pails, 100 qt, \$1.50; 100 pt, \$1.10; Malpeque, bbl., \$5.00. Pickled—No. 1 mackerel, pails, \$1.75; large green cod, lb, 4c.

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**GRAIN.**—There has been an improved demand from foreign buyers for new crop Manitoba spring wheat for September-October shipment, and as bids were much higher than a week ago a fair amount of business has been done, but the demand for old crop wheat is limited, and bids were generally 1c to 5c per bushel below cost. The local market for Manitoba feed wheat is quiet and prices steady with sales of odd cars for shipment to outside points at 71c to 72c for No. 1 and at 68c to 68½c for No. 2 per bushel ex-store. There is an improved demand from local buyers for oats and sales of several fair-sized lots of Manitoba rejected were made at p.t. This has created a somewhat better feeling in the market, and the undertone is steadier, but prices show no actual change. We quote: Eastern Canada, No. 2 white oats, 50c to 51c; No. 3 at 48c to 48½c; No. 4 at 47c, and rejected at 46c; and Manitoba rejected at 47½c per bushel, ex-store.

**GREEN FRUITS, ETC.**—An active trade is passing in all lines of green fruits, and prices show little change, except for strawberries, which have declined to 12c to 13c per quart, owing to more liberal arrivals. Orange: Navels, box, \$4; Valencias, large jumbo, case, \$6; do., jumbo, \$6; do., ordinary, \$5; messinas box, \$2.75; Sorrentos, \$2.50. Pineapples: Ex. fancy crate, \$3; ex. fancy, 30 size, \$2.90; ex. fancy, 36 size, \$2.60. Bananas: \$2 per bunch. Strawberries: In quart boxes, per box, 12c to 13c. Grapefruit: 36, 46, 54, per box, \$3.50. Lemons: 300's, box, \$2.50; new choice, Messinas, \$2.25; choice, 300 and 360, \$2. Cucumbers, in baskets, \$2.50. Tomatoes, 6 basket carriers, \$3.25. Asparagus, per doz., \$2. Radishes, per dozen, 30 to 40c. Tomatoes, canned, doz., \$1.15. Cabbages, per crate, \$2.50. Lettuce, Boston, per doz., \$1.15. Onions, Egyptians, per lb., 2¾c.

**GROCERIES.**—Demand for refined sugar is quiet as buyers have still ample supplies on hand, but the undertone to the market is steady and prices show no change. Refined No. 6, \$5; No. 7 \$4.95; No. 8 \$4.90; No. 9 \$4.85; No. 10 \$4.75; No. 11 \$4.70; No. 12 \$4.65; No. 13 \$4.60; No. 14, \$4.55; confectioners' "A" \$5.20; mould "A" \$5.75; cut loaf \$6.20; crushed \$6.10; powdered \$5.50; granulated \$5.40 to \$5.65. In New York the feeling in raw cane sugar is easier, which is due to the sharp reaction in the London beet sugar market. The demand for Barbadoes molasses is fair and prices rule firm at 30c to 31c per gallon. Business in dried fruits is quiet, and prices rule steady at 5c for fine off-stalk; 5¼c for selected, and 5½c for four crowns. Amalid currants are selling at 5½c to 5¾c in barrels; 5½c in half cases, and 6c in one pound packets. A fairly active business is passing in nuts. Tarragona almonds are higher at 11½c. Stocks of walnuts are not excessive, and prices are firmly held at 10c to 12½c. Shelled walnuts are selling at 21c to 23c, and almonds at 25c. The feeling in coffee is firm owing to the South American shortage. Cable advices from Japan on teas are strong, and state that prices are advancing. Ceylons are in good demand, and firm and the movement of gunpowders is on the increase. Rice and tapioca are fairly active with no change in prices to note.

**HIDES.**—The local hide market shows no improvement, business being still quiet and prices unchanged, in spite of the small supplies coming forward. Lambskins are also quiet, and prices have a lower tendency. For beef hides dealers are paying 7c for No. 1; 6c for No. 2; 5c for No. 3. Calfskins are selling at 13c to 14c for No. 1 and at 11c to 12c for No. 2 with lambskins at 10c each.

**IRON AND HARDWARE.**—There is no important change in the condition of the market for pig iron, the feeling being steady with No. 1 English and Scotch brands quoted at \$23 to \$23.50 per ton ex-yard, but for fresh importations prices are \$21 to \$21.50 for No. 1 Summerlee ex-wharf. Bar iron is slow at \$1.80 to \$1.90.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The indications at present are that there will be considerable activity in local export live stock circles next month, as everything is shaping in favour of this port. There has been an improved demand for ocean freight space for July shipment, and some fair-sized lots have already been engaged to Liverpool at 30s for the first half of July, but agents are talking more for the last half. London has been let at 25s, with 27s 6d now asked, and so far there is no change in the Glasgow rate, it being quoted at 30s. The prospects are that ocean freight rates will advance very materially for July yet, as there have been a great many vessels taken from the New York and Boston service, which usually carry large numbers of live stock, and it is also rumoured that the Warren line have cancelled their July boat, and that the Sylvania, of the Cunard line, will be struck off. The Portland-Liverpool space has also been cut off for July and August. If this is the case it will not be any surprise to the trade to see the American exporters step in and take some of our Canadian freight, which will not tend to strengthen the situation to some extent. American exporters bought the Canadian distillery cattle early this season at \$6.35 to \$6.40 per 100 lbs., in the stables, and at that time these prices looked high, but, as the English market has turned out all right, they did not lose any money, and if they did they have lost less than if they shipped American cattle costing over 7c per lb. As good export cattle in the Chicago market is costing 7½c per lb. to-day, and, as Canadian grassers are selling at 6c to 6¼c per lb. for July delivery, with a lower inland freight rate to the seaboard, it looks very much as if the Americans will buy our Ontario grass stocks for July shipment in preference to taking chances on prevailing high prices in the Chicago market, which must naturally exist during the next five or six weeks. A number of Ontario grass cattle have already been bought by American shippers at the above prices quoted.

**POTATOES.**—Trade quiet and prices unchanged. Green Mountains are quoted on track at 95c to \$1; Quebec white at 90c, with red stock quoted at 85c per bag in car lots. In a jobbing way Green Mountains sold at \$1.15. Quebec white at \$1.10, and red stock at \$1 to \$1.05.

**PROVISIONS.**—Dressed hogs are easier at \$9 to \$9.25 per 100 lbs., and live have sold at \$6.50, which figure shows a decline of 10c to 20c per 100 lbs. The trade in cured meats is steadily increasing, but lard is dull and easy. Fresh killed hogs were steady at \$9.25 per 100 lbs. We quote:—Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in tierces, \$32 to \$32.50; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in barrels, \$21.50 to \$22. Pure lard: Tierces, 375 lbs., 12c; boxes, 50 lbs., net, parchment lined, 12¼c; tubs, 50 lbs., net, grained, 12¼c, pails, wood, 20 lbs., net, parchment lined, 12½c; tin pails, 20 lbs., gross 12c; cases of 6 tins, 10 lbs. each, 13c; cases of 5 lbs., 13¼c; cases of 3 lbs., tins, 13¼c. Smoked meats:—Hams, 25 lbs. and upwards, 12¼c; 18 to 25 lbs., 13c; do., 12 to 18 lbs., 13½c; do., 8 to 12 lbs., 14c; do., large hams, bone out, rolled, 14½c; small do., 15½c; selected English boneless breakfast bacon, 14½c; boneless, thick brown brand, English breakfast bacon, 14c; Windsor bacon, backs, 15c; boneless short, spiced roll bacon, 12c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 15c.

**WOOL.**—Since last month there have been some important developments in the situation of wool. Notwithstanding that, however, it is practically just as difficult to forecast the probable trend of events in the next three months. Locally speaking, that is, referring to the position of wool in Canada, there is not very much of a new character to report. The new clip is late in coming in, and somewhat light as to yield. There is, however, very little disposition shown to trade in it. Dealers are holding very much aloof, in recollection of their experiences during the last year or two. The mills also are practically out of the market. The few transactions being made are on the low basis of prices referred to in our market report; and, strictly speaking, all quotations are to a large extent simply nominal. In the country the buyers are giving all sorts of prices, some of them having but little regard to the true market conditions, the idea being of many of the merchants to stop the farmer from "going across the way."

