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THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# The Bank of Montreal.

.... 922,418.31 MONTREAL.

W. A. Bog.	ASST. Inspecto	ADAL
BRA	NCHES IN CAN	ADA:
Almonte, Ont.	Levis, Que.	Port Hood, N.S.
Belleville, "	Montreal, Que.	Sydney, N.S.
Brantford, "	" Hochelaga.	Wolfville, "
Brockville, "	" Papineau ave	Yarmouth, "
Chatham, "	"Pt. St. Charles	Altona, Man.
Collingwood"	" Seigneurs St.	Brandon, Man.
Cornwall, "	" St. Anne de	Oakville, Man.
	Bellevue,	Portage la
Deseronto,	"St. Henri	Prairie, Man.
Fenelon Falls,	" West End.	Winnipeg, Man.
Ft. William,	" Westmount.	" Logan ave.
Goderich,	Quebec, Que.	" Fort Rouge.
Guelph,	Sawyerville, Q.	Calgary, Alta.
Hamilton,		Edmonton, "
" Sherman Av.	Andover, N.B.	Indian H'd, Sask
Kingston, Ont.	Bathurst, N.B.	Lethbridge, Al.
Lindsay, Ont.	Chatham, N.B.	Raymond, Alt.
London, Ont.	Edmunston, N.B,	Regina, Sask.
Ottawa, Ont.	Fredericton.N.B	Saskatoon, Sask
Paris, Ont.	Grand Fails.	Armstrong, B.C.
Perth, Ont.	Hartland, N.B.	
Peterboro, Ont.	Moncton, N.B.	Enderby, B.C.
Picton, Ont.	Shediac, N.B.	Greenwood, B.C
Sarnia, Ont.	St. John, N.B.	Kelowna, B.C.
	Woodstock, "	Nelson, B.C.
Stratford, Ont.		New l'enver, B.C
St. Mary's, Ont	Beidgewater, "	New Westmin-
Toronto, Ont.		ster, B.C.
" Yonge st. br.	Canso, N.S.	Nicola, B.C.
Wallaceburg.	Glace Bay, N.S.	Rossiand, B.C.
Cookshire, Que.	Halifax, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Danvine, que.	" North End.	Vernon, B.C.
Fraserville, Q.	Lunenburg, N.S.	Victoria, B.C.
Grand Mere, Que	Mahone Bay,	
Lake Megantic.		

Fraserville, Q. Lunenburg, N.S Victoria, B.C. Grand Mere, Que Mahone Bay, IN NEWFOUNDLAND.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND.
St. John's, Bank of Montreal.
Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Montreal, 46, 47, Threadneed B. E.C., F. W. Taylor, Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York-R. Y. Hebden and A. D. Braithwaite, Agents, 31 Pine St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane, Wash.-Bank of Montreal.
Mexico, D.F.-Bank of Montreal. T. S. C. Saunders, Man.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of England. London-The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. London-The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltdy Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland-The Ritish Linen Company Bank, and Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: 'New York-The National City Bank; The Bank of Montreal Bank of Eng., Ltdy Liverpool-The Mational Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank; Buffalo. San Francisco-The Kational Bank; The Anglo-Californian/ Bank, Ltd.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

 
 Capital Authorized.
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed.
 550,000

 Capital Paid-up.
 550,000

 Rest Account.
 300,000
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

e. rrespondents at New York and in Canada— hants Bank of Canada. London, England— al Bank of Scotland



Paid-up capital .....£1,000,000 stg Reserve Fund ....£440,000 stg. 

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, J. J. Cater, H. Brodie, J. J. Cater, H. J. B. Kendall, H. R. Farter, C. W. Tomkinson. Heab Office in Canada, St. James St., Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ANDERSON, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. FLLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. Alexander, Man. Halifax, N.S. Oak River, Man. Ashcroft, B.C. Hamilton, Ont. Statiletord, Sask. "Barton St. Bohoay, Man. Belmont, Man. Kasto, B.C. Belmont, Man. Kasto, C. K. Belmont, Man. Kasto, C. Brandon, Man. Kasto, C. Brandon, Man. Canpbellord, On London, Ont. Campbellord, On London, Ont. Campbellord, On London, Ont. Davidson, Sask. "Market Sq. Dawson, Yuk. DisLongueuil, P.Q. Toronto, Ont. Davidson, Sask. "Market Sq. Dawson, Yuk. Bistongueuil, P.Q. St. John, N.B. Campbellord, On London, Ont. Brantord, Ont. Market Sq. Dawson, Yuk. Bistongueuil, P.Q. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Campbellord, On London, Ont. St. John, N.B. Canton, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. Trail, B.C. Fenelon Falls, On Greenwood, B.C. N'h Vancouver, BY Orkton, Sask. DAAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST INDIES MAY BE OBIGNADE AT THE

Fredericton, N.B. N Battleford, S. Winnipeg, Man.
Greenwood, B.C. N'h Vancouver, B Yorkton, Sask.
DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES.
AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson, H. M. J. McMichael, and W. T. Oliver.
Nan Francisco (120 Sarsone Street)-J.C.Welsh and A. S. Ireland Agents.
Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co.
London Bankers-The Bank of England and Mesars. Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland-National Bank, of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches; National Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank, Paris - Credit Lyonnais.
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in at. parts of the world.
Agents in Canada for Colonnar Damk, London. and West Indies.

#### Royal Barik of Canada

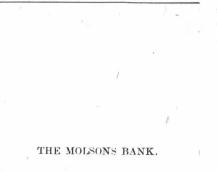
Board of Directors: Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq. Hor David MacKeen. H. S. Holt, Esq., / James Redmond, Esq. F. W. Thompson, Esq. F. W. Thompson, Esq. Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. [E. L. Peasc, - General Manager. W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill, Chief Inspector. Amherst, N.S. Bathurst, N.S., Bridgewater, N.S., Chilliwack, B.C., Cumberland, B.C. Database Structure of Branches. Ottawa, Ont. Penbroke, Ont. Chilliwack, B.C., Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Bathurst, N.B.

imperland, B.C.	Rexton, N.B.
lhousie, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
rchester, NB.	Sackville, N.B.
mundston, N.B.	St John, N.B.
edericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nfld.
vsboro, N.S.	St. Paul (Montreat) Q.
and Forks, B.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
lifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
dner, B.C.	Sydney, C.B.
ndonderry, N.S.	Toronto.
uisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
nenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.,
itland, N.S.	" East End.
oncton, N.B.,	" Granville St.
ontreal, Que.,	Vernon, B.C.
ntreal. West End,	Victoria, B.C.
ontreal Annex!	Westmount, P.O.
ount Pleasant, B.C.	Westmount
naimo, B.C.	Victoria Ave.
lson, B.C.	Weymouth, N.S.

Da Do Ed Fre Gu Gra Lac Lou Lau Ma Mo Mo Mo

New Westminster, B.C. Woodstock, N.B. Newcastle, N.B.

Newcastle, N.B. Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Camagnev, Cuba; Candenas, Cuba ; Mat-anzas, Cuba : New York, N.Y. Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank: Dres-dner Bank: Spain, Credit Lyonnais; Chima and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First Ma-tional Bank; Blait & Co.; Boston, National Shaw-mut Bank; Chicago Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, San Francisco "irst National Bank.



THE CHARTERED BANKS.

#### 103rd Dividend.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of two and a half per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the third day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to 30th June both days inclusive.

/ By order of the Board,

JAMES ELLIOT. General Manager.

Mont.eal, 22nd May, 19(6.



& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed ......\$1,000,000.0 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2.272.000.83 T. H. PURDON, K.C ', Pres. | NATH. MILLS, Mgr THE C

THE CA OF

Paid-up C Rest. -

HEAD (

Hen. GEO. A B. E. V ALEX. LA

149 Branche

Montreal Off London, Eng. S. Came

New York A Wm. Gray

This Bank tra ing Business, i Oredit and Dr will negotiate o any place where

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## The Sove

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62 Paid-up Ca

Reserve H Undivide

**Total** Asse

D. M. STEW

Exporter tle, Butter, ( ducts will fi to facilitate

Exchange of Great Brita other points

Special Fa American E

Prompt terms guara 62 Branches thro vince of Quebec.

Deposits o Interest from date NO TROUBLE D. M. STEW

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THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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

#### HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

This Bank transacts every description of /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

Bankers in Great Britain.

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

## The Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

Iucorporated by Dominiou Parliament.

62 BRANCHES

Paid-up Capital....\$1,500,000

Reserve Fund / and Undivided Profits. 500,000

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

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

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

Special Facilities for handling American Business.

Prompt Attention and best terms guaranteed.

62 Branches throughout Ontario and in the province of Quebec.

Deposits of \$1.00 RECEIVED. Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year. NO TROUBLE "RED TAPE," OR DELAY.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

#### Automatic Elevator Wanted.

At Lowest Up-to-Date Figure. Shaft already prepared.

> Journal of Commerce, 132 St. James Street.

UNION	BANK	OF	CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 79.

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

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

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

#### G. H. BALFOUR.

General Manager.

Quebec, April 24th, 1906.

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THE BANK' OF OTTAWA
Capital authorized \$3,000,000
Capital paid-up \$2,914,630
Rest & Undivided Profits \$3,059,274
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE HAY, President,
DAVID MACLAREN, Vice President.
H. N. Bate, Hon. George Bryson,
H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser,
John Mather, Denis Murphy,
George H Perley M P

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

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George H. Perley, M.P. George Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager.

Inspectors: G. G. Pennock; W. Duthie. FIFTY-SEVEN 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.

(Incorporat CAPITAL AI		of Canada
CAPITAL P	AID-UP	3 000.000.00
RESERVE F	UND	1,100,000.00
E E	OARD OF DIREC	CTORS:
C. D. W	arren, Esq., R. Stratton,	President.
Hon. J. J.	A. Stratton,	Vice-President.
C K	F. B. Johnston, H loepfer, Esq., M.I	Asq., A.C.
C.S	Wilcox Eso	Hemilton
W.	S. Wilcox, Esq. J. Sheppard, Wa	ubaushene
- HI	EAD OFFICE, TO	RONTO
H. S. STRA	THY	.General Manager
J. A. M. AL	LEY	Inspector.
	BRANCHES	
Arthur,	Hamilton, Ea	st Sault Ste. Marie,
Aylmer,	Hep worth	Sarnia,
Ayton,	Ingersoll,	Schomberg,
Beeton,	Kincardine,	Springfield,
Blind River,	Lakefield,	Stoney Creek,
Bridgeburg.	Leamington, Massey	Stratford,
Burlington, Calgary	Newcastle,	Strathroy, Sturgeon Falls.
Cargill,	North Bay,	Sudbury.
Clifford,	Norwich,	Thamesford,
Drayton,	Orillia.	Tilsonburg.
Dutton.	Otterville,	Toronto,
East Toronto,	Owen Sound,	Toronto, [King &
Elmira,	Paisley, Ont.	Spadina]
Elora,	Port Hope,	Tottenbam
Embro.	Prescott.	Waterdown
Fergus,	Ridgetown,	Webbwood
Glencoe.	Ripley,	Windsor,
Grand Valley,	Rockwood,	Winona.
Guelph. Hamilton.	Rodney, St. Mary's	Winnipeg Woodstock.
riamitcon.	ST. WOTTE	woodstock.

BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

## The **Dom**inion Bank

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

	- /- 3,000,000
Reserve Fund aud U Profits,	
•. DIRE	CTORS:
E! B OSLER, M.P. WILMOT D. MATTH	- President. EWS, - Vice-President.
A. W. AUSTIN.	R. J CHRISTIE,
A. W. AUSTIN, W. R. BROCK, JAMES J. FO	TIMOTHY EATON, Y, K.C., M.L.A.
C. A. BOGERT,	General Manager.
Branches and Ager and the United States.	icies throughout Canada
Collections made and	Remitted for promptly.

Remitted for promptly. Collections

Drafts bought and sold. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the

World.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE STANDARD BANK **OF CANADA** 

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) ......\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up ......\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund ......\$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD. Vice-President. W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, Fred. W. Cowan, W. R. Johnston W. Francis. AGENCIES: ilss Craig, Castleton. Lucan, teaverton, Chatham, Markham, Blenheim, Colborne, Maple. Bowmanville, Consecon. Orono. Bowmanville, Deseronto. Parkdale, Deservill, Consecon. Corono. DIRECTORS: Hist Craig, Bienheim, Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Srighton. Orono. Parkdale Parkhill 1,

Brussels, Campbellford, Cannington,	Forest, Harrison, Kingston,	Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Wellington,
Sts.: Bay St., 1	Cemple Build	Wellington & Jordan ing; Market, King & Queen St., West.
	BANKERS	E Constant and a constant of the

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

#### Molsons t a Diviupon the for the same will

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ADA. \$3,500,000 3,859,585

dent. lie, sighen donald. Bawlt. Manager.

TARIO. beburg: EBEC. eal, fices. neuve, Charles

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Midland rce.

Society NG.