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article. Wholesale.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—

	\$ c.	\$ c.
Acid, Carbolic Cryst. medl. . . . .	0 30	0 35
Aloes, Cape . . . . .	9 16	0 18
Alum . . . . .	1 40	1 75
Borax, xtra. . . . .	0 04	0 06
Brom. Potass . . . . .	0 35	0 45
Camphor, Ref. Rings . . . . .	1 00	1 10
Camphor, Ref. oz. ck. . . . .	1 05	1 15
Citric Acid . . . . .	9 37	0 45
Citrate Magnesia, lb. . . . .	0 25	0 45
Cocaine Hyd. oz. . . . .	3 00	3 50
Copperas, per 100 lbs. . . . .	0 75	0 80
Cream Tartar . . . . .	0 22	0 26
Epsom Salts . . . . .	1 25	1 75
Glycerine . . . . .	0 15	0 20
Gum Arabic, per lb. . . . .	0 15	0 40
Gum Trag . . . . .	0 50	1 00
Insect Powder, lb. . . . .	0 25	0 40
Insect Powder, per keg, lb. . . . .	0 22	0 30
Menthol, lb. . . . .	3 50	4 00
Morphia . . . . .	3 50	3 80
Oil Peppermint, lb. . . . .	3 00	4 00
Oil, Lemon . . . . .	1 50	1 60
Opium . . . . .	5 50	6 00
Phosphorus . . . . .	0 08	0 09
Oxalic Acid . . . . .	0 08	0 12
Potash Bichromate . . . . .	0 10	0 12
Potash Iodide . . . . .	2 75	3 25
Quinine . . . . .	0 25	0 26
strychnine . . . . .	0 70	0 75
Tartaric Acid . . . . .	0 27	0 28

Licorice.—

Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes . . . . .	2 00
Acme Licorice Pellets, cans . . . . .	2 00
Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans . . . . .	1 50

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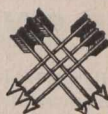
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OIL DISCOVERIES.

The "Cape Times" announces, on the authority of its Bloemfontein correspondent, that arrangements have been completed for the formation of an important organization in the Orange River Colony with the object of proving the presence of payable oil. The investigations relating to oil have been proceeding in the Orange River Colony ever since the war, but more particularly within the past six months. A large amount of ground has been covered, and patient and careful investigation has resulted in the definition of a broad oil belt, which stretches across the colony, roughly from the north-east to the south-west districts of Harrismith, Bethlehem, Senekal, Ficksburg, Ladybrand, Thaba Nchu, Bloemfontein, Wepener, Smithfield, Edenburg and Fauresmith. In Ladybrand district alone five distinct basins have been located. The

**W. J. ROSS,** Chartered Accountant,  
**BARRIE, Ont.**

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ORILLIA, c/o M. B. Tudhope, Barrister.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article. Wholesale.

HEAVY CHEMICALS—

	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bleaching Powder . . . . .	1 50	2 50
Blue Vitriol . . . . .	0 04	0 07
Brimstone . . . . .	2 00	2 50
Caustic Soda . . . . .	2 25	2 50
Soda Ash . . . . .	1 50	2 50
Soda Bicarb. . . . .	1 75	2 25
Sal. Soda . . . . .	0 80	0 90
Sal. Soda Concentrated . . . . .	1 50	2 00

DYESTUFFS—

Archil, con . . . . .	0 27	0 31
Cutch . . . . .		0 08
Ex. Logwood . . . . .		
Chip Logwood . . . . .		
Indigo (Bengal) . . . . .	1 75	2 50
Indigo (Madras) . . . . .	1 50	1 75
Gambier . . . . .	0 70	1 00
Madder . . . . .	0 06	0 87
Sumac . . . . .	0 09	0 12
Tin Crystals . . . . .	85 00	95 00
	0 23	0 40

FISH—

New Haddies, boxes, per lb. . . . .	0 09	
Labrador Herrings . . . . .	5 50	
Labrador Herrings, half brls . . . . .	3 00	
Mackerel, No. 1, pails . . . . .	1 75	
Green Cod, No. 1 . . . . .	7 00	
Green Cod, large . . . . .	8 00	
Green Cod, small . . . . .	5 50	
Skinless Cod . . . . .	5 50	
Salmon, brls., Lab. No. 1 . . . . .	13 00	
Salmon, half brls. . . . .	7 00	
Salmon, British Columbia, brls. . . . .	12 50	
Salmon, British Columbia, half brls. . . . .	7 00	
Boneless Fish . . . . .	0 05	3 65
Boneless Cod . . . . .	0 05	0 05
Skinless Cod, case . . . . .	0 00	5 50
Herrings, boxes . . . . .		0 10

FLOUR—

Choice Spring Wheat Patents . . . . .	6 10	0 00	
Seconds . . . . .		5 50	
Winter Wheat Patents . . . . .		5 00	
Straight Roller . . . . .	4 50	4 75	
Straight bags . . . . .	2 15	2 25	
Extras . . . . .	1 70	1 80	
Rolled Oats . . . . .	2 75	2 90	
Cornmeal, bag . . . . .	1 85	1 95	
Bran, in bags . . . . .		23 00	
Shorts, in bags . . . . .		22 50	28 00
Mouillie . . . . .		28 00	30 00
do Straight grain . . . . .		32 00	34 00

FARM PRODUCTS—

Butter—

Creamery, Townships . . . . .	0 22	0 23
do Quebec . . . . .	0 22	0 23
Townships dairy . . . . .		
Western Dairy . . . . .		
Manitoba Dairy . . . . .		
Fresh Rolls . . . . .		

Cheese—

Finest Western white . . . . .	0 11	0 11
Finest Western, coloured . . . . .	0 11	0 11
Finest Eastern . . . . .	0 11	0 11
New make . . . . .		

Eggs—

New Laid, No. 1 . . . . .	0 16	0 17
New Laid, No. 2 . . . . .		0 14
Selected . . . . .		0 18
Limed . . . . .	0 00	0 00
No. 1 Canded . . . . .	0 00	0 00
No. 2 Canded . . . . .		

Sundries—

Potatoes, per bag . . . . .	85	1 15
Honey, White Clover, comb . . . . .		0 13
Honey, extracted . . . . .	0 09	0 11

Beans—

Prime . . . . .	0 00	0 00
Best hand-picked . . . . .	2 15	2 25

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>GROCERIES—</b>	
<b>Sugars—</b>	
Standard Granulated, barrels .. . . .	4 90
Bags, 100 lbs. . . . .	4 85
Ex. Ground, in barrels . . . . .	5 30
Ex. Ground, in boxes . . . . .	5 70
Powdered, in barrels . . . . .	5 10
Powdered, in boxes . . . . .	5 30
Paris Lumps, in barrels . . . . .	5 55
Paris Lumps, in half barrels . . . . .	5 65
Branded Yellows . . . . .	4 70
Molasses (Barbadoes) new . . . . .	0 00 0 31
Molasses (Barbadoes) old . . . . .	0 31
Molasses, in barrels . . . . .	0 33
Molasses in half barrels . . . . .	0 33
Evaporated Apples . . . . .	0 11 0 13
<b>Raisins—</b>	
Sultanas . . . . .	0 08 0 10
Loose Musc. . . . .	0 10 0 11
Layers, London . . . . .	0 00 2 20
Con. Cluster . . . . .	0 00 2 20
Extra Dessert . . . . .	0 00 2 40
Royal Buckingham . . . . .	2 90
Valencia . . . . .	4 00
Valencia, Selected . . . . .	0 65 0 06
Valencia, Layers . . . . .	0 06 0 06
Currants . . . . .	0 07
Filatras . . . . .	0 00
Patras . . . . .	0 07 0 08
Vostizas . . . . .	0 08
Prunes, California . . . . .	0 11
Prunes, French . . . . .	0 08 0 11
Figs, in bags . . . . .	0 05 0 06
Figs, new layers . . . . .	0 07 0 11
<b>Rice—</b>	
Standard B. . . . .	3 25 3 35
Patna, per 100 lbs. . . . .	4 35 4 45
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. . . . .	2 00 2 25
Pearl Barley, per lb. . . . .	0 03 0 04
Tapioca, pearl, per lb. . . . .	0 07 1/2 0 08
Seed Tapioca . . . . .	0 07 1/2 0 08
Corn, 2 lb. tins . . . . .	0 95 0 97 1/2
Peas, 2 lb. tins . . . . .	0 90 1 37 1/2
Salmon, 4 dozen case . . . . .	0 90 2 05
Tomatoes, per dozen . . . . .	1 25 1 27 1/2
String Beans . . . . .	0 90 0 92 1/2
<b>Salt—</b>	
Windsor 1 lb. bags, gross . . . . .	1 50
3 lb. 100 bags in brl. . . . .	2 70
5 lb. 60 bags . . . . .	2 60
7 lb. 42 bags . . . . .	3 50
200 lb. . . . .	1 15
Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag . . . . .	0 60
5 bags . . . . .	0 57 1/2
Butter Salt, bag, 200 lbs. . . . .	1 55
brls. 280 lbs. . . . .	2 10
Cheese Salt, bags, 200 lbs. . . . .	1 55
brls. 280 lbs. . . . .	2 10
<b>Coffees—</b>	
Seal brand, 2 lb. cans . . . . .	0 32
1 lb. cans . . . . .	0 33
Old Government—Java . . . . .	0 31
Pure Mocho . . . . .	0 24
Pure Maracaibo . . . . .	0 18
Pure Jamaica . . . . .	0 17 1/2
Pure Santos . . . . .	0 17 1/2
Fancy Rio . . . . .	0 16
Pure Rio . . . . .	0 15
<b>Teas—</b>	
Young Hysons, common . . . . .	0 21 0 22
Young Hysons, best grade . . . . .	0 32 0 35
Japans . . . . .	0 25 0 40
Congou . . . . .	0 21 0 25
Ceylon . . . . .	0 22 0 25
Indian . . . . .	0 22 0 25
<b>HARDWARE—</b>	
Antimony . . . . .	0 10
Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb. . . . .	0 32
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. . . . .	0 33
Tin, Strips, per lb. . . . .	0 33
Copper: Ingot, per lb. . . . .	0 18 0 21
<b>Cut Nail Schedule—</b>	
Base price, per keg . . . . .	2 30
40d, 50d, 60d and 70d, Nails . . . . .	0 00 0 08
Extras—over and above 30d . . . . .	0 00 0 07
Coil Chain—No. 6 . . . . .	0 00 0 09 1/2
No. 5 . . . . .	0 00 0 08
No. 4 . . . . .	0 00 0 07
No. 3 . . . . .	0 00 0 06 1/2
1/2 inch . . . . .	0 00 0 06
5-16 inch . . . . .	4 30 4 85
3/8 inch . . . . .	3 80 4 25
7-16 inch . . . . .	3 60 4 00
Coil Chain No. 1/2 . . . . .	3 40 3 65
9-16 . . . . .	3 35 3 70
3/4 . . . . .	3 25 3 65
1 . . . . .	3 10 3 65
1 1/2 and 1 inch . . . . .	05 45

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>Galvanized Staples—</b>	
100 lb. box, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 . . . . .	2 75
Bright, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 . . . . .	2 75
<b>Galvanized Iron—</b>	
Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28 . . . . .	4 50 4 75
Comet, do., 28 gauge . . . . .	4 35 4 60
<b>Iron Horse Shoes—</b>	
No. 2 and larger . . . . .	3 50
No. 1 and smaller . . . . .	3 75
Bar Iron per 100 lbs. . . . .	1 90 2 00
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 18 . . . . .	2 65 2 80
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 20 . . . . .	2 70 2 85
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 22 . . . . .	2 70 2 90
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 24 . . . . .	2 60 2 90
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 26 . . . . .	2 85 2 95
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2 1/2 ft., 28 . . . . .	3 00 3 10
Boiler plates, iron, 1/4 inch . . . . .	2 50
Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch . . . . .	2 50
Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger . . . . .	2 85
Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of Band iron, smaller size . . . . .	2 35
<b>Canada Plates—</b>	
Full Polish . . . . .	3 60
Ordinary, 52 sheets . . . . .	2 50
Ordinary, 60 sheets . . . . .	2 55
Ordinary, 75 sheets . . . . .	2 65
Black Iron Pipe, 3/4 inch . . . . .	2 08
1/2 inch . . . . .	2 25
3/8 inch . . . . .	2 58
1/4 inch . . . . .	3 50
1 inch . . . . .	5 00
1 1/2 inch . . . . .	6 84
2 inch . . . . .	8 22
Per 100 feet net.—	
2 inch . . . . .	10 08
Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond . . . . .	0 07 1/2
Steel, Spring, 100 lbs. . . . .	2 60
Steel Tire, 100 lbs. . . . .	2 00
Steel, Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs. . . . .	1 95
Steel, Toe Calk . . . . .	2 50
Steel, Machinery . . . . .	2 75
Steel, Harrow Tooth . . . . .	2 00
<b>Tin Plates—</b>	
1C Coke, 14 x 20 . . . . .	4 20
1C Charcoal, 14 x 20 . . . . .	4 50
1X Charcoal . . . . .	7 10
Terne Plate 1C, 20 x 28 . . . . .	09 0 10
Russian Sheet Iron . . . . .	7 50
Lion & Crown, tinned sheets . . . . .	8 00
22 and 24 gauge, case lots . . . . .	5 50
26 gauge . . . . .	5 75
Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs. . . . .	6 50
Sheet . . . . .	7 00
Shot, 100 lbs., 750 less 25 per cent . . . . .	7c per lb. less 30 p.c.
Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs. . . . .	5 75
Sheet zinc . . . . .	0 06 1/2 0 06 3/4
<b>Zinc—</b>	
Spelter, per 100 lbs. . . . .	5 75
Sheet zinc . . . . .	0 06 1/2 0 06 3/4
<b>Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs.—</b>	
8 to 16 gauge . . . . .	2 55 2 35
18 to 20 gauge . . . . .	2 40 2 05
22 to 24 gauge . . . . .	2 40 2 10
26 gauge . . . . .	2 45 2 20
28 gauge . . . . .	2 55 2 35
<b>Wire—</b>	
Plain galvanized, No. 5 . . . . .	3 70 3 55
do do No. 6, 7, 8 . . . . .	3 15 3 40
do do No. 9 . . . . .	2 50 2 90
do do No. 10 . . . . .	3 20 3 45
do do No. 11 . . . . .	3 25 3 50
do do No. 12 . . . . .	2 65 3 05
do do No. 13 . . . . .	2 75 3 15
do do No. 14 . . . . .	3 75 4 00
do do No. 15 . . . . .	4 80 4 20
do do No. 16 . . . . .	4 30 4 45
Barbed Wire . . . . .	2 95 3 00
Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25 . . . . .	Montreal.
Net extra, Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 . . . . .	2 30 bars.
<b>ROPE—</b>	
Sisal, base . . . . .	0 10
do 7-16 and up . . . . .	0 13 1/2
do 3-16 . . . . .	0 13 1/2
Manilla, 7-16 and larger . . . . .	0 13 1/2
do 3-8 . . . . .	0 10
do 1/2 to 5-16 . . . . .	0 10 0 10 1/2
Lath yarn . . . . .	0 10 0 10 1/2

# T. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE

39 STATION STREET,

Saddlery &

WALSALL, ENGLAND.