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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

#### THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# BANK OF HAMILTON

ONTARIO.	BRANCHES.	
Alton,	Grimsby,	Orangeville,
Ancaster	-Hagersville,	Owen Sound,
Atwood,	Hamilton-	Palmerston,
Beamsville,	Barton St. Br.	Port Elgin,
Berlin,	Deering Br.	Port Rowan,
Blyth,	East End Br.	Princeton,
Brantford,	West End Br.	Ripley.
Do. East End	Jarvis,	Simcoe,
Branch. /	Listowel,	Southampton,
Chesley.	Lucknow,	Teeswater,
Delhi,	Midland,	Toronto,
Dundalk	Milton,	Tcronto-
Dundas,	Milverton,	College & Ossingt
Dungannon,	Mitchell,	Queen & Spadina,
Dunnville,		Yonge & Gould.
Ethel,	Neustadt,	Toronto Junc.
Fordwich,	New Hamburg,	Wingham.
deorgetown,	Niagara Falls,	Wroxeter.
iome,	Niagara Falls, S.	
		SKAT JHEWAN.
bernethy, Sask.	Hamiota, Man.	Pilot Mound, Man
Battleford, Sask.		Roland, Man.
Bradwardine, Man	Kenton, Man.	Saskatoon, S'k.
Brandon, Man.	Killarney, Man.	Snowflake, Man.
Carberry, Man.	Manitou, Man.	Stonewall, Man.

Carberry, Man. Manitou, Man. Stonewall, Man. Brandon, Man. Miolort, Sask. Swan Lake, Man. Caron, Sask. Minnedosa, Man. Winkler, Man. Edmonton, Alta. Moose Jaw, Sask. Winnipeg. Man. / Francis, Sask. Morden, Man. Grain Exchange Gladstone, Man. Nanton, Alta. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Kamleops,

Edmonton, Francis, Sa Gladstone

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BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fornie, Kamicops, Vancouver. Do. Cedar Cove Branch, Correspondents in Great Britain;-The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondents in United States:-New York, Hanover National Bank; Fourth National Bank. -Boston International Trust Co.-Buffalo, Marine National Bank,-Clicago, Continental National Bank; First National Bank.-Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.-Kansas City, National Bank of Commerce.-Philadelphia, Merchants National Bank.-St. Louis, Third National Bank.-San Francisco, Crocker-Woolworth National Bank.-Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark.

THE ONTARIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 97.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half /per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after,

FRIDAY, the 1st Day of JUNE next. The Transfer Books will be closed

from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the

Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Eank, in Toronto, on Turesday, the 19th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. C. McGILL

General Manager.

## Toronto, April 26th, 1906.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. Quarterly Dividend No. 94.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight p. c. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1906, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, 3rd day of July next.

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

By order of the Board.

J. MACKINNON. General Manager. Sherbrooke. 29th . May, 1906.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.



## La Banque Nationale.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.				
Capital Authorized		\$2,000.000.00		
Capital paid up		1,509.000.00		
Rest		600.000.00		
Undivided profits		48,920.03		

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. AUDETT Hon.JUDGI Narcisse Rioux, J. B. La	EA. CI Vieto	HAU r Cha	VEA	U, - vert	President. Vice-Pres. , Naz. Fortier mieux. /
P. LAFRAN N. LAVOIE,	CE,	-	-	-	Manager.
			HES:		- more opera
Quebec:	Pless	svill	e	An	nqui

(Lower Town)	St-Francois du	Baie St-Paul
(St-Roch).	Lac	Chicoutimi
(St-John St.)		onicoutimi
	Deschaillons	Joliette
Montreal:	Levis	Murray Bay
(St-James St.)	St-Charles, Belle	Roberval
St-Jean	Montmagny	St-Casimir
St-Hyacinthe	Nicolet, Q.	Train
Ch onh no sho	THE OTEL, Q.	Trois-Pis-
Sherbrooke	Ste-Anne de la	toles
Coaticook	Pocatiere	Ottawa, Ont.
St-Evariste	Riviere-du-	ottawa, Ont.
Beauceville	Loup Stn.	
Ste-Marie.	Fraserville	
Beauce	Diabor VIIIO	
Deauce	Rimouski	
AGENTS -Long	ion Eng The	Tation I Taul

ENTS.-London, Eng., The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd Paris, France, Creoit Lyonnais, New York, First National Bank. Boston, Mass, First National Bank of Boston. Prompt attention given to collections. Correspondence respectfully solicited

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

## Stephen, N.B

 
 St.
 stephen, R. is

 CAPITAL
 \$200,00

 RESERVE
 45,00

 F. H. TODD,
 President.

 J. F. Grant,
 Cashier.
 AGZNTS.

London-Messra Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Bestom-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mont real. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal

# The Quebec Bank HEAD OFFICE ...... QUEBEC Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. Capital Authorized......\$3,000,000 Capital Paid Up ......\$2,560,000 Rest ......\$1,050,000 JOHN BREAKEY ......President JOHN T. ROSS .......President JOHN T. ROSS .......President Gaspard Lemoine, W.A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley. / THOMAS MCDOUGALL ......Gen. Manager BRANCHES: BRANCHES:

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

BRANCHES: Quebec, St. Peter St. Three Rivers, Que. Do. Upper Town, Toronto, Out. Do. St. Roch, Shawenegan Falls, Q. Montreal, St. James St. Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Do. St. Catherine E St. George, Beauce, Q. Ottawa, Ont. St. Henry, Que. St. Romauld, Q. Victoriaville, Que. Thetford Mines, Que. Ville Marie, Que. Pembroke, Ont. L'Epiphanie, Que. Thorold, Ont. AGENTS:

London, England-Bank of Scotland. Albany, U.S.A.-New York State National Bank.

3ank, Boston-National Bank of the Republic, New York, U.S.A.-Agents Bank of British Jorth America: Hanover National Bank. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais.

# Imperial Bank of Canada

Elias Rogers, Charles Cockshutt, James Kerr Osborne, Wm. Hendrie, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Assistant General Manager. W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

olton, Cobalt, Essex, Fergus, Fonthill, Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kenora, Listowel, New Liskeard, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Colborne, Ridgeway, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Welland, Woodstock.

BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal.

BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA-Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN -Balgonic. Broadview, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosthern. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA-Calgary, Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin. BBANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUM-BIA-Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Golden, Nelson, Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Vancouver, Victoria. Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co. Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the World.

## Provincial Bank of Ganada

Head Office-Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes. BOARD OF FIRECTORS.

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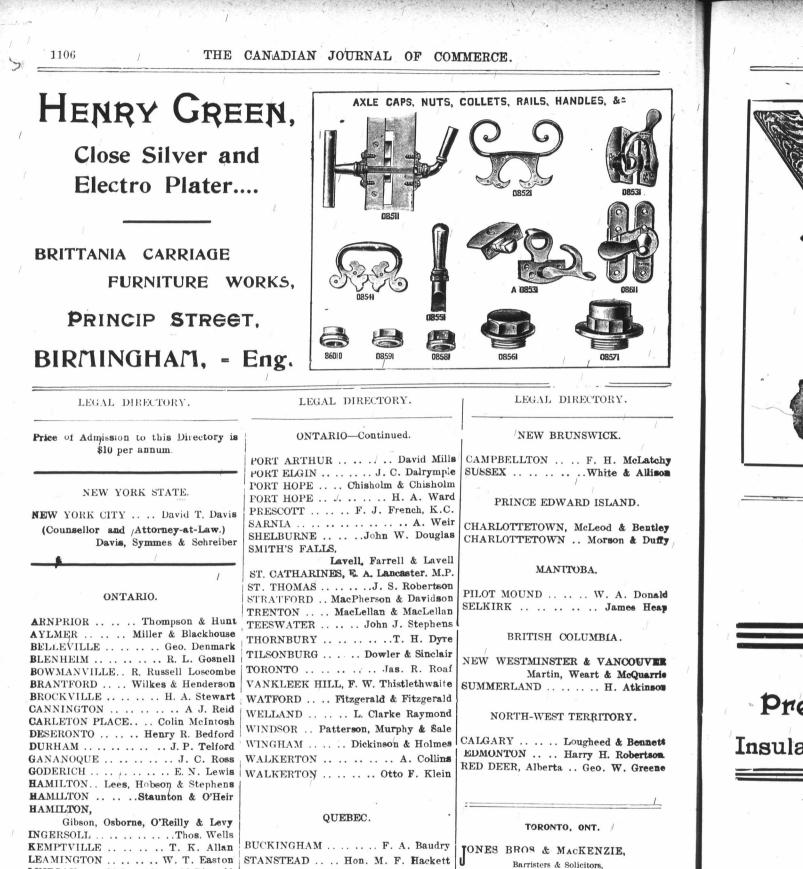
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 1105 THE CHARTERED BANKS. GUNS & RIFLES Bank THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ... QUEBEC AMMUNITION HEAD OFFICE & TORONTO BRANCH: .\$3,000,000 .\$2,500,000 .\$1,050,000 8 King Street, W. REVOLVERS Church Street Branch: 78 Church Street. Queen West Branch: 522 Queen St., W. ....President ice-President Marsh, sley. / en. Manager Transacts a General Banking Business. Caverhill, Learmont & Co. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts tirom \$1 upwards. MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG. Drafts issued on all principal points in ers, Que. nt. Canada and the United States. nt. n Falls, Q. 'alls, Ont. Beauce, Q. Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold. JAMES MASON, General Manager. Que. le, Que. Que. e, Que. e, Que. Locks & Builders' Hardware Que. Legal Directory. land. ate National Henry J. Kavanagh, K.C. H. Gerin-Lajoie, K.C. Paul Lacoste, LL.L. Jules Mathieu, LL.B. 24 We manufacture and carry in stock Republic. k of Britis**h** l Bank. Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, the largest range of Builders' Hard--ADVOCATES .-PROVINCIAL BANK BUILDING, ware in Canada, suitable alike to 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Can. Cable Address, "Laloi." Bell Tel. Main 4800, 4801 Canada trim churches, office buildings, or \$3,900,000.00 3,900,000.00 39,000,000.00 private houses. Ocean Steamships. President, President, wland. Cockshutt, ndrie, Write us for Catalogue, DOMINION prices and terms. Manager. STEAMSHIPS. The Gurney, Tilden Co. Ltd. Manager. tor. DNTARIO. nthill, Galt, stowel, New ay, Ottawa, e. Marie, St. co, Welland, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. Southwark..... June 16 Hamilton, canada. Canada .... ..... June 23 Kensington.... June 30 C-Montreal. MANITOBA-First-Class, \$70.00+75.00, according to ATCHEWAN Batt!eford, steamer. **A PIPE FITTER** ALBERTA-MODERATE RATE SERVICE. On steamers carrying only one class of ISH COLUM-den, Nelson, , Victoria. ank Limited; . Letters of art of the In threading pipes, does more hard, exhausting work in an average Cabin passengers (Se. ond-class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in day than any mechanic in other trades. the best part of the steamer. Our Pipe Die Reduces The Labor One-Half. \$42.50 and \$45.00 to Liverpool; \$45.00 and \$47.50 to London. Get our die and you will find this statement is not exagerated. Third-class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at \$27.50, Canada berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms. A. B. JARDINE & For all information, apply to Local d'Armes. CO., Agenis, or to Montreal, HESPELER, ONT. DOMINION LINE, Montreal, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. of Agricul-, Martin ø SHC "Carsley," BC **Excellent Site for** a First-class fanager. THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty year's standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds. The Caradian Oil Wells and Re-Suburban and Summer Hotel St. Hubert; St., St., tern Abat-orner Panet. Pierrevills, nume, d'Uy-Terrebonne, finers and Mills in this section are nearly entirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop; while for well-drilling purposes it has sent For Sale at Vaudreuil many boilers to Germany, Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron, as well as all pro-On the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific : fronting on the St. Lawrence : clear stream on one side with shelter for Boats above and below the Falls. Also two islands adjoining. Area in all about 44 acres. PARTMENT ductions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and e-President. Brass Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men blie Works APPLY TO THE OWNER. of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any n Girouard, M. S. FOLEY. shop in Canada. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," WONTREAL ARTHUR KAVANACH. " at a rate r cent. per J. H. FAIRBANK. MANAGER. PROPRIETOR. paid on de