## Harness Manufacturer, Etc.

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>WIRE NAILS—</b>	
2d extra .....	3 05
2d f extra .....	2 70
3d extra .....	2 45
4d and 5d extra .....	2 35
6d and 7d extra .....	2 20
8d and 9d extra .....	2 15
10d and 12d extra .....	2 10
16d and 20d extra .....	2 05
20d to 60d extra .....	2 25
Base .....	2 25

<b>BUILDING PAPER—</b>	
Dry Sheeting, roll .....	32
Tarred Sheeting, roll .....	40

<b>HIDES—</b>	
<b>Montreal Green Hides—</b>	
Montreal, No. 1 .....	0 00 0 07
Montreal, No. 2 .....	0 00 0 06
Montreal, No. 3 .....	0 00 0 5
Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected .....	
Sheepskins .....	
Clips .....	
Spring Lambskins, each .....	0 80 0 85
Calfskins, No. 1 .....	0 00 0 13
Calfskins, No. 2 .....	0 00 0 11
Horse Hides .....	1 50 2 00
Tallow rendered .....	0 06

<b>LEATHER—</b>	
No. 1, B. A. Sole .....	0 25 0 26½
No. 2, B. A. Sole .....	0 23 0 24½
Slaughter, No. 1 .....	0 25 0 26½
Light, medium and heavy .....	0 25 0 26½
No. 2 .....	0 24 0 26
Harness .....	0 27 0 30
Upper, heavy .....	0 36 0 38
Upper, light .....	0 36 0 38
Grained Upper .....	0 36 0 38
Scotch Grain .....	0 65 0 70
Kip Skins, French .....	0 50 0 60
English .....	0 50 0 60
Canada Kid .....	0 50 0 60
Hemlock Calf .....	0 70 0 70
Hemlock, Light .....	0 00 0 00
French Calf .....	0 95 1 25
Splits, light and medium .....	0 23 0 26
Splits, heavy .....	0 23 0 25
Splits, small .....	0 18 0 20
Leather Board, Canada .....	0 06 0 10
Enamelled Cow, per ft. .....	0 16 0 18
Pebble Grain .....	0 13 0 15
Glove Grain .....	0 13 0 15
B. Calf .....	0 18 0 22
Brush (Cow) Kid .....	0 00 0 00
Buff .....	0 14 0 17
Russetts, light .....	0 40 0 45
Russetts, heavy .....	0 30 0 35
Russetts, No. 2 .....	0 30 0 35
Russetts, Saddlers', dozen .....	8 00 9 00
Int. French Calf .....	0 65 0 75
English Oak, lb. .....	0 35 0 45
Dongola, extra .....	0 38 0 42
Dongola, No. 1 .....	0 20 0 22
Dongola, ordinary .....	0 14 0 16
Coloured Pebbles .....	0 15 0 17
Coloured Calf .....	0 17 0 20

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

CLOVER SEED.

The Seed Commissioner has issued the following advice to farmers from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa:

"As was predicted a year ago, there has been a decided shortage of clover seed this spring. A light crop in Europe, the United States and Canada caused the stocks for this spring's trade to be abnormally low and this resulted in unusually high prices for good seed.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>OILS—</b>	
Cod Oil .....	\$ c. f o.
S. R. Pale Seal .....	0 38 0 44
Straw Seal .....	0 55 0 60
Cod Liver Oil, Nfd., Norway Process .....	0 80 1 00
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian .....	0 90 1 10
Castor Oil .....	0 09 0 11
Castor Oil, barrels .....	0 08 0 10
Lard Oil, extra .....	0 70 0 80
Lard Oil .....	0 60 0 70
Linseed, raw .....	0 54 0 56
Linseed, boiled .....	0 56 0 58
Olive, pure .....	1 30
Olive, extra, qt., per case .....	3 70
Turpentine, nett .....	0 65 0 70
Wood Alcohol, per gallon .....	1 00 1 20

PETROLEUM—

Acme Prime White per gal. ....	0 15½
Acme Water White, per gal. ....	0 17
Astral, per gal. ....	0 20
Benzine, per gal. ....	0 20
Gasoline, per gal. ....	0 23

GLASS—

First break, 50 feet .....	1 70
Second Break, 50 feet .....	1 80
First Break, 100 feet .....	3 25
Second Break, 100 feet .....	3 45
Third Break .....	3 95
Fourth Break .....	4 20

PAINTS, &c.—

Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs .....	7 25 7 50
Do. No. 1 .....	6 40 6 65
Do. No. 2 .....	6 05 6 45
Do. No. 3 .....	5 80 6 05
Pure Mixed, gal. ....	1 30 1 50
White lead, dry .....	6 00 7 50
Red lead, .....	6 00 6 50
Venetian Red, English .....	1 75 2 00
Yellow Ochre, French .....	1 50 2 25
Whiting, ordinary .....	0 45 0 50
Whiting, Gilders' .....	0 60 0 70
Whiting, Paris Gilders' .....	0 85 1 00
English Cement, cask .....	2 00 2 05
Belgian Cement .....	1 85 1 90
German Cement .....	0 00 0 00
United States Cement .....	2 00 2 10
Fire Bricks, per 1,000 .....	17 00 21 00
Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs. ....	0 75 1 25
Rosin, per 100 lbs. ....	2 50 5 00

Glue—

Domestic Broken Sheet .....	0 10 0 15
French Casks .....	0 09 0 10
French, barrels .....	0 14
American White, barrels .....	0 16 0 12
Coopers' Glue .....	0 19 0 20
Brunswick Green .....	0 04 0 10
French Imperial Green .....	0 12 0 16
No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gal. ....	0 85 0 90
a Furniture Varnish, per gal. ....	0 75 0 80
Brown Japan .....	0 85 0 90
Black Japan .....	0 80 0 85
Orange Shellac, No. 1 .....	2 25 2 85
Orange Shellac, pure .....	2 00 2 25
White Shellac .....	2 50 2 75
Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel .....	1 40 1 42
Putty, in bladders .....	1 65 1 67
Paris Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg. ....	0 24 0 25
Kalsomine 5 lb. pkgs. ....	6 11

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,

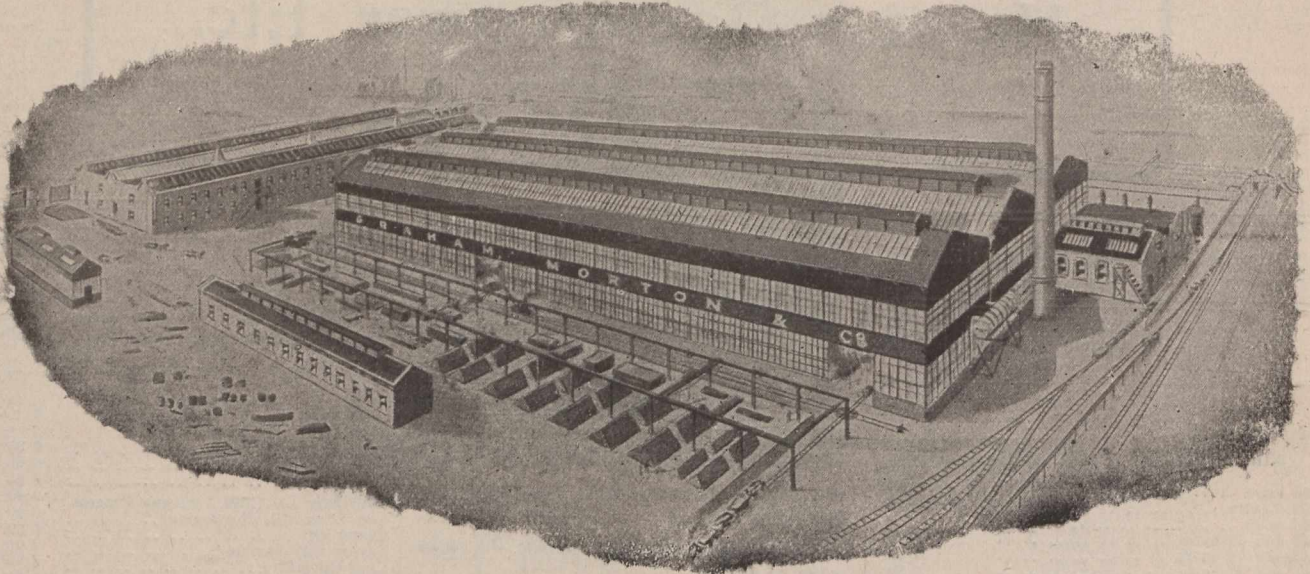
ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE LIST,

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.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>WOOL—</b>	
	\$ c. \$ c.
Canadian Washed Fleece .. . . .	0 25 0 26½
North-West .. . . .	0 18 0 21
Buenos Ayres .. . . .	0 32 0 40
Natal, greasy .. . . .	0 00 0 10
Cape, greasy .. . . .	0 19 0 13½
Australian, greasy .. . . .	00 0 10
<b>WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.</b>	
<b>Ale—</b>	
English, qts .. . . .	2 40 2 50
English, pts. .. . . .	1 60 1 65
Canadian pts. .. . . .	0 85 1 50
<b>Porter—</b>	
Dublin Stout, qts. .. . . .	2 40 2 50
Dublin Stout, pts. .. . . .	1 60 1 65
Canadian Stout, pts. .. . . .	1 60 1 65
Lager Beer, U.S. .. . . .	1 25 1 40
Lager, Canadian .. . . .	0 80 1 40
<b>Spirits, Canadian—per gal.—</b>	
Alcohol 65, O.P. .. . . .	4 50 4 60
Spirits, 50, O.P. .. . . .	4 10 4 20
Spirits, 25 U.P. .. . . .	2 20 2 30
Club Rye, U.P. .. . . .	3 60 3 80
Rye Whiskey, ord., gal. .. . . .	2 20 2 50
<b>Ports—</b>	
Tarragona .. . . .	1 80 2 00
Aportos .. . . .	2 00 5 00
<b>Sheries—</b>	
Amontillado (Lion) .. . . .	3 50 4 00
Other Brands .. . . .	0 85 5 00
<b>Ciacets—</b>	
Medoc .. . . .	2 25 2 75
St. Julien .. . . .	4 00 5 00

At present the indications are that the foreign exporting countries will not produce more than an average crop of clover seed, and the Ontario supply is likely to be short. In some sections of Ontario the clover crop was seriously affected by drought last season, and the amount available this year for seed production may be limited. Much the same conditions prevail over a considerable portion of the clover seed producing area of the United States; so that unless the yield from the areas which were not seriously affected by the adverse weather conditions last season is exceptionally heavy, a shortage of seed for next spring's trade is more than probable.

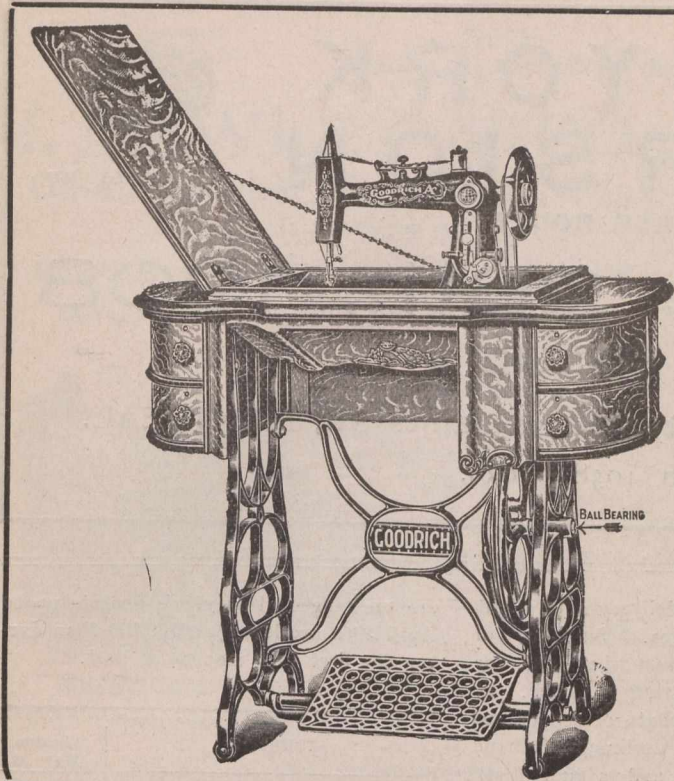
In view of the conditions cited, the advisability of utilizing every available clean field, or part of field, for clover seed purposes is urged.

In growing clover and grass seed for the market, it is important to bear in mind that the standard of purity demanded in the Canadian trade is higher than it was a few years ago. The demand for seed of first quality has substantially increased. The result of this demand for seed of good quality has been that the seed grower finds impure seed an almost unmarketable commodity, while the production of good clean seed has grown to be a remunerative industry. Hence the necessity of taking every possible precaution against the presence of noxious weed seeds.

The first step in the production of good clover and grass seed is to procure the

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.
<b>Champagnes—</b>	
	\$ c. \$ c.
Marq. de la Tour, secs .. . . .	11 00 12 00
<b>Brandies—</b>	
Hennessy, gal. .. . . .	5 25 10 25
Martel, case .. . . .	12 75 17 00
Otard, gals. .. . . .	4 00 0 00
Richard 20 years flute 12 qts. in case	17 50
Richard Fleur de Cognac do .. . . .	15 50
Richard V.S.O.P., 12 qts. .. . . .	12 25
Richard V.O., 12 qts. .. . . .	9 00
<b>Scotch Whiskeys—</b>	
Bullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L. .. . . .	10 25 10 50
Kilmarnock .. . . .	9 50 10 00
Usher's O.V.G. .. . . .	9 00 9 50
Dewars extra spec. .. . . .	9 25 9 50
Mitchells Glenogle 12 qts. .. . . .	8 00
do Special Reserve 12 qts. .. . . .	9 90
do Extra Special, 12 qts. .. . . .	9 50
do Finest Old Scotch, 12 qts. .. . . .	12 50
<b>Irish Whiskey—</b>	
Power's, qts .. . . .	10 25 10 50
Jameson's, qts. .. . . .	9 50 11 00
Bushmill's .. . . .	9 50 10 50
Burke's .. . . .	8 00 11 50
Angostura Bitters, per 2 doz. .. . . .	14 00 15 00
<b>Gin—</b>	
Canadian green cases .. . . .	5 50 5 80
London Dry .. . . .	7 25 8 00
Plymouth .. . . .	9 00 9 50
Ginger A/c. Belfast, doz. .. . . .	1 30 1 40
Soda water, imports, doz. .. . . .	1 30 1 40
Apollinaris, 50 qts. .. . . .	7 00 7 50



WE MAKE  
HIGH GRADE FAMILY

# Sewing Machines

For the Merchant's Trade.

Write us for Prices and Terms.  
We can Interest you.

**FOLEY & WILLIAMS M'F'G. CO.,**  
Factory and General Office:  
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

cleanest possible seed. If this is used on clean land and is followed by a thorough system of weeding in the field, the product will be clean. The field weeding is of prime importance, although it is often overlooked. When we remember that every growing weed, if allowed to mature, will produce from 10,000 to 50,000 seeds, it will be readily understood that the removal of these plants must make a great deal of difference in the market value of the seed.

With red clover the best results are obtained by pasturing, or cutting the first crop early. This allows a stronger second growth for the seed crop and also lessens the danger of damage from the clover seed midge. If the clover is pastured, the stock should be turned off early in the season and the field mowed, in order to cut down the weeds and produce an even second growth.

Alsike and red clover may be harvested with a reaper or a mower, with or without a table attachment. If no table attachment is used and the clover is well ripened, it should be cut and raked when the dew is on, in order to prevent shelling.

The clover huller is the best machine for threshing alsike and red clover, but the ordinary grain separator will do the work fairly well if properly regulated. The grain separator will not hull the seed as thoroughly, and in consequence there is more waste of good seed unless the straw be threshed a second time. But the fact that there is no clover huller available should not deter farmers from saving at least sufficient seed for their own use.