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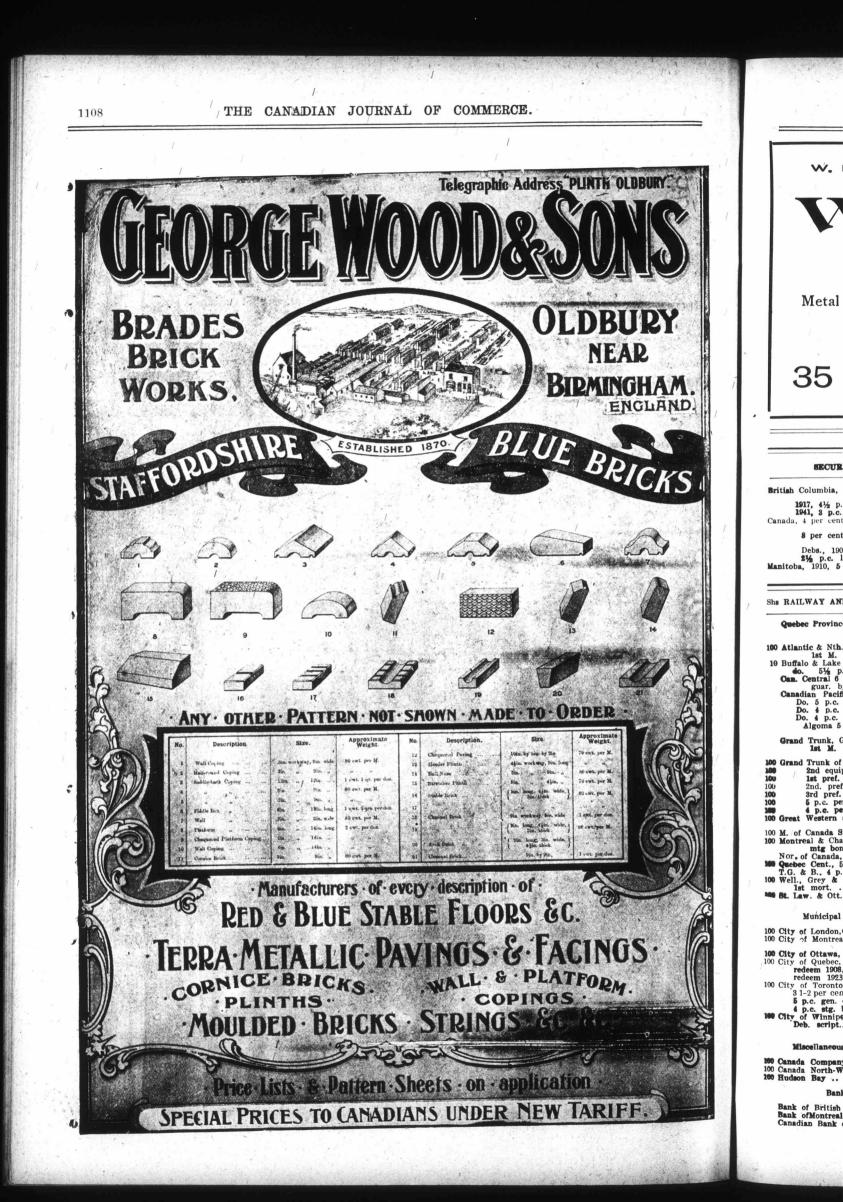
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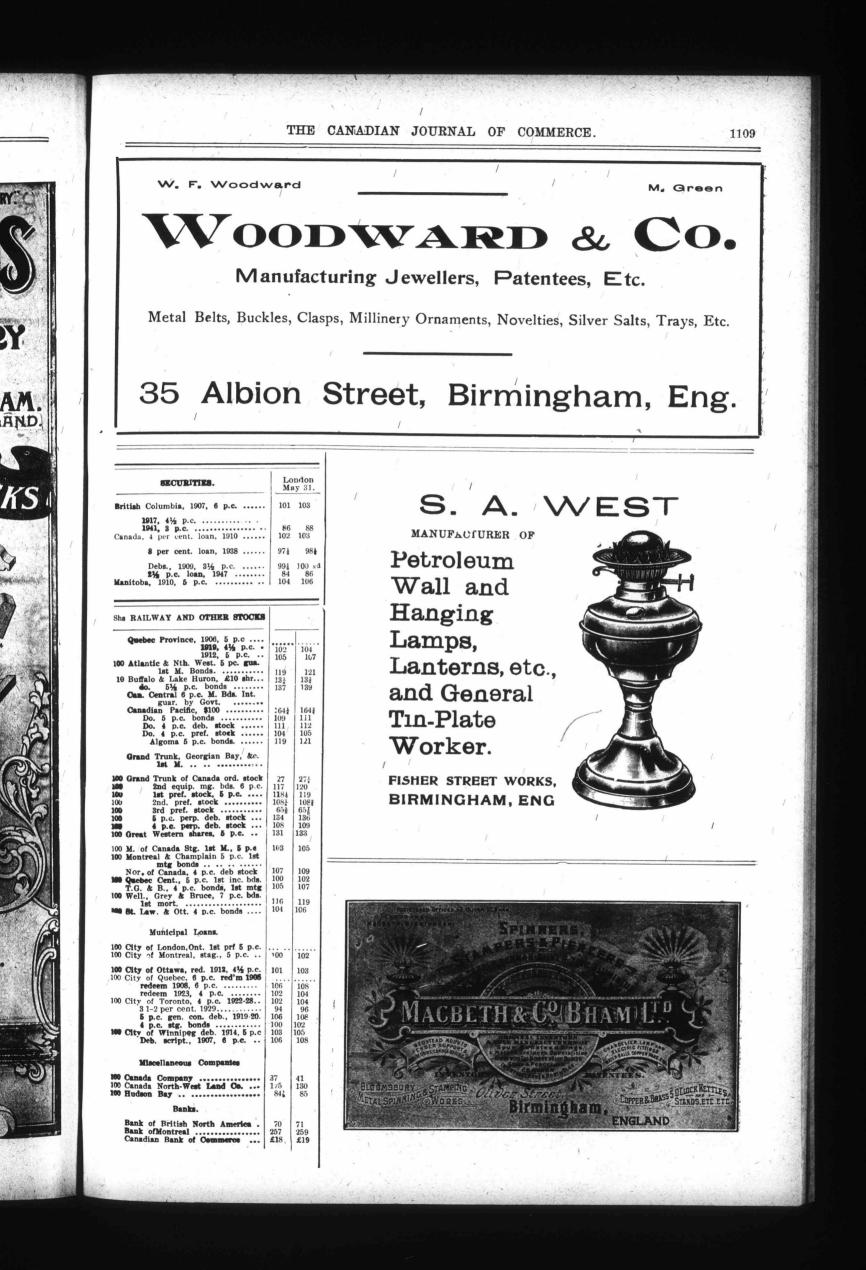


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Canadians supplied 33<sup>1</sup> per cent. less than other countries.

-Dunnville passed a by-law Friday last to provide 6,000 for the extension of the water works.

-Grand Trunk Ry. System earnings from June 1 to 7, 1906, \$774,726; 1905, \$682,584; increase, \$92,142.

-Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., return of traffic earnings from June 1 to 7, 1906, \$1.237.000; 1905, \$972,000; increase, \$265,000.

-The output of the Crow's Nest collieries for the week ending June 8th, was 20,523 tons, and for the same week last year 16,512 tons.

--Ottawa clearing house total for week ending June 7, -\$2,870,281, corresponding week last year, \$3,578,815. London clearing house total for week ending June 7, \$1,324,704.

- The Security Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore, which had quite a premium income at San Francisco, has discontinued business pending the settlement of its conflagration losses.

-The business failures in Canada during the week ending June 7 were 21, compared with 19 last week. For the date corresponding with the present week last year the failures were 34.

-A memorial statue to the Marquis of Dufferin was unveiled at Belfast, Friday last, by the Marquis of Londonderry. The figures on either side of the pedestal represent India and Canada. -The Elder-Dempster Liner Etolia, Captain Jones, from St. John, N.B., for Barry, England, is ashore on Cape Sable. The steamer is leaking considerably, and is thought to be badly damaged.

--The Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York has decided to withdraw from the State of California, and formal notice to the Insurance Commissioner of that State will be given in due course.

The steamer Boveric left Sydney on Saturday last for Seattle, Wash., via Cape Horn, with 6,000 tons of rails, which will be transhipped to British Columbia for use on J. J. Hill's railway. This is the first cargo of Sydney rails ever shipped by water.



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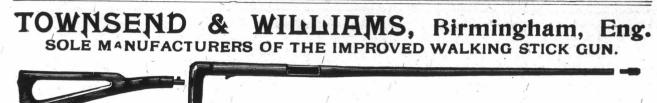
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With Detachable Butts and Safety Boits. Central Fire, to use Eley's or other specified makes of Cartridges .410, 28 and 20 bore.

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

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

-British imports from Canada for the month of May prevailed in London for many years. Separate petals, as well -British imports from cauda as the second lambs, 3,470; as complete blossoms, are used. Dinner tables are sprink-were as follows: Cattle, 10,862; sheep and lambs, 3,470; led with petals, which are sometimes dusted with silver 9,000 cwt.; bacon, 89,373 cwt.; hams, 20,737 cwt.; butter, 2,490 cwt.; cheese, 72,219 cwt.; valued at \$5,150,065.

-The commercial intelligence department of the London Board of Trade is sending Mr. Richard Grigg to Canada. He will visit all the important old and new centres of commerce, reporting on his return as to the expediency and cost of appointing correspondents of the Board of Trade in all cities and towns of the Dominion.

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-The Chicago packers have inserted in all of the daily papers of that city a full page advertisement, inviting the general public to visit their plants, and by means of a personal inspection obtain satisfaction as to the purity and wholesomeness of the packers' products and as to the cleaniness and sanitary condition of the buildings.

-A new stamp has been issued by the postoffice department, Ottawa, in connection with letters not fully prepaid, The stamp will be for the use of postmasters only. In the past it has been the custom to mark letters not fully prepaid with a figure, specifying how much the receiver would have to pay. The stamp will now be used instead. The new stamp is bluish in color, and is in several denominations.

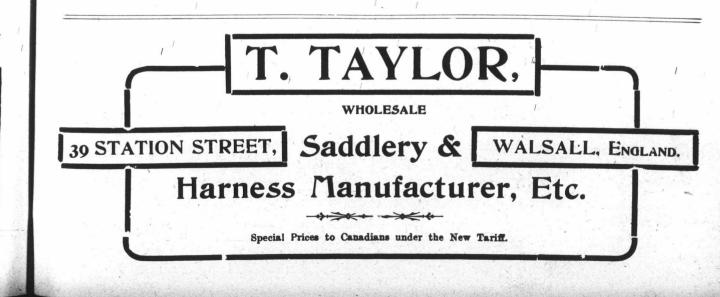
-The present season's fashionable rage for roses for dress and table decorations eclipses any fad that has powder. The craze is in evdence at the drug-stores, the windows of which are filled with various rose lotions and perfumes.

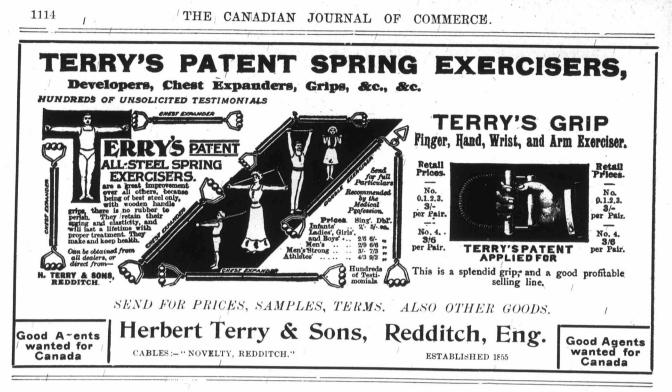
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-The cultivation of flax in the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is on the increase. The latest government statistics give the acreage of flax in Alberta in 1905 as 581 acres /and the production 8,000 bushels as against 367 acres and 5,000 bushels in 1904. In Saskatchewan the increase is greater, the 1905 crop being 25,315 acres and 410,955 bushels, compared with/ 15,917 acres and 171,679 bushels in 1904.

-The Bruce Copper Mines, which recently passed into the hands of the Copper Mining and Smelting Co., of Ontario, composed principally of English capitalists, are about ready to start work, after a four-year close down. It is understood that a smelter is to be built. The Ontario Legislature will be asked to pass an Act to validate a bylaw of the municipality fixing the assessment of the property for a period of ten years.

-The Royal Bank announced the appointment of Mr. D. Clawson Rea, accountant of the Montreal office, to be manager of the office the bank will open at Winnipeg to mark its invasion of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mr. Rea leaves for Winnipeg at the end of the week and will be joined a few days later by some of the juniors from the local bank, who will make up the staff of the Winnipeg office.





- The May statement of the London Board of Trade shows be to inspect freight steamers and vessels and to superincreases of \$22,987,500 in imports and \$22,386,000 in exports The principal increases in imports were wool, grain and manufactures, but the import of cotton from America decreased \$5,000,000. The principal increase in exports was fered considerably in this respect, in recent years by in manufactures, of which cotton goods increased \$7,500,000.

-The district about Ressland, B.C., is prolific in mining. The West Kootenay Power and Light Co., which supplies/ electricity to many of the mines, reports unusual activity in this direction, so much so that they have decided to extend their electrical distribution plant. Throughout the the entire West there is a marked increase in the use/ of electricity, including the employment of electric locomotives in place of steam for mine haulage, fast traction work, factory yards, etc.

-The Traders' Bank report for the year ended May 31st shows net earnings for the year of \$396.231, which is equal to 13.21 per cent. on its paid-up capital, as against 11.34 per cent, the previous year. After paying dividends of \$209,992, or 7 per cent., to shareholders, \$150,000 was carried to rest account, \$5,000 went to Officers' Guarantee Fund, and \$5,000 to Pension Fund. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is now \$61,385, and the rest account now aggregates \$1,250,000.

The Canada Gold and Hydraulic Dredging Co., in which a number of Toronto people are interested, obtained recently a British Columbia charter, and the right to operate on the Fraser River, where they have secured three claims opposite Cayoosh Creek. These claims extend 1,500 yards on the face and run back 700 yards, and go, two feet below low water mark. The Iowa Company is operating the adjoining property and paying handsome dividends.

Work on the Government section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is now well under way. Macdonald & O'Brien, who are under contract to build one hundred miles west of Quebec, have 500 teams on the ground. Operations are being controlled from a point near Reidscap, on the Great Northern, 73 miles from Quebec. Seven or eight subcontracts have already been given out. M. P. and J. T. Davis have started on their contract, which is to build 50 miles westward from Quebec bridge.

-The Kingston City Council is petitioning the Dominion Government to appoint an officer whose sole duty it will vise their equipment and loading. This action is taken as a result of the practice of overloading lake steamers and of life. As one of the chief lake ports, Kingston has sufthe loss of the steamer Bannockburn and the lake barge Minnedosa.

-The statement of the Ontario Bank for the year ended May 31st, shows net profits of \$156,915, or nearly 10 1-2 per cent. on capital of \$1,500,000. The rest fund was increased by \$50,000, making that account \$700,000. In addition to 6 1-2 per cent. dividends to shareholders for the year, which took \$97,500, there was transferred to Officers' Pension Fund \$5,000. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account is \$66,861, as against \$62,445 a year ago. Total deposits are \$12,283,366, and the total assets \$16,734,091, of which \$13,504,227 are in funds and investments, which are immediately available.

-A despatch from Oakland, Cal., says, the first estimates of the insurance companies' losses in the .San Francisco fire were given out the total was placed at from \$175,000,000 to \$225,000,000. The official compilation used in the executive sessions of the adjusters shows these estimates to be very far below the real figures. The aggregate loss of all the 117 companies is given in the table as more than \$296,000,000. Many of the companies sustained losses that will wipe out their entire capital. The Traders, with \$1,600,000 in capital, was hit for over \$3,000,000. The Firemans Fund and other California companies also suffered very severely.

-During last week Internal Revenue Collector Charles W. Anderson of New York and Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel of Washington have seized 46,000 pounds of butter in the refrigerating warehouses in New York on the charge that it was adulterated. This butter came from Nebraska and South Dakota, and from the tests made 6,000 pounds have already been forfeited to the Government because of an adulteration of from 20 to 38 per cent. The chemists at Washington, under the direction of John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are making tests of the remaining 40,000 pounds, and up to this time have found an adulteration of from 19 to 22 per cent., the adulteration consisting of fats other than milk fats.

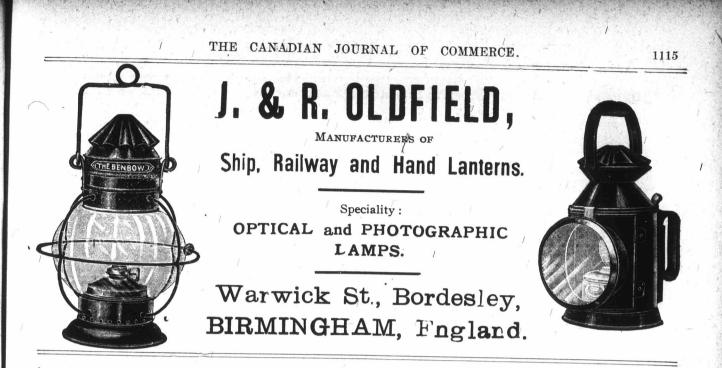
-Whether from the economic or the industrial standpoint, it is a most happy change that India is steadily

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--'The reven months of the amounted to over the corre expenditure w the expenditu of \$1,611,229. months the c 1905; the exci ceipts, \$6986,00 railways, \$679, resent an incr ments of \$1,63 sponding perio

-The wonderf by a British E area of the Er square miles. the next twen territorial acqu about 11,900,000 of the United land surface of 1901) the popula pendencies and 259,000,000 to al port and expor \$7.500.000,000 and maintenance ex to more than \$

Harbor reven an increase acc ing of the Har venue totalled of 1905, or an i imports represen \$3.369; imports last year, of \$4, Ocean vessels t sailing vesels -



becoming self-supplying with petroleum, says the London Globe. For the last three years the imports of oil have steadily and largely diminished, their displacement being made good by increased local production, chiefly in Burmah. It is believed that the Burmese supply, when fully developed, will be amply adequate for Indian lighting requirements at considerably lower cost than American imported oil. Experts in the industry affirm that the prccious oil exists in paying quantities at many places outside Burmah, and if that be the case, the product would be cheapened by the saving of sea transport charges.

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--The revenue of the Dominion of Canada during the 11 months of the current financial year up to the first of June amounted to \$71,012,213, which is an increase of \$7,687,884 over the corresponding period of last year. The ordinary expenditure was \$50,206,425, an increase of \$3,349,193, and the expenditure on capital account \$11,781,138, an increase of \$1,611,229. The returns show that during the eleven months the customs collections increased \$4,289,000 over 1905: the excise collections, \$1,385,000; the post-office receipts, \$6986,000, and the receipts from ,public works, and railways, \$679,000. The bounty payments of \$1,936,286 represent an increase of \$395,845. The railway subsidy payments of \$1,637,574, were \$423,278 larger than for the corresponding period of the year before.

-The wonderful expansion of the British Empire is shown by a British Blue Book recently issued. In 1861 the total area of the Empire was reported as approximately \$,500,000 square miles. No important additions were made during the next twenty years, but during the last two decades territorial acquisition has increased the total area to about 11,900,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of the United States. This is more than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. During the same time (1861-1901) the population of Great Britain and its colonies, dependencies and protectorates has increased from about 259,000,000 to about 397,000,080. The total commence, import and export, of all these people amounts to about \$7.500,000,000 annually. The total annual expenditure for maintenance exceeds \$1,600,000,000 and the debts amount to more than \$6,500,000.

Harbor revenue as well as tonnage this season shows an increase according to statistics presented at the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners Friday last. The revenue totalled \$33,369 as against \$27,202 for the like period of 1905, or an increase of \$6,167. Of the revenue this year imports represented \$27,500; exports, \$2,500, and local traffic, \$3,369; imports showing an increase, as compared with last year, of \$4,000; exports, \$1,500, and local traffic, \$667. Ocean vessels to the number of 136-128 steamers and 8 sailing vesels - representing a tonnage of 233,767. have entered the port this season, as against 129 steamers and 10 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 312.047, during the corresponding period of last year. Of inland vessels, 1,934 have come into port this season, with a tonnage of 439.135, as compared with 1,660 vessels and a tonnage of 382.753 in the same period of 1905.

-The official declaration of the Transvaal gold output for May, made in London on Saturday last, gives a total of 461,202 ounces, which constitutes a new high monthly record, not excluding the pre-war period. Hitherto the best month was September, 1899, just before the war broke out, when, owing to the forced working of the richest ores available—the mine-owners did not know what might happen—the total reached 459709 ounces. The current year promises to eclipse all former records in the matter of yield. For the first five months of 1906 the total production amounts to 2,180,474 ounces, compared with 2,140,602 in 1899 and 1,948,453 last year. The grand aggregate for 1906 ought to exceed 5,000,000 ounces. As a result of Chinese labor it is calculated that in each of the three great classes-white wages, unskilled wages and, stores-\$5,000,-600 more was paid out last year than in 1904. The gradual advancement in the production of gold due to the Chinese is one of the most noteworthy features of the year's operations, for at the beginning of the year it represented 20 per cent., while at the end it was as much as 33 1-3 per cent.





Whatever the outcome of the investigations proposed concerning the loathsome charges against the meat-preserving industries of Chicago--referred to at some length in these columns last week-there can be no doubt as to the severity of the blow dealt them all, not only at headquarters, but in every division of the globe where these products have found a market for many years past, and been gradually extending iteven to Canada in no slight degree. There is scarcely a grocery or a meat market, a departmental or a general store in any country on both sides of the Atlantic and to a considerable extent in other parts of the world, where the preserved meats, together with the lard, sausages, and other by-products of the United States packing houses are not held in stock. The sale of these goods has received a check which cannot be removed for months or perhaps a year or two and the injury to business caused by so much unsaleable stock on hand must amount up into the millions. An immense number of hands which have found employment in the industries will be thrown out of em-

ployment; there will be/less activity among live-stock men, in tin-can manufactories, less demand for chemicals, (if half of what is published be true), and a considerable falling off in the demand for railway transportation. The hide and leather, the glue and gelatine, the button, and bone, plaster-hair and other trades all must be affected more or less by the dis-The magnitude of the industry may be turbance estimated in other cities as well as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, New York and other cities are quite as active in proportion to their population

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It is needless to accuse the author of "The Jungle" of piling up horrors in his book, for the sake of obtaining a great sale for it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which dealt unshrinkingly with the practices incidental to the degrading blot of slavery, was no less denounced at the time as citing extreme examples. This was shown to be the case, but the "novel with a purpose" was none the less successful, and through purpose" was none the less successful, and though the author of the "Jungle" may be found to have

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A reader points out what he is pleased to term a "palpable omission" in our article of last Friday. The technical term, "slunk," may be found in any We quote his extract from the large dictionary. book which has made "a' the steer": "One curious thing he had noticed, the very first day, in his profession of shoveller. . . . , which was the sharp trick of the floor-bosses whenever there chanced to come a "slunk" calf. Any man who knows anything about butchering knows that the flesh of a cow that is about to calve. or has just calved, is not fit for food. A good many of these came every day to the packing-houses-and of course, if they had chosen, it would have been an easy matter for the packers to keep them 'till they were fit for food. But for the saving of time and fodder, it was the law that cows of that sort came along with the others, and whoever noticed it would inform the boss, and the boss would start up a conversation with the government inspector, and the two would stroll away. So in a trice the carcass of the cow would be cleaned out, and the entrails would have vanished; and it was Jurgis's (the Lithuanian) task to slide them into the trap, calves and all, and on the floor below they took out these "slunk" calves and butchered them for meat, and used even the skins of them." One day by twilight they had killed about four thousand cattle, which had come in freight trains from distant States and some had got hurt. Some had broken legs; others gored sides, and some had died from causes unknown; "and they were all to be disposed of here, in darkness and silence. 'Downers,' the men called them, and the packing-house had a special elevator upon which they were raised to the killing-beds where the gang proceeded to handle them with an air of business-like nonchalance which said plainer than any words that it was a matter of every day routine. It took a couple of hours, . and in the end he (Jurgis) saw them go into the chilling rooms, with the rest of the meat, being carefully scattered here and there, so that they could not be identified."

It is announced that upward of \$10,300,000 worth of U.S. preserved meats are sent annually to Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1905 Canada brought in 1,223,576 pounds of U.S. lard,valued at \$102,666. This United States lard is the produce concerning which the Chicago disco-

veries are so very disquicting. Of bacon and hams, the imports from the States were last year 4,220,354 The money value is placed/at \$483,354. reunds. Salted beef in barrels was brought in to the extent of 1,152,569 pounds, costing \$59,727. Our imports of canned meats from the United States aggregated 812,000 pounds, \$99,550 worth. In extracts of meats, not medicated, we import \$70,590 worth, while of barreled pork we buy 4,957,453 pounds, put down at \$337,865. Of dried and smoked meats we purchase \$66,365 worth, of fresh meats \$23,000, and of other salted meats \$10,000 worth. Here we have \$1,245,000 worth of the United States meats in various forms brought in to compote against our own products. We have for sale precisely the same classes of products as the United States send to us, and, while we buy \$1,-245,000 worth from our neighbors, they purchase on an average \$50,000 worth from Canada .-- Dr. Chisholm, of East Huron, Ont., is timely moving in the matter, and it is to be hoped that all our own meat men may be in a position to warrant the step he is taking.

## THE DEPARMENTAL STORE SYSTEM AND ITS EFFECTS.

Business, as now conducted throughout the Dominion—by means of express and mail order parcels sent to circularized and catalogued customers by certain departmental stores—operates very injuriously upon the town and village store-keeper, depriving him of that cash portion of his local business to which he is naturally entitled. The people who buy at **a** distance in this manner almost invariably pay the price on delivery, or before, and thus the bulk. of the cash in the community is drained away, and the iocal merchant left to sell what he can on credit. This should be checked.

In order to accomplish any reform the consideration of General Storekecpers, other merchants and business men throughout the Dominion is recommended. No heavy contribution is called for. Reforms not much less difficult have been effected.

Complaints have repeatedly been sent us directing attention to the injustice of this peculiar shopping business which, by means of catalogues, enters every house in the land—even to the very kitchens—injuriously affecting the trade of the whole country for the benefit of a few sky-scraping stores in the large cities, and thus tending to promote that centralizing of the population so much complained of latter-

ly in England and elsewhere. To prove the effects of this new-fangled system of trade, one has only to visit any of the towns and villages scattered throughout the Eastern Townships of Quebec, the whole Western Peninsula of Ontario, and, indeed, every district of the various Provinces, east and west, to find the general and other stores suffering from this draining of the ready cash of the fairer half of the community to build up the business of the cities and bring eventual ruin upon the country merchants—that is unless some plan such as we have outlined is brought to the rescue. Of course, the Departmental owners are looking after their own interests.