## WATER-GLASS METHOD OF EGG PRESERVATION.

Egg preservation is carried on on an enormous scale in Denmark, and according to a recent report, many of the eggs shipped abroad have already been preserved for four or five months. The material used for this purpose is chiefly water-glass (a solution of silicate of soda), although lime water is also largely employed, since it is cheaper and gives almost equally good results, says the *Agricultural News*, B.W.I. With lime water, however, the shell of the egg is hardened and roughened, which is not the case with water-glass. The eggs are laid down in enormous tanks, which will hold from 70,000 to 80,000, and the tanks are then filled nearly to the top with the preserving fluid. These tanks are built in cool, underground cellars. For successful results it is essential that the eggs should be fresh before laid down. On removal from the solution, the eggs are well washed in running water, and dried in the air before being placed on the market.

## THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given a dividend of Ten Dollars per share, of the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Thursday, the second day of July next.

By order of the board.

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager.

Montreal, May 29th, 1908.

## KEEPING DOWN FOREST FIRES.

Fire protection is nowadays regarded as one of the necessary expenses in a town of any size and standing, and forms a considerable item in the annual expenditure—to say nothing of the large sum spent every year by private citizens in the way of premiums to fire insurance companies. Protection of forests from fire is gradually coming to be recognized as an expenditure just as necessary and as profitable on the part of the provincial and federal governments which control a very great proportion of our forests. The vast losses which have occurred through forest fires are hinted at when it is said that in the valley of the Ottawa river, one of Canada's greatest lumbering districts, ten dollars' worth of timber has been destroyed by fire for every dollar's worth taken out by the lumber man.

The Miramichi, N.B., fire of October, 1825, with its loss of 160 lives and 250,000 pounds sterling in property, has become historical in Canada as in the United States have the Peshtigo (Wis.) fire of 1871, and the Hickley (W's) fire of 1894, the two together being responsible for the loss of over 1,600 lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. Such fires, fortunately, are very rare. More frequently by far the traveller in the wooded district comes across tracts of miles in extent where a fire has raged, with the result that only a blackened waste is left, with charred tree-trunks on every hand as a testimony of what the forest has once been there.

But the majority of fires do not get up in the trunks of the trees at all. These "ground" and "surface" fires, as they are known, burn in the soil of the forest, or run over the surface and lick up the fallen leaves and other debris on the ground.



"AMERICA'S REATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"

# NEW YORK EXCURSION



"AMERICA'S REATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"

Via ADIRONDACK ROUTE

## Friday, June 26th, 1908

→ RATE \$11.30 ←

Full Particulars at City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Telephones Main 1038 - 1039.

In this process the roots and bases of the trees are often wounded, and through the wounds made fungi gain entrance and attack the trees. In parts of the largest Dominion forest reserve (the Riding Mountain forest reserve, in Manitoba) it has been found that seventy-five per cent or more of the popular trees, which form the greatest part of the stand of timber there, are affected by rot which has gained entrance to the tree through this cause.

Forest fires have small beginnings, and often a few minutes work when a small fire is discovered will save many hours' work and the loss of many thousands of dollars' worth of timber subsequently. It is in this fact—the possibility of discovering fires when they are small and then putting them out—that there lies the value of the systems of patrol which have been initiated by the Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, and some of the other provinces for the protection of forests.—Paper issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

### BRITISH CHEMICALS.

Only small business is being done, and as regards most articles there is little disposition to buy more than merest actual requirements, however tempting the price may be. Trade is certainly dull all round, says S. W. Royse, of Manchester, and it is not easy to see any good ground for expectation of early improvement, with the depression in the metal trades, in general foreign trade, and so on, and especially in the present condition of the Cotton trade and branches and the prospects of short time there. The tar products branch continues in a moderate condition. In benzoles a fair amount of business is passing, but at low figures. Solvent naphtha is in better demand, and some good sales have been made at advanced prices. Crude carbolic acid is in a weak state, and any business doing has been at reduce figures; crystals are dull and liquid carbolic also is somewhat easier. In creosote some important sales have been made but at reduced prices and consumers are now only open to buy if they can see something inducing. In pitch some business is being

ing done for forward delivery at a slight advance on spot values. Sulphate of ammonia has fallen somewhat, and for delivery ahead the market is easier. In general chemicals, sulphate of copper has given way with the declining demand usual at this season, and is quoted still lower for forward delivery. Green copperas is moving well, and is very firm. Nitrate of lead is steady, and has a moderate enquiry for present delivery: Foreign white sugar of lead is lower and is freely offered. Carbonate and caustic potash have a somewhat better tone: there is a little more enquiry and makers hold for their prices. Montreal potashes are coming forward rather more freely, but are still not plentiful. Acetates of lime are easier; but for miscible naphtha higher prices are now asked. White powdered arsenic has had a further considerable fall and is weak: there is far too much on the market, and supplies seem likely to increase. Oxalic acid is now obtainable on easier terms. Tartaric acid is at almost record low prices, but continues quiet. Bleaching powder and soda compounds are dull, but values

are unchanged: this year's exports up to April 30th are less by £150,122 than during the first four months of 1907.

SECURITIES.	London May 9
British Columbia,	
1917, 4½ p.c. . . . .	101 103
1941, 3 p.c. . . . .	83 85
Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1910 . . . .	101 103
3 per cent. loan, 1938 . . . . .	96 97
Debs., 1900, 2½ p.c. . . . .	100 101
2½ p.c. loan, 1947 . . . . .	79 81
Manitoba, 1910, 5 p.c. . . . .	102 104

RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS	
Quebec Province, 1906, 5 p.c. . . . .	100 102
1910, 4½ p.c. . . . .	100 102
1912, 5 p.c. . . . .	103 105
100 Atlantic & Nth. West. 5 p.c. gua. 1st M. Bonds . . . . .	114 116
10 Buffalo & Lake Huron, £10 shr. do. 5½ p.c. bonds . . . . .	13 13½
100 Can. Central 6 p.c. M. Bds. Int. guar. by Govt. . . . .	158½ 159½
Canadian Pacific, \$100 . . . . .	107 108
Do. 5 p.c. bonds . . . . .	105 106
Do. 4 p.c. deb. stock . . . . .	101½ 102½
Do. 4 p.c. pref. stock . . . . .	114 116
Algonia 5 p.c. bonds . . . . .	
Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, & 1st M. . . . .	
100 Grand Trunk of Canada ord. stock	14½ 15½
100 2nd equip. mg. bds. 6 p.c. . . . .	116 118
100 1st pref. stock, 5 p.c. . . . .	97 99
100 2nd. pref. stock . . . . .	82 84
100 3rd pref. stock . . . . .	41 41½
100 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock . . . . .	127 129
100 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock . . . . .	101 103
100 Great Western shares, 5 p.c. . . . .	125 127
100 M. of Canada Stg. 1st M., 5 p.c. . . . .	100 102
100 Montreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bonds . . . . .	
Nor. of Canada, 4 p.c. deb. stock	101 103
100 Quebec Cent., 5 p.c. 1st inc. bds. . . . .	99 101
T. G. & B., 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mtg. . . . .	101 103
100 Well., Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds. 1st mort. . . . .	113 116
100 St. Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. bonds . . . . .	100 102

## DOMINION LINE

### Royal Mail Steamships.

FROM MONTREAL.

DOMINION July 11—August 15.  
OTTAWA, July 18—August 22.  
KENSINGTON, July 25—August 29.  
CANADA, June 27—Aug. 1—Sept. 5.  
SOUTHWARK, July 4—Aug. 8—Sept. 12.

The CANADA is one of the fastest and most comfortable Steamers in the Canadian trade.

First-class rate, \$72.50 and upwards; second-class, \$42.50 and upwards, according to Steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE (2nd class)  
To Liverpool, \$45.00. To London, \$2.50 additional.

Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$27.50.