The wholesale houses also feel the pinch. How many are there left to-day as compared with 10 or 20 years ago? The owners are many of them clerking in the departmental stores whose keepers buy their goods mostly abroad. If the country merchant does not thrive, how can the wholesale man prosper? The few monopolists will not suffice—although, they are known to help on in that way to some extent.

Retail merchants of Canada, it is "up" to you. You have already waited too long, while your gigantic distant competitors drain away the ready cash which should be expended at your counters. Let each be a missionary to proclaim the coming emancipation which must restore to you your inalienable right as taxpayers, as citizens. Remember that the cost of postal transportation is taxed disproportionately upon us all.

And it is not the merchant who alone is interested; every local mechanic in a large or small way; every local school board and teacher, every church, and its elergyman, every lodge, every property owner, and every enterprise, big or little, is interested in retaining within the district the money that now goes to enrich some ten or twelve absentee proprietors in a few of our large cities. Even the insurance companies, fire and life, and the banks are touched.

The retail merchants of the cities have themselves been absolutely ruled by these concerns. The former city shopkeepers are driven to take subordinate positions—if they can get them; and that they all cannot, is shown by the number of shabby-genteel people, once in trade, who may be seen aimlessly wandering up and down our streets, their business long ago closed up by creditors who could see no prospect of their competing with the towering octopuses in the neighborhood and paying 100 cents in the dollar.

It is almost needless to remark that publications which are in daily and weekly receipt of so much revenue from the great city stores, are not likely to countenance the plan proposed.—Com.

#### THE BRITISH STEEL COMBINE.

People engaged largely in the steel trade in Great Britain who know better than to "prophesy unless they are certain" are discussing some proposed developments in that business. The London Economist, as in some degree a mouthpiece for the trade, harks

back to the condition of things a few years ago when the steel makers of the North of England and of the West of Scotland entered into an arrangement for the regulation of the selling prices of ship and boiler plates in their respective districts, when an effort was made to include in the compact those for angles aiso. But it proved too difficult a matter to reconcile the different interests, and the proposal was dropped. For a period no disagreeable consequences In the last few months, however, the followed. English makers, owing to a failing demand in their own district for angles, have made a serious invasion into the Scotch consuming centres, and have sold angles considerably below the local fixed price, \$34, less 5 per cent., by as much in some cases, it is reported, as \$3.60 a ton. Scotch producers, instead of reducing their quotations, retaliated by an inroad into the North of England, and there undersening their competitors, sacrificing besides \$2.40 per ton of railway carriage. This has gone on for some time, and has created an unpleasant state of things, and not less has given great offence to Clyde shipbuilders, who object that their trade opponents on the North-East coast should have such preference as they are receiving. Rather than handsomely meet the Clyde and other local consumers, in the legitimate way that would commend itself to most business men, the Scotch steel makers have approached the makers in the North of England, and a conference has been arranged for next week-to endeavour to fix up conditions for the sale of angles, the same as obtains for plates. It appears, however, that the Scotch makers do not quite see eve to eve on the subject, some being disposed to hold out for a free hand, and there would be nothing wrong in that if they extended the principle to their own immediate neighborhood. It is just possible that that may be the issue of the negotiations which are now about to be entered upon. But that would endanger the very existence of the combination otherwise; and no effort, it may safely be taken, will be spared to avert such a result which, it need hardly be said, would be welcomed by all consumers There is this to be said in favour of the steel makers, that they have not put up prices unduly; but it is a grievance that while tney insist on agreed upon rates for plates and some other sections of material being paid by consumers in their respective localities, with others they accord more favourable conditions, and, to that extent, handicap their best customers. Another element of trouble has just sprung up, and though it may probably, for the time being, be overcome, it has within it great possibilities of danger ahead. One of the largest makers, it seems, finds himself short of orders and specifications for plates, and he therefore cannot keep his mills rolling. He accordingly has asked for permission to sell sufficient plates to meet wants, at a price. of course, under what has been fixed by the combination. That would strike at the very root of the association, and naturally will have nothing to do with the suggestion. Yet they cannot afford to take up an indifferent attitude, and it is understood that several producers are prepared to meet the situation by transferring certain contracts for execution. But this is a mere makeshift, and while it may, and probably will, prove effectual, in such busy times as are now being passed

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through, it would be wholly unavailable in slack seasons, which will come again, unfortunately. ( ) The steel productive capacity of the West of Scotland is now enormous; it has been greatly added to in the course of the last 12 months, and additional plant is even presently being laid down. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in these circumstances the troubles arisen or threatening, are giving cause for serious concern in the inner circles of the industry, and that in the wider circle of consumers the portents are looked upon as not unfavourable for their interests.

A word of caution may not be untimely here in view of what is bruited about concerning one or two recent ocean palaces which have not proved as<sup>\*</sup> staunch in their construction as could be desired. A vessel that shows weakness after a run of a few thousand miles should have no brothers or sisters afloat.

#### LIVE AND LEARN.

There are life companies doing business in Canada to whom such information as that vouchsafed by Hon. President Cox and Mr. Actuary Sanderson of the Canada Life during the last few days before the Royal Commission in Toronto will not be devoid of interest. The special arrangement with the late Senator Fulford, of Brockville, over that loan of \$100,-000 to the Imperial Life, as explained by Mr. Bradshaw is also largely instructive.

One large British institution which has had more experience in fire than in life underwriting may now be more certain as to one of the causes, why its endeavours in the field have been lacking in competition and have failed to produce any adequate return why their officers have not been able to earn even their salt. Of course, there are other contributing causes at work elsewhere, such as rebating, and overloading, to say nought of injudicious advertising at home. On the last named we must be reticent.

There are causes, too, which no office rules can defy. Everybody in business knows or has known the reason why certain man'aging men do not succeed as well as others., They allow, for example, their prejudices or their personal feelings to sway them in their attitude towards the public, and everybody, however humble, has a following of his own, more or These irritable, men are many of them, exclusively office trained. They have never been on "the road," they do not mingle among the people; they have never learnt that the world is made up of all sorts and conditions of men, and they are quite surprised when they initiate anything on their own account-or strike off their own bat-to find that it is of no avail. They find that any amount of reserves or years of existence will not succeed against brains, tact and agreeable manners. Large institutions are not unfrequently discovering how they are handicapped by such representatives, men who look more to their own personal feelings or gratifications than to the interests of their employers: they make excellent bookkeepers; but the less they keep in evidence the better for all concerned; they give way ro

their emotions and employ sharp retorts that, treasured up, may follow themselves or the company they represent to the close of their lives.

The "don't care" policy is always a loser. It has no soft answer for the long time policyholder who makes complaints /concerning the effects of increased business upon his promised profits of late years.' Some insurers have sometimes found it difficult to provide for the wants of a growing family, and at the same time continue to pay premiums to the insurance company. That the profits have been employed to extend business and strengthen the company's reserves there can be no doubt, for complaints have frequently reached us of, say, \$10,000 policies paying profit of not over 50c to \$1 a year, and that after an existence of a quarter of a century. But everybody in the swim knows that the race for business of late has had much to do with the smallness of the profits during the last few years.

It has often been remarked upon how insignificant is the amount of life business effected in Canada by staunch British fire and life offices, while a number of local life companies, which have sprung up within a few years are gathering quite a harvest—whether at a profit or not, we will not say here. On the one side are millions of money, and a certain attitude towards modern methods of enterprise; on the other are to be seen the effect of brains, persistency and persuasive manners. Everybody can see the results for himself. Occasionally is found a manager who disregards nearly all the conventionalities of life

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It is fortunate for such stony men that headquarters are so far away, that visitors from head offices to Canada have no suspicion of what is going on in people's minds regarding the concern that maintains such a one in their service. Tolerant criticism, not many years ago, on the part of this Journal, when dealing with the disastrous management of one ambitious British company long operating in Canada, led to a conspiracy among two or three invertebrate managers encouraged by the local henchman of a western system. This plot was hatched, in the editor's absence abroad, with the further assistance of a schem-The results were that one narrowly ing employee. escaped the inside of a prison, and is still at large, looking for Sunday pupils; another drank himself to death; one who at the time had no company to back him up, apologized to the editor; and a fourth remains on the trail, evidently convinced as yet that life is not "too short" for such warfare. Our British insurance offices in Canada have been generally conducted with such conspicuous ability and good sense that it is with much reluctance we allude however briefly to the matter. The nocturnal visits of the good Haroun Alrashid might well be considered an example by some of our visitors from the old lands.

-It has not yet been discovered who supplied the North British and Mercantile Ins. Co. with the list of names of the British policyholders of the Mutual Life Ins. Co., of New York. It is "up" to certain persons on both sides to speak out.

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#### AVERAGE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The Economist's Index Number shows 2372 for the end of May, the highest price yet reached. The recovery in average prices recorded in April has been continued during the past month, and the fall during the first quarter of the current year has now been entirely wiped out, and the average brought up to a higher point than that registered at the end of 1905. The Index Number, which measures the average/ of the movements in a number of commodities, is now 2372, as compared with 2337 at the end of April, and 2342 at the end of December, 1905.

The most noteworthy movement during May was the continued advance in the price of tin. Beginning the year at £170 per ton, this metal rose at the end of April to £183 5s, and once during May the price recorded was £215, though the close is lower, at £187 per ton. Iron and steel have advanced, and copper is at the highest figure for many years past, while lead has closely approached the "record" quotation prevailing at the end of 1905. Cotton and its products have been comparatively steady, and wool remains very firm. Advances are recorded in/ flax and hemp, leather and tallow. English wheat has further moved up, and meat commands high prices. The only articles showing declines are certain descriptions of timber and beet sugar.

#### ANOTHER GAS EXAMPLE FOR MONTREAL.

The Springfield Republican, in commenting on the reduction in the price of gas in Boston furnishes some food for thought to our own municipality. By the action of the Boston Consolidated Company the price of gas is lowered to 85 cents; beginning with the 1st of July next. This, as our contemporary says, "entitles that company under the terms of the legislative act, to pay 8 per cent. dividends, the present rate. If the company had clung to the price of 90 cents it could pay only 7 per cent. dividends. Thus to keep within the legal right to the dearly beloved 8 per cent. rate the company is moved to offer much the lowest price for gas ever known in the state, even though the full 8 per cent. rate will not be availed of during the first year of 85-cent gas."

"This will be regarded by the advocates of the sliding scale an immediate and conclusive demonstration of-its value, and so it would seem to be, provided the quality of the gas furnished is maintained. But it is equally a demonstration of the inefficiency of the present gas commission, or a majority thereof, as an agency for the protection of the public against undue monopoly charges. If, under the sliding scale arrangement, the Boston company can see its way clear to furnish gas at 85 cents and a good profit, it might have been made to see the same thing under efficient public regulation."

<sup>6</sup> But whatever may be the virtue of the sliding scale for the Boston public, the action of the company thereunder is likely to have a profound influence in relation to gas charges outside of that city. The Boston price of S5 cents will become the standard toward which other private concerns in the state will be forced to work, and if, to gain the privilege of paying 9 per cent. dividends, the Boston company puts the price to 80 cents, then that will become the standard."

But much will depend, as the Republican points out, on the cost of the transportation of coal to inland gas towns and cities.

## THE HON. MR. CHURCHILL ON COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Honble. Mr. Churchill, has a reputation for more smartness of speech than discretion. He has no doubt inherited some portion of his father's talent of ready and caustic speech, the style of speech which makes more enemies than it wins friends. He has been suspected of having anti-Colonial sympathies, which, for one in his position, would be a serious drawback to his usefulness in the Colonial Office.

It would be vain to expect any one to fill Mr. Chamberlain's official shoes: they were big enough for the fabled giant of nursery fame. But a recent speech of Mr. Churchill puts him in a favorable light. He evidently entertains no anti-Colonial ideas, and we in Canada may as well recognize that this brilliant young official is a thorough Imperialist and desirous of promoting colonial development.

He made the very sensible remark in the speech in question, that, "It was a very small thing for two tariff states to make a reciprocal adjustment one against the other? It was an infinitely smaller thing for them to make such adjustment in each other's favor than it was for a country possessed of a totally different system to consider an alteration in that system."

This is a fair statement of the greater difficulty of say, Canada's granting preference to Australia or New Zealand, in return for reciprocal concessions, than of Great Britain according some tariff privileges to Canada in return for our preferential treatment of British goods. In the above statement Mr. / Churchill showed that he had reflected deeply on the preferential question, but there is in it no sign of antagonism to such an arrangement.

So fay, indeed, from Mr. Churchill throwing cold water on preferential trade, he went on to expound the idea by saying:

"All inter-colonial adjustments which might be made, all reciprocal treaties which as he, officially, knew were being discussed between various colonies in the British Empire, must be steps in the direction of that universal Imperial trade which it was undoubtedly our object ultimately to achieve."

Clearly then, Mr. Churchill is a member of the Chamberlain school, and his phrase "our object" seems to indicate that the Liberal Government in England has some scheme under consideration for promoting "universal Imperial trade," by a system of "reciprocal treaties."

Speaking more especially of Australia, he said: "The Commonwealth was associated with the Power which commanded the greatest naval force ever afloat on the ocean. He had every benef that they were fully justified in assuming that that the British navy maint would be, w rity to Aus threatened.'

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he said: h the Power force ever f that they t the British havy maintained as it had been, maintained as it would be, was strong enough to/ give practical security to Australia from any dangers that might be threatened."

For "Australia" we may substitute Canada 'in this vigorous declaration of Britain's prowess and determination to protect her colonies, and so reassure ourselves that the present rulers of Great Britain have no intention of playing the part of Little Englanders by weakening the naval defence of this on any other Colony. Mr. Churchill went on to urge the development of Colonial militia forces to defend the land on which they lived. He assured his hearers that the Liberal Government and the Secretary of State, whose representative he was, had "the most earnest desire to maintain good relations with the great self-governing colonies of the British Empire."

The whole speech was worthy of Mr. Chamberlain, its imperialistic spirit was so vigorously expressed. We cannot conceive of a higher compliment to pay Mr. Churchill and trust he will step out freely on /the path he has marked out.

#### MODERN AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Another anomaly in business is seen in the fact that those who are best able to buy advertising often pay the least for it. To be sure it takes brains and years to "get there." The senior partner of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, has accomplished it. The editor of the Journal of Commerce, while on a recent fishing excursion in middle western Ontario enjoyed the companionship of ,Mr. Wm. C. Foley (Foley & Williams Mfg Co.). Chicago, and heard with much interest some incidents of the early career of Mr. Millionaire Sears with whom he had had some business dealings in his early start-a few years ago. Mr. Sears recommended a purchaser, who had but a short running at the end of which he owed the F. & W. Mfg. Company many thousand dollars. Sears' early profits en engaging in business on his own account were devoted to the repayment of the money formerly lost through his recommendation. A Chicago paper holds him up to view:

The growth of Sears, Roebuck & Co., furnishes a commercial marvel. Richard W. Sears, born in 1864, was still a telegraph operator in 1895. Spring Valley was his post. For eleven years he had worked at his trade without promotion, and apparently there was no spark of genius behind the eye that watched the "clearing" signals at the jerkwater station.

Then came an opportunity. (A travelling man showed Sears some watches and happened to mention the wholesale price. The spark flamed up immediately. Sears had within him a keen business judgment.

The difference between the wholesale price, and retail price appealed to him irresistibly. He bought a few watches and advertised in some weekly papers that he would sell watches by mail. His firm name was the "Sears Watch Company." He was successful. All the profit was turned back into the business. It was only a question of advertising the operator found. In four years he had \$8,000, and quitting the telegraph post, he devoted himself to the business. Four years later he met A. W. Roebuck, who had \$10,000 and a partnership was formed. When they came to Chicago in 1895, the partners had \$150,000, which they had made in two years.

Julius Rosenwald and Albert Loeb became connected with the firm at that time. It was incorporated in 1901 at \$5,000,000.

Now it is to be incorporated at eight times that amount. The profits of the business are \$3,000,000 annually. The first large plant at Desplaines and Randolph streets was recently abandoned for a new thirty-acre one between Kedzie avenue and Central Park avenue.

Mr. Sears shares the views of his associate in regard to wealth. Lack of airs and display, impregnable honesty, courage to strike out for himself, and the ability to put himself in the other fellow's place are (the four characteristics of Mr. Sears, to which his wife attributes his success.

Mr. Rosenwald is a man of agreeable personality and not at all in keeping with the popular idea of the millionaire. Though surrounded by all the luxuries that money can buy he is exceedingly democratic in his manners and thoughts.

"I do not know why a man should stop work when he is at the head of a great business concern," said "The fact that he is making money is of minor he. Somebody else would make it if he importance. stopped. Those who are able to conduct a large enterprise on a basis that will make it substantial and of a benefit to the community, owe it to the community to continue their work as long as they are able. Every one has his work in the world, and I might as well do that for which I seem best fitted. Then it is such a pleasure," and Mr. Rosenwald smiled in aggenuine sort of a way at the thought of He looked contented at home and at his business. ease, with his beautiful young wife sitting opposite him and servants coming and going at his call. but the eager look that came into his face at mention of what he chose to call his "work," showed plainly that the latter was to him more essential than the luxuries.

"It is just a game," replied Mr. Rosenwald. "We are buying and selling goods, that's all. We are like a family; there are about 10,000 of us and it is nice to work together. Details of the new corporation have not been completed," said Mr. Rosenwald. "The matter is being arranged by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Bros., bankers, of New York. Mr. Sears and myself will be under contract to serve in our present positions for several years. We have not yet selected the State in which we will incorporate. So far the conduct of our business is concerned, the public will notice no change. The financing of the company is the only change."

The conception and rapid execution of the Dominion Park enterprise in Montreal bear some resemblance to the Sears-Roebuck system, but though encouraging enough, the millions are still afar off.

#### THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

The 4th annual meeting of the Sovereign Bank of Canada was held in Toronto on 12th inst., when a statement was presented that was highly gratifying to the large body of shareholders present.

The net profits were shown to be \$187,467. This was supplemented by \$81,250 premium on new stock issued at \$125 per share and \$686,556 premium on stock issued at \$130, the amount for distribution being \$965,355. This was divided as follows: Dividends, \$102,923; transferred to Reserve Fund, \$830,000; written off Bank Premises, \$10,000; rebate of discount on bills not due, \$5,000; dorations to hospitals, including South African Memorial Fund. \$1,500. The balance carried forward is \$15,931. The reserve fund of the Sovereign Bank is now \$1,230,000, and the paid up capital \$3,585,410. The deposits amount to \$11,585,296, and commercial to and discounts, \$11,691,782. The immediately available assets are \$6,429,472, which is an unusually high percentage of the deposits.

The report, refers to the sale of a block of stock to the Dresdner Bank at \$130 per share net to the bank. The General Manager delivered an address in which he said: "Taking the Profit and Loss statement first, I think the results of the year's business may be considered satisfactory, We made more money, both actually and in proportion to our capital than in any previous year. The only item in this statement that calls for special comment is the appropriation of \$1,500 to hospitals, etc. Contributions to such public objects are both necessary and desirable, and need no defence. All we desire is the shareholders' approval of them, and I am sure we will always have this so long as such donations are confined to moderate amounts. Referring to the General Financial Statement, the first seven items require no explanation. They comprise the immediately available assets, which amount to fifty\_four per cent. of the deposits, although fully twothirds of the latter are payable only after notice." He stated that the handsome building largely occupied by the bank in Montreal paid 5 per cent. on the outlay. The building is provided with the most up-to-date fire protection and could not be duplicated for within \$50,000 of the value it stands at in the books of the bank. The General Manager gave the following figures showing that the bank's staff and customers have doubled within the past two yours:

There were 32 chartfored banks in Canada when the Sovereign Bank opened its doors on 1st May, 1902, and stood 32nd on the list. On the 30th April, 1906, it had moved up into 15th place, in point of assets, and to 6th place in point of paid\_up capital. It is not, kowever, by such comparisons that the General Manager would convey to shareholders the merits of their own institution, but rather by inviting their cameful consideration of the unvarnished figures and hard facts laid before them in the statement.

The following part of his address was much approved by the shareholders, "I have always had large ideas regard\_ ing" the position the Sovereign Bank of Canada should take in the financial world, but my ambition ran towards. strength and safety rather than size. It is none the less pleasing to me, however, to be able to say that I believe we now have within our reach the happy combination of both solidity and magnitude, and when we hold our 5th annual meeting, I hope we shall be able to celebrate the occasion in a manner satisfactory to the shareholders, and becoming to a great institution."

We congratulate Mr. Duncan M. Stewart on the striking success which has been achieved by the Sovereign Bank, of which he is 2nd Vice-President and General Manager.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

The following have assigned: Rhoda Burgess, millinery, Teeswater; Henry Ratelle, jeweller, Cornwall; Clara Pilon, millinery, Rockland, Ont.; Hawkins & Barker, commission agents, Moose Jaw; E. C. Clarke & Co., tailors, Saskatoon; Nap. Cantin. wood turner, Quebec; J. A. Jobin, general store, Quebec; Cyrille Harvey, trader, Port au Persil, Quebec, W. L. McInnes, general store, Strathclair, Man.; W. J. Bogart, general store, Asquith, Sask.; John Bennett, painter, Sydney, N.S.

J. Broatch & Co., dry goods, Trenton, have compromised at 20c on the dollar. cash.—F. Arpin & Co., grocers, etc., Marieville, are offering to compromise. —A meeting of the creditors of J. & W. Baker, general store, and fish, Anse du Cap, Que., was recently held.—Masterson, Griffith & Co., general store, Trout Lake, and Midway, B.C., are offering 50 per cent<sub>7</sub>—A meeting of the creditors of Haynes & Patterson, dry goods. Ingersoll, has been called—A demand of assignment has been made on W. B. Crawford, wholesale grocers. etc., Ottawa.—Alfred Lalancette, general store. Roberval, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, secured.—Ludger Lavoie, general store, St. Leon le Grand, has compromised at 25c on the dollar, cash.—J. A. Mc-Millan. geneal store, Hunter River, P.E.I., is asking an extersion.

The T. C. Milloy Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have assigned, and the stock valued at \$4,136.50, and the book debts at \$867 are advertised for sale by tender. The directors were Geo. Parsons, Sarnia, president: John Parsons, Owen Sound; Harry Parsons, Orillia, and T. Milloy, general manager. They had an authorized capital of \$40,000 in shares of \$100 each. The business was started by Mr. Milloy, who transferred it to the present company in December, 1904. The president of the concern is engaged in the fancy goods business in Owen Sound, and was reputed to be worth about \$30,000 and John A. Parsons, also in business in Owen Sound. is supposed to have as high a financial standing. Henry Parsons is in the same line in Orillia with branches at Midland and Collingwood and his credit standing is a high one, ranging upwards from \$20,000. As the directors are men of means, the estate should not be a bad one for the creditors.

R. J. Loagh & Co., contractors, of 342 William street, Tuesday last, consented to make a judicial abandonment of their property for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment was made at the request of Geo. Lighthall Cains, John Robert Cowans and Charles Cassils, whose claim amounts to \$1,500. The assets and liabilities have not yet been determined. Mr. John McDonald Campbell has been appointed provisional guardian.

Mr. JJustice Magee on Wednesday last granted a winding up order against the Fruit Distributors' Co., Toronto, on the application of the Pank of Hamilton. The bank is a creditor for \$25,048. Mr. Mulholland, the manager of the company, a creditor for \$376, balance of salary due, also filed a petition. According to the manager's affidavits the admitted liabilities of the company amount to \$34,500 at least, while the assets are \$10,000. Southern C trich farming a depressing so will the

Newspaper. of the will mental Store plains with 000,000 to two 3rd, the eldc constituted t tee for these the accumula property will a year, but l until he is 50 the trustee i that it must and the same 45, when he perty, and fi son Henry g representative these accum labor of abou the perpetual not take that won't be allo and make the

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Southern California is vying with Sonth Africa in ostrich farming, and to an extent that bids ere long to have a depressing influence on prices. The ladies will rejoice; so will the Departmental stores.

#### MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL.

Newspapers over the border are discussing the provisions of the will of the late Marshall Field, the great Departmental Storekeeper, of Chicago. A Chicago Socialist complains with much feeling about it. Mr. Field left \$120,-000,000 to two little boys, his grandsons: to Marshall Field, 3rd, the elder, \$72,000,000; to Henry Field, \$48,000,000. He constituted the Merchants Loan and Trust Company trustee for these infants, and left detailed instructione as to the accumulation of their incomes. Grandson Marshall's property will/bring him an income of about three millions a year, but he does not come into the whole of his fortune until he is 50 years old, which will be in 1954. Meanwhile the trustee is to gather in and invest the income, except that it must pay grandson Marshall \$450,000 when he is 25. and the same sum every five years thereafter, until he is 45, when he gets all the accumulated income of his property, and five years later the original \$72,000,000. Grandson Henry gets \$48,000,000 on the same conditions. representative Chicago Socialist is scandalized. He calls these accumulating fortunes percetual mortgages on the labor of about 50,000 men. He might call them funds for the perpetual payment of wages to 50,000 men, but he does not take that view. He says that wills like Mr. Field's won't be allowed when the socialists come to their own and make the laws.

If the grandson live to get all of their money, they may divide something like 500 millions. Peter Thelluson's famous will, which brought to pass the Thelluson Act restricting the devise of property to accumulate, provided (in 1792), that the income of  $\pounds 600,000$  (nearly \$3,000,000), should accumulate in the hands of trustees during the lives of the testator's three sons and of their sons, and should then go to the eldest lineal male descendant. Lawsuits so ate into the property that when, in 1856, the heir finally came into his fortune, he got little more than the sum originally bequeathed. The Field fortune looks so big beside the Thelluson fortune as to suggest that as already laws have limited the length of time that money can be tied up by will to accumulate, it may presently be found expedient to limit the amout of money that may be tied up by will by accumulate. Mr. Field faced a hard problem in will making. He may have , wanted his fortune to increase, but, on the other hand, he may have merely aimed to keep it out of the hands of his natural heirs until they should come to years of sufficient discretion to handle it. Having devoted his life to making a collection money, he doubtless felt the collector's matural reluctance to dispense the collection he had made.