For all information, apply to local agent of

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

Municipal Loans.	
100 City of Lond., Ont. 1st pref. 5 p.c. . . . .	100 102
100 City of Montreal, stag., 5 p.c. . . . .	100 102
100 City of Ottawa, red. 1913, 4½ p.c. . . . .	100 102
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3½ per cent. 1929 . . . . .	92 94
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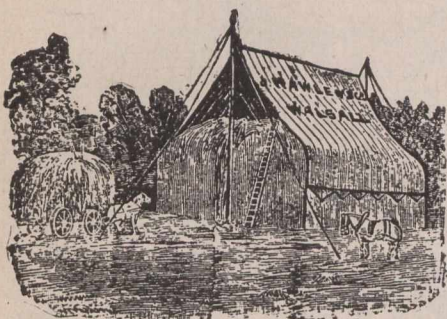
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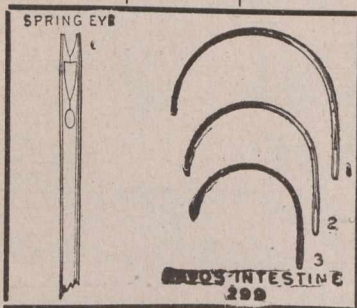
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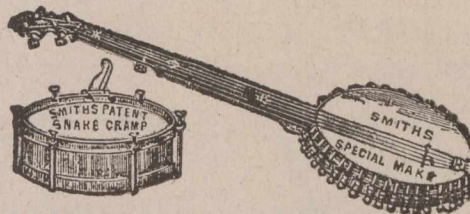
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Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine ..	15,000	3½—6 mos.	350	350	97
Canada Life .. . . . . .	2,500	4—6 mos.	400	400	160
Confederation Life .. . . . . .	10,000	7½—6 mos.	100	10	277
Western Assurance .. . . . . .	25,000	5—6 mos.	40	20	80
Guarantee Co. of North America ..	13,372	2—3 mos.	50	50	160

British & Foreign—Quotations on the London Market, May 9, 1908. Market value p. p'd up sh.

Alliance Assurance .. . . . . .	250,000	10s. p.s.	20	2 1-5	11	11½
Atlas .. . . . . .	120,000	.....	10	24s	5	5½
British and Foreign Marine.. . . .	67,000	20	20	4	19½	20½
Caledonian .. . . . . .	21,500	12s. p.s.	25	4		
Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine..	50,000	4s	50	5	16	16½
Guardian Fire and Life .. . . . . .	200,000	8½	10	5	10½	10½
London and Lancashire Fire.. . . .	89,155	28	25	2½	21	22
London Assurance Corporation .. .	35,862	20	25	12½	51	52
London & Lancashire Life.. . . . .	10,000	20½	10	2	8	8½
Liv. & Lond. & Globe Fire and Life..	£245,640	90	ST.	2	41½	42½
Northern Fire and Life .. . . . . .	30,000	32	100	10	80	82
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life ..	110,000	34/6 p.s.	25	6½	39	40
Norwich Union Fire .. . . . . .	11,000	£5	100	12	110	113
Phoenix Fire .. . . . . .	58,776	35	50	5	33	34
Royal Insurance, Fire and Life .. .	130,629	63½	20	8	24	25
Sun Fire .. . . . . .	240,000	8s 6d p. s.	10	10	11½	12
Union .. . . . . .	45,000	15 p. s.	10	4	6	6½

\*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

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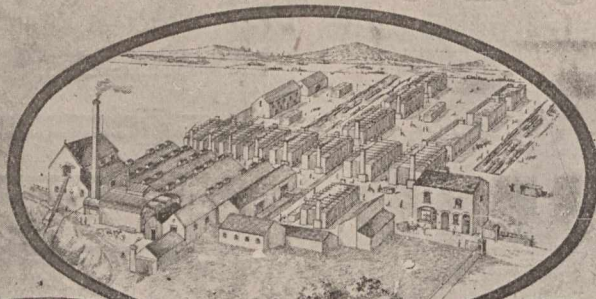
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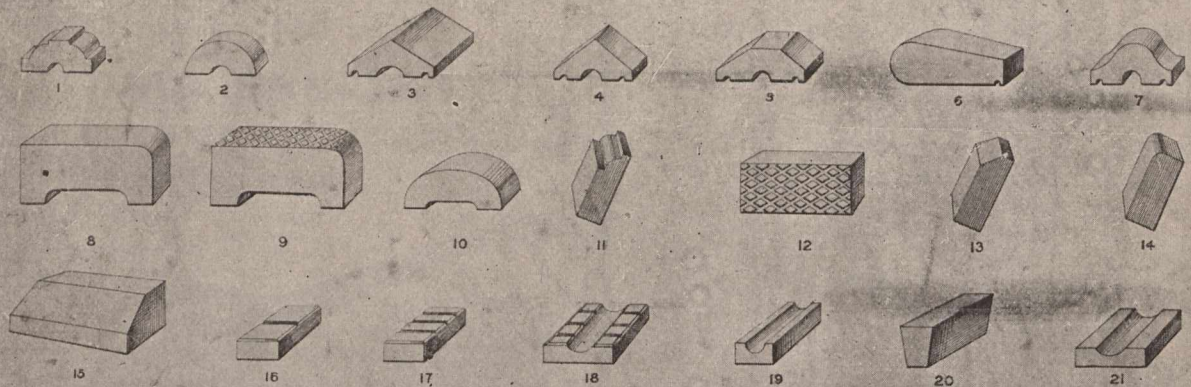
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ANY OTHER PATTERN NOT SHOWN MADE TO ORDER

No.	Description.	Size.	Approximate Weight.	No.	Description.	Size.	Approximate Weight.
1	Wall Coping	5in. workway, 5in. wide	80 cwt. per M.	12	Chequered Facing	4 1/2in. by 5in. by 2 1/2in.	70 cwt. per M.
2	Half-round Coping	5in. " 5in.	"	13	Header Plinth	4 1/2in. workway, 5in. long	"
3	Saddle-back Coping	12in. " 12in.	1 cwt. 3 qrs. per doz.	14	Bull Nose	5in. " 5in.	80 cwt. per M.
4	"	5in. " 5in.	80 cwt. per M.	15	Stretcher Plinth	5in. " 4 1/2in.	70 cwt. per M.
5	"	5in. " 5in.	"	16	Stable Brick	5in. long, 4 1/2in. wide, 1 1/2in. thick	80 cwt. per M.
6	Fiddle Box	5in. " 14in. long	1 cwt. 2 qrs. per doz.	17	Channel Brick	5in. workway, 5in. wide	1 cwt. per doz.
7	Wall	5in. " 5in. wide	80 cwt. per M.	18	"	5in. long, 4 1/2in. wide, 1 1/2in. thick	80 cwt. per M.
8	Platform	5in. " 14in. long	2 cwt. per doz.	19	"	5in. long, 5in. wide, 1 1/2in. thick	"
9	Chequered Platform Coping	5in. " 14in.	"	20	Arch Brick	5in. long, 5in. wide, 1 1/2in. thick	"
10	Wall Coping	5in. " 14in.	"	21	Channel Brick	5in. by 5in.	1 cwt. per doz.
11	Cornice Brick	5in. " 5in.	80 cwt. per M.				