#### THOUGHTS ON LIFE INSURANCE.

The Union Mutual's bi-monthly contains the usual number of thoughtful suggestions. Probably there never was a time, it says, when the necessity of Life Insurance appealed with greater force to a larger number of people than in those hours of danger immediately following the San Francisco earthquake. It is in such moments that the worth of Insurance, protection has something like its proper appreciation. Undoubtedly, in those days of peril when families were separated and fates were unknown, thoughts turned inevitably, not only toward self-preservation, but likewise to the importance of carrying Life Insurance, and necessity stood forth in many minds with an emphasis that could not be dismissed.

While it is the common practice of men to postpone con-

sideration of such subjects, nevertheless, the fact that this matter, comes quickly to the mind when danger is at hand illustrates the urgent need of, and recognized reliance of humanity upon, the support which Life Insurance guarantees in hours of distress. Some of the ways in which these thoughts may be applied will be suggested:

An eliminator of worry. Every man ought to make calculations for the future maintenance of his family. He who does not is neglectful of an important duty. Those who put off taking this action, while properly appreciating its necessity, carry upon their minds a buruen of obligation So easily is all this care dispersed by the unfulfilled. possession of an ample amount of Life Insurance that it is always difficult to understand why men, who realize that the providing of daily necessities does not cover all that should rightfully be expected of a married man, do not without hesitation, arrange for policies giving suffi-cient protection to those who are dependent upon them. It is both old-fashioned and needless to worry nowadays upon such matters. Life Insurance carries the burden faithfully, willingly and reliably.

The risks of everyday life are more numerous than realized. Matters go along in so steady a way with some peole that they grow to feel there never will be any interruption to such a course, unmindful of the accidents, which are so constantly befalling others in the world. The time inevitably comes, however, when every family has its share of sorrow and misfortune. None of the San Francisco residents had any forewarning of the great disaster, yet life ended for many of them on that fateful morning. The man who left his house in good health the other morning, and was brought home in a few hours fatally injured, could not have foreseen what that day would bring forth. The pleasure party, which started in hopes of a good time, encountered rough seas when returning in their little launch, which failed to weather the sudden storm. The man who turned down a different street from what was his practice in going to work died almost instantly from the effects of a wound inflicted by falling timber from a building under construction. Insignificant facts so often change the whole course of life! Observation and experience emphatically teach the necessity of being always prepared.

The ordinary chain of events shows the prevalence of uncertainty; unusual incidents emphasize it. Who carries on his day's work precisely as he planned in the morning it should go forward. Happenings come into every hour which turn the attention to and fro and divert efforts in ways that are sometimes as unaccountable as they are unforeseen. The stricken citizens of San Francisco would have scorned the suggestion that destruction could have befallen them so quickly, or that it could have overwhelmed them at all. Once in a while the ordinary calm routine of duties receives rude disturbance, and then the arbitrary power of uncertainty is given the recognition it ought always to have. But the effect is transient. People forget quickly; minds are reluctant to dwell upon thoughts that annoy or discontent. Though, no factor of , existence is more apparent, the continually overhangig doubts.which everywhere pervade and nowhere interest, have scarcely superficial consideration.

"Always be prepared" the lesson of the hour. Steamers are supplied with life preservers before disasters. Implements for rescue work are found on every train. A repair outfit goes with every automobile. Knowing these things, occasionally there is a man wandering through life, with calm indifference to its dangers, disregarding the importance of possessing that invaluable relief kit known as a policy of Life Insurance. Is the necessity any less real to you of looking devotedly after your family than it is for a corporation to care for those who are temporarily in its keeping? Not that truly! Still. "some other time" will be so convenient to make the arrangement! How famillar such seasons grow to insurance canvassers! The theory is utterly fallacious, wholly wrong. Suffering is always greatest with the unprepared. Hardships come not from getting ready but through neglect.

#### CONCERMING IMMIGRANTS.

Notwithstanding the great inflow of workpeople to Canada, there is still a great demand for mechanics of all kinds and for domestic servants. It is not a little anomalous to find farm laborers prowling about our large cities asking for employment. It is evident that there is a lack of duty somewhere.

#### THE HOME LIFE.

Mr. A. J. Pattison, Tormer manager of the Home Life, Toronto, is disappointing the Royal Commissioners on Life Assurance by not putting in an appearance before that body. He is supposed to be absent from the city. The amount of capital authorized and subscribed for is one million; the amount paid up in cash is \$167,780. Mr. Pattison is put down for \$37,700, of which \$7,540 was paid. holds \$137,600 in trust, of which only \$40 was paid up at 1st January, 1905. The next largest shareholder is T. W. Boddy of Portage la Prairie, Man., his holding being \$20,000, with \$4,000 paid up.

#### STAMPING OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Government bill entitled, "The Gold and Silver Marking Act, 1906," provides that no article of merchandise of part gold or any alloy of gold shall be stamped or engraved, or marked with any number of karats less than 10. To do otherwise will be an indictable offence. Such marks as: "Gold," "pure gold," "United States assay," or other indefinite marks are prohibited. When a gold article is marked as 18 karats it must contain 18 parts of pure gold and 6 parts of alloy, and all other quality marks shall be in the same proportion, with "24 k." as the standard of pure gold.

A similar provision is made in regard to the marking of silver. The idea is to provide in the case of gold, silver and electro-plated goods, etc., that the buyer will be able to know exactly the quality of the article which he is pur-Anyone who exposes for sale any article not chasing marked as provided or marked otherwise than provided, is subject to a fine of \$100 for each article so exposed, and upon conviction, the articles shall be broken or mutilated so as to be unfit for sale otherwise than as bullion.

#### MINERALS.

A private circular from Manchester says the recent improvement in the Iron trade there is in Iron Ore an advance in values and more business doing. Imports were heavy in April and during the first four month's of this year as compared with the first four of last there is an increase of 457.832 tons or \$2,786,600. In Managanese Ore the trade is mainly for near delivery, a further easing in values being expected. Chrome Ore continues in good demand. Brimstone is moving steadily, and imports show during April a further increase of 128 tons or \$2,660. Phosphates of Lime are in strong position; raisers are heavily sold for some time ahead and are holding for full prices. The China Clay trade continues quite active; the demand is indeed exceptionally good and producers find some difficulty in keeping pace with it. Spanish Oxides of Iron are selling more freely at higher prices.

A despatch from New York has it that Dr. W. R. Gillette and Mr. R. A. Granniss, formorly vice-presidents of the Mutual Life Ins. Co., were indicted on charges of forgery last Monday by the special grand jury which has been investigating insurance matters under the direction of District Attorney Wm. T. Jerome. Dr. Gillette was also indicted on a charge of perjury. Mr. Granniss was accused of making false statements to the State Insurance Department, which is a misdemeanor. There are five in. dictments of forgery against Dr. Gillette. Both Dr. Gillette and Mr. Granniss surrendered themselves, and were held in bail for a hearing on the first Monday in Septem. Both pleaded not guilty. Dr. Gillette's bail is \$10,ber. 900; that of Mr. Granniss is \$5,000.

-Sir Hector L. Langevin, one of the Fathers of Confederation, passed away last Monday at his residence in Quebec, his native city , in the 80th year of his age. He had retired from active political life in 1891. He was Minister of Public Works for several years succeeding 1878; he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Queen's Birthday of 1881.

## Meetings, Reports, etc.

### THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

The fourth annual meeting of shareholders of The Sovereign Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, Toronto, 12th instant, and was largely attended. The following reports were presented:

GENERAL STATEMENT. (Condensed)

#### 30th April. 1906.

#### Liabilities.

Notes of the Bank in Circulation .....\$ 1,416,050.00 Deposits .... ..... Balances due poi other banks ..... Capital Stock Paid-up 431,853,29 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... 1,277,400.15

#### Assets.

Cash on Hand and at Bankers	\$ 2,615,287.56
Bonds, Debentures, etc.	911,653.59
Call and Demand Loans, secured by Bonds.	
Stocks, etc	
Commercial Leans and Discounts	11,691,781.95
Bank Premises and other Assets	447,555.52
	\$18,569,009.75

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th April, 1906:

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 29th 'April 1905 .....\$ 10,088.32' Net Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1906, after deducting Charges of Management. Provincial Government and Municipal Taxes, Advertising Expenses, and accrued interest on

Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts ..... 187.467.35

Premium on New Stock issued at \$125 per share .... .... .... \$81.250.00

Premium on New Stock issued at \$130 per share ..... 686.550.00

Written off Bank Premises ..... 10,000.00

Balance carried forward ..... 15,931-77

This has been appropriated as follows:

Four Quarterly Dividends at 6 per cent.

Reserved for Rebate of Discount on Bills.

Donations to Hospitals, etc., including

South African Memorial Fund .....

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#### RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit of Account. 29th April, 1905 .. \$400,000.00 Transferred from Profit and Loss Account ... 62,200.00 Premium on New Stock as shown above ...... 767,800.00

All the Branches of the Bank have been duly inspected during the year. The most important event during the year was the sale

of a large block of stock to the Dresdner Bank at \$190 per

share net to the Bank. This, with the new stock issued in Canada, increased the Bank's paid-up capital to \$3,585,410

on 30th April. The Directors recorded their gratification

at the unanmity expressed by the shareholders. Out of

1.040 shareholders there were but two dissentients and their

Comparative statements of the past four years were submitted, and were highly satisfactory to the shareholders.

The increase of \$3,542,000 in the deposits, which now aggre-

gate nearly \$12,000.000, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the ever-increasing confidence of the public in

The number of shareholders in the Bank on 30th April,

1906, was 1,119 as compared with 887 in 1905 and 841 in 1904.

This wide distribution and the fact that the shareholders

include some of the most powerful financial interests in

the world, afford the investing and borrowing public, and

all who do business with the bank, a bulwark of

The Directors record their appreciation of the zeal and

In addressing the shareholders a year ago, when I also

had the pleasure of announcing an increase in the dividend,

I remarked that even with the increased capital then being

issued, we anticipated no difficulty in paying a 6 per cent

dividend and still making handsome additions to the Re-

serve Fund and otherwise strengthening the Bank. You

will understand how fully these anticipations have been

realized when I tell you that we paid some \$103,000 in dividends during the past year, and after doing this, had a

surplus from the ordinary net earnings of \$84,500, as com-

pared with a surplus of \$68,900 the year before over divi-

dends aggregating only \$65,000. On this basis, we could

easily have paid 7 per cent. and still have had as much

to appropriate for Reserve Fund, Bank Premises, etc., as we

I will ask the General Manager to discuss the statement

submitted to you, and before doing so. I wish to state

that in Mr. Stewart we have a gentlemen of proven ability

and sound judgment, and under his management the

shareholders may look forward to even greater results

One thing I have noticed which has pleased me very much

is that the enlargement of the Bank is attracting a more

important and influential class of business than might

have come to us if we continued to be a comparatively

The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the

securing of premises to accommodate our business, as in a

short time after we open at any important centre, the bu-

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager said the statements submitted were

as complete as it was possible to make them, and hoped

efficiency of the staff, through whose efforts the Bank had

strength and security of incalculable value.

now grown to such important dimensions.

The President spoke as follows:

had at the end of April, 1905.

The First Vice-President said:

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that with a few explanatory remarks the shareholders might form a fairly accurate conclusion as to the present position of the Bank and an intelligent idea of its future prospects,

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The Profit and Loss Statement shows the results of the year's business to be quite satisfactory. The Bank made more money than in any previous year. He commented on the appropriation of \$1,500 to hospitals, etc., and stated that such contributions were both necessary and desirable. He felt sure the shareholders would always approve of donations of this kind if confined to moderate amounts. He referred generally to the improvement in the Bank's position indicated by the following figures:

 Capital paid up increased
 \$2,2\$5,410

 Reserve fund increased
 \$50,774

 Circulation increased
 217,860

 Deposits increased
 3,542,091

 Commercial loans and discounts increased
 5,059,117

 Total assets increased
 6,399,103

The following figures show that the bank's staff and customers have doubled within the past two years.

	1905.	
No. of officers on the staff 15	1 247	358
No. of depositors	26,725	37,532
No. of discount customers 3,53	6,185	7,364
Total number of customers 21,24	32,910	44,896

Since the previous Annual Meeting the Bank had moved into its handsome ten-storey building in Montreal, in which every office was rented. This building, 'after charging a moderate rental to the Bank, is now netting a clear 5 per cent. on the total investment. The balance of the items under this heading represented only \$1,800 per Branch for furniture, safes, vault doors, etc., all of which were of good value, as \$30,000 have been written off these assets to date.