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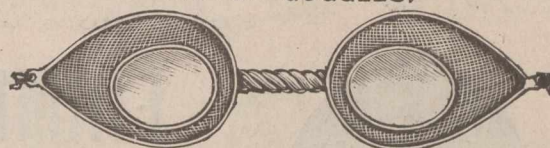
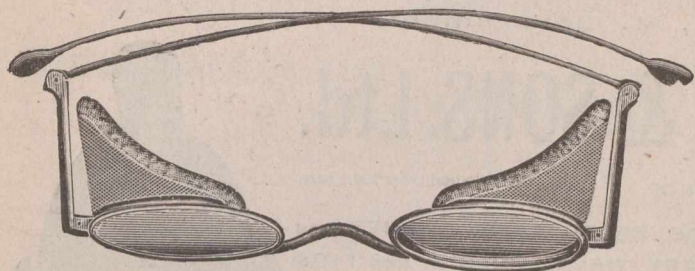
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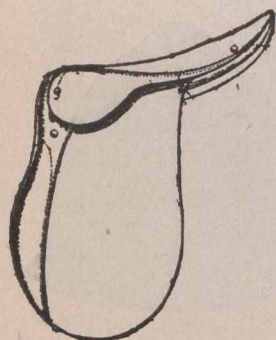
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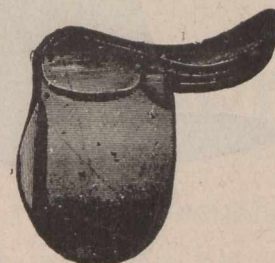
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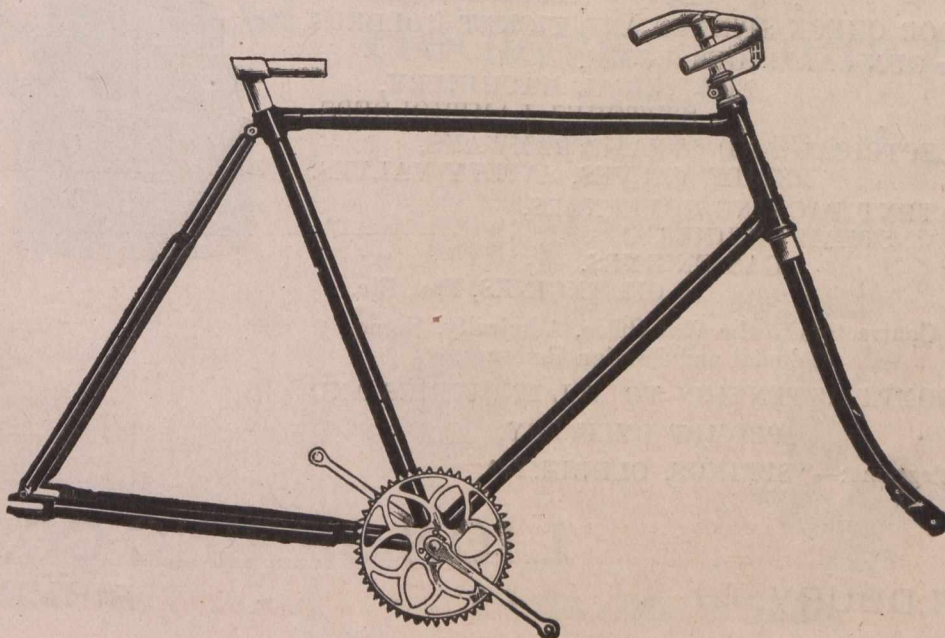
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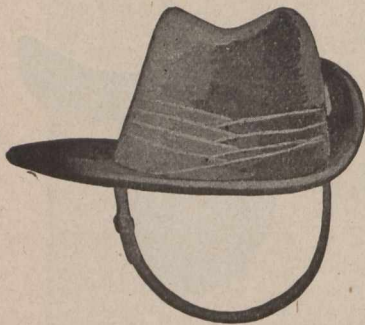
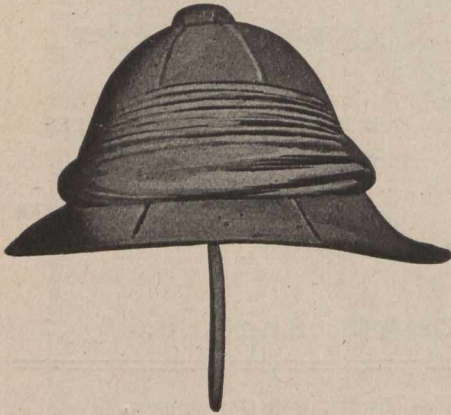
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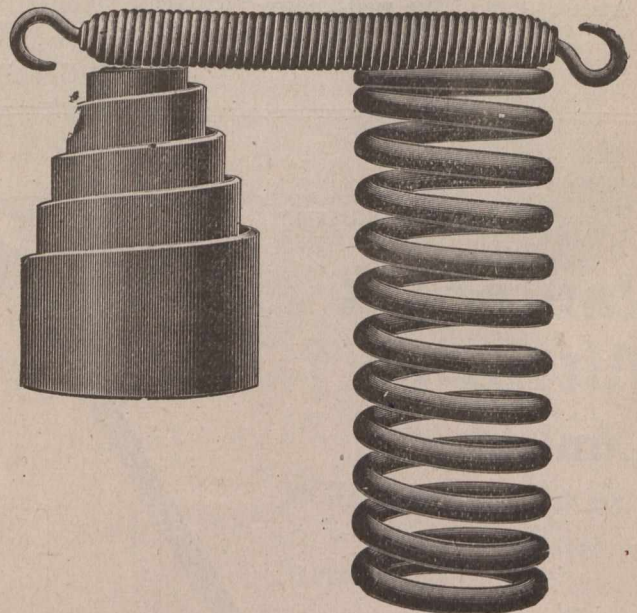
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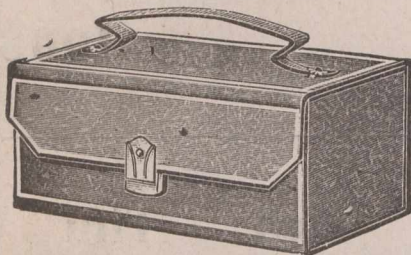
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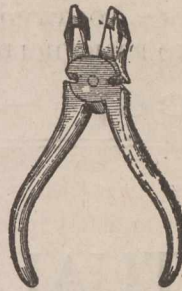
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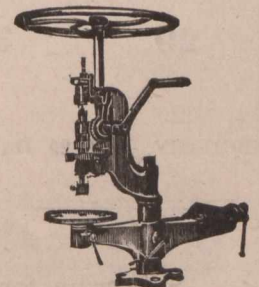
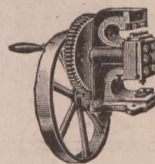
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1908 M A Y 1908

Fri Sat SUN Mon Tue Wed Thu

1908 J U N E 1908

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat SUN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY, 1908, 29 DAYS.

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 ASSETS . . . . . 2,132,433.39  
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Cash Assets exceed.....\$55,000,000  
Canadian Investment exceed 4,000,000  
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Policies in force in Western Ontario over 30,000.00

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The mainland portion contains nearly four acres; the island nearly one-fourth of an acre. The land slopes from a height of about ten or twelve feet to the lake and river.

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

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

The mainland portion and one island are now offered for sale on application to the owner,

M. S. FOLEY,

Editor-Proprietor of the "Journal of Commerce,"

MONTREAL.

### The Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Co.

The Directors' Report for 1906 shows large increases during the year

IN CASH INCOME

IN LEGAL RESERVES

IN INVESTED ASSETS

IN LOANS to POLICYHOLDERS

IN PAYMENTS to POLICYHOLDERS

And 7½ per cent. Reduction in Expenses of Management for year.

No Interest Overdue or Unpaid on Investments at end year.

APPLY FOR AGENCIES TO

**DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.**

General Manager Montreal.

### WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851

Assets, over - - - - \$3,284,180.06  
Income for 1907, over - - - 3,299,884.94

Head Office. - Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President; W. R. Brock, Vice-President;

W. B. Meikle, General Manager; C. C. Foster, Secretary.

Montreal Branch, - - 189 ST. JAMES STREET.

**ROBERT BICKERDIKE, - Manager.**

### Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENG.

Capital Fully Subscribed.....\$14,750,000  
Life Fund (In special trust for Life Policy Holders)..... 16,263,810  
Total Annual Income, exceeds..... 16,250,000  
Total Funds, exceed..... 62,500,000  
Deposit with Dominion Government..... 632,180

Head Office Canadian Branch: 91 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

W. S. JOPLING, Supt. of Agencies. J. MCGREGOR, Mgr. Can. Branch.