The General Manager stated that during the past year the Bank had received applications for 2,893 discount accounts, of which 1,714 were declined. He also referred to the fact that when the Bank opened its doors on 1st May, 1902, the Sovereign Bank was 32nd on the list of chartered banks, while on the 30th April, 1906, ot had moved up into 15th place in point of assets, and to 6th place in point of paid up capital. ,He did not intend, however, that the merits of the Bank should be conveyed to the shareholders by such comparisons, but rather by inviting their careful attention to the unvarnished figures and hard facts laid before them at the meeting. He had always had large ideas regarding the position the Sovercign Bank should take in the financial world, but that his ambition ran to\_ wards strength and safety rather than to size. It was none the less pleasing, however, to be able to say that he believed the happy combination of both solidity and magnitude was now within reach, and hoped that when the 5th Annual Meeting was held they would be able to celebrate the occasion in a manner satisfactory to the shareholders and becoming to a great institution.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors. General Manager, and Staff, and complimentary speeches in connection therewith were made by Hon. James Young, A. Claude Macdonell, Major Arthur G. Peuchen, Mr. W. J. Barr, and others.

The Scrutineers were Messrs, C. E. A. Goldman and A. C. Macdonell, M.P.

The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:-Randolph Macdonald, A. A. Allan, D. M. Stewart, Hon. D. McMillan, Hon. Peter McLaren, Arch. Campbell, M.P., John Pugsley, W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., and A. E. Dyment, M.P.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Directors. Mr. Randolph Macdonald was elected President, Mr. A. A. Allan First Vice-President, and Mr. D. M. Stewart, Second Vice-President and General Manager.

#### METALS.

A circular from S. W. Royse, Manchester, says; There has been a good trade in Pig Iron during last month, and prices have improved moderately, say some 12 cents to 25 cents per ton. Latterly there is some falling away in the volume of business, but values all round remain steady, and there is no want of confidence in the position. The Manufactured Iron trade is in satisfactory condition, works being well supplied with orders; rail makers are especially well placed. Copper, after falling \$7.50, has improved again, and is at present firm at slightly above the quotation of a month ago. Tin has had a most extraordinary month, advancing some \$100 to \$1,015 during the first fortnight, and since falling to \$942.50. Spelter has steadily gained \$3.12 per ton, and is firm. Lead has advanced about \$5 and is at present strong.

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

#### Montreal, Thursday, June 14th. 1906.

Rumours of a new loan to Russia, and heavy borrowings by several United States railways, have had very dittle effect on the money market. The New York stock market has been in the blands /of professionals who seem to have been amusing themselves by a pretence of doing business. Here there have been some heavy sales of Montreal St., of which 11,800 shares have been /sold at an advance. There is some scheme being hatched which, it is held, will make this stock more attractive. Montreal Power has had a moderate boom, over 8,550 shares having changed hands at an advance. The prospect seems very remote of a reduction in the rates for lighting and power <sup>//</sup>in this city.

The meeting of the Sovereign Bank on 12th instant, at Toronto, had a statement presented to the shareholders which showed remarkable growth of business in the past year.

Money from San Francisco has flowed so freely into New York as to put the banks in a strong position.

An issue has been made of Irish land stock for \$35.000.-000, 234 per cent., guaranteed by the British Government. The Russian loan, for which megotiations are on foot, will be for \$100.000.000, one-half of which will be spent on warships.

Readers of the evidence given before the Royal Commission will have noticed that heavy losses were made by the most experienced, shrewd and wealthy operators in stocks. If such men get caught what chance is there for those who have no experience, or special knowledge of the stock market?

One of the collicries of the Dominion Coal Co., will be a bandoned in a few weeks owing to a great influx of water, /

The Western Assurance Co. will hold a meeting on 6th July (o vote on an increase of the stock by \$500.000-

Sales have been made of Mont. St., 280%; Toronto, 119%; Power, 96; Dom. Coal, 78; Detroit. 96. Banks; Merchants, 170%; Standard, 249; Ottawa, 226; Ontario, 138. The Merchants' Eank profits were 12.33 per cent. on capital paid up. Consols, 88%. Money, in London, 2%; New York, 3%. Sterling exchange 60s, 85%; demand, 9%. Paris, exchange on London, 256, 10c.; Berlin, 20m. 48% pf. Local money, 5% per cent.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending June 15th, 1966, as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co.. Stock Brokens, Montreal.

Stocks. Sales, High, Low, Year. Banks: /

Montreal	 					 	8	2561/2	25614	255
Sovereign	 					 	4	138	138	
Toronto	 					 	36	2391/4	238	230
Merchants	 	• •				 	138	1701/4	168	167
<b>U</b> nion	 		• •	•••	• •	 	16	155	$153\frac{1}{2}$	
Hochelaga	 			••'		 	2	150	150	135

Miscell	aneous	:	
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Canadian Pacific	. 110	1601/2	160	151	
Montreal Street Railway	. 12202	282	274	219	
Canadian Pacific, new	. 50	158	157	149	
Toronto Street Railway		120	1171/4	106	
Twin City Electric Ry	. 330	115%	114	111	
Detroit Electric Ry	. 597	96	943/4	92	
Toledo Electric Ry	. 95	333/4	33	34	
Toronto St., new	. 3	117	117		
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	65	831/4	831/2	71	
Mont. Light, Heat & Power	3993	96	943/4	89	
Mackay, common		761/2	741/2	40	
do preferred	619	76	7434	73	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	225	681/2	681/2	58	
Dom. Iron & Steel, common	1260	30	29	22	
do preferred	101	79	79	115	
Dominion Coal, common		791/2	781/2	76	
Montreal Telegraph Co	30	167	167		
Bell Telephone Co	15	154	153	155	
Ogilvie Milling Co., common					
do preferred	20	124¾	12434		
Lake of Woods,	80	1121/4	112	/	
do preferred/	35	95	95	113	
Textile, preferred	92	1041/4	1031/2		
Canadian Cotton/		55	55		
Havana	210	48	47	15	
Havana, preferred	10	90	90	60	
City 7 per cent	12	180	180		
Bonds:					
Can. Col. Cotton	2000				
Devision	2000	97	97	· · ·	
D	2000	1003/4	1003/4	99	
Transfills of		87	851/4	86	
Textile C	6000	- 96	96		

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Dom. Cotton .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 28000

#### Montreal, Thursday, June 14th, 1906.

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99

The approach of the summer season generally causes a quieter tone to wholesale trade but orders have kept up well and favorable reports are in most cases made regarding collections. It is not ceable that in farming sections where crop reports are most encouraging, country merchants have been placing liberal orders for fall and winter delivery. The heavy rains of a week ago caused wide tracts of land to be under water, but the damage done appears to be inconsiderable. In a few instances manufacturers report a slackening of orders but generally speaking there is enough business on hand to ensure active machinery until the next season opens and no disposition is shown to make concessions on price to secure custom. In

El	Padre	Needles
	10 CEI	NTS
	VARS	SITY,
	5 CEN	ITS.
The Be	st CIGARS that m	oney, skill and nearly

half a century's experience can produce.

S.

Made and Guaranteed by

MONTREAL, Que,

Davis & Sons,

Commercial Commercial Can. Col. ( Canada Pape Bell Telepho

BONDS

Dominion Irc Dom. Textile Dom. Textile Dom. Textile Dom. Textile Halifax Tran

Intercolonial ( Laurentide Pu Montreal Gas Montreal Stree

Nova Scotia S Ogilvie Flour

Richelieu & O Royal Electric 6t. John St. R

Foronto St. R. Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec

the United earnings in The boot a but will n Sole and s hides and ted goods, tations lool generally fi 100 lbs, in

ASHES.— \$5.50 and se

BEANS.-

TENDERS "Tender for ing June 15, places in the Doucet's Lan nel.

Combined tained at th ders must in works. Only ed in Canad tors must be the date they tender.

The Depart of the tender By order.

Ottawa, Ma

Newspapers ity from the

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

						Som Differituri	500
BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, June 14 Ask- Bid	REMARKS
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 4 6 6	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 2397 2 Apl., 1902	100 <b>9</b> 7 111 102	
Dominion Coal Dominion Iron & Steel Dom. Textile Co., series B Dom. Textile Co., series B Dom. Textile Co., series D Halifax Tramway	6 5 6 6 6 6	2,433,000 7,876,000 758,500 1,162,070 1,000 000 450,000 600,000	·····	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax of Montreal	1 July, 1929	87 867 96 91 97 944 96 94 100 94	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. 105 atter 5 years . to the start of years .
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 4 5	880 074	1 Jan 1 July	Montreal		112 / 108	Redeemable et 166
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	4 % 4 % 6	681,888 1,500,000	1 Feb. 1 A/ug. 1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	110 <sup>/</sup> 104 à	
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	6	1,000,000	1 Jun. 1 Dec.	N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal, Monteal	1 July, 1931 1 Jun., 1932	$\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & 109 \\ 118 & 112 \end{array}$	Redermable at 196
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Boyal Electric Co	5 4 <del>3/</del>	471,580 £ 130,900	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or	1 Mar., 1915		Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912/ Redeemable at 110
St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway		,	I Jan. I July	London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. Bank of Scotland, London	1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914		Redeemable at 110 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905
Foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	43/2 5			Bank of Scotland, London Windsor Hotel, Montreal		/ 110 108	V.

the United States, exports continue large and railway earnings in May were 11.2 per cent. larger than in 1905. The boot and shoe factories have been booking fair orders. but will not cut much stock until later in the season. Sole and split leathers are in good export demand, and hides and wool are firm. Manufacturers of blankets, knitted goods, carpets, rugs, etc., have been withdrawing quotations looking to higher values. In groceries prices are generally firm and there is a recent advance of 10c per 100 lbs. in refined sugars.

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ASHES.-Demand fair. Pearls, \$6.75; first pots, \$5.40 to \$5.50 and seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs.

BEANS .- Choice primes quiet but steady at \$1.65.



TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received up to and including June 15, 1906, for the dredging required at the following places in the Province of Quebec during the present year; Doucet's Landing, L'Assomption River and Berthier channel.

Combined specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works. Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. By order.

FRED. GELINAS. Secretary, Department of Public Works. Ottawa, May 30, 1906

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without author-

ity from the Department will not be paid for it.

BUTTER. Choice creamery in wholesale lots is firm at 29c to 20½c and in single packages at 21½c to 22c. A London report says: With an increasing make, prices remain unchanged at 102s to 104s for Irish creamery. There has been rather more movement in the market. Factories have been selling more freely at 90s to 98s, with a somewhat stronger undertone. Dutch remains unchanged at 100s to 102s, with a steady feeling. Argentine. There is little or notning on the market. American. — Supplies are very small. Choicest stands at about 86s to 88s, and renovated is quoted at from 80s to 84s.

CHEESE.—Good prices have been made at the country boards and the local market is slightly firmer. The ruling price at the wharf was 10%c. Choice western is quoted at 11%c to 11%c and eastern at 11c to 11%c. Exports of cheese from the port of Montreal last week amounted to 66,413 boxes, as against 50,708 boxes last week, and 70,347 boxes for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments since May 1st are 258,110 boxes, as against 230,860 boxes for the corresponding period last year. Receipts since May 1st were 257,000 boxes, as against 224,400 boxes for the corresponding period of last year.

DRY GOODS.—There is a fair movement owing to the warmer weather, and money has been coming in well. Travellers on the road have been doing well on fall samples and have also been sending in quite a few sorting up orders. The mills are reported fully employed. Raw material, both cotton and wool, keeps up its price. / There has been an advance in vulcanized rubber goods, such as combs, etc..-owing to the increased cost of the raw material, Carpets, rugs, etc., manufactured in Great Britain are/ held for an advance.

EGGS.--There is a good demand for small lots at steady prices. Sales at 16c to 16 1-2c.

FEED.—Quiet and firm. Manitoba bran in bags \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts \$20 to \$21. Ontario bran in bags \$19 50 to \$21 & shorts. \$20.50 to \$21; milled moullie, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$29.

FISH.--S. Imon from Gaspe and from British Columbia continues in demand. Brook trout scarce and dear. The quotations are as follows: Fresh haddock, per lb., 4c; fresh steak cod, 5c; hatibut, 8c. Lake trout are offering at 8c; and brook trout at 20s; express B.C. fresh salmon. 14e per lb.; ordinary frozen B.C. salmon. 8c and Gaspe, 15c per

	BANKS.	<b>Capital</b> subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund,	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	value	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 8 mos.	Dates of Div	r'd.	Prices cent. or Jun	
							8	p.c.			Ask.	Bid
	British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships	<b>10,000,000</b> <b>3,000,000</b> 2,500,000	<b>4,866,666</b> 10,000,000 <b>8,000,000</b> 2,500,000 <b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,044,000</b> 4,500,000 <b>8,500,000</b> 1,600,000 <b>2,500,000</b>	45.00 116.66 64.00	243 50 50 100 100	345.66 88.50 135.00 162.00	8½ 2½* 4	June Feb.May-Aug Jan.	Oct. Dec. Nov July. Dec.	180 278 165	1421 177 270 162
	Hochelaga Imperial. La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	3,887,600 1,500,000 <b>850,400</b>	2,000,000 3,785,996 1,500,000 350,400 6,000,000	1,450,000 3,785,996 600,000 301,061 8,400,000	72.50 100.00/ 40.00 86.00 56.66	100 100 30 <b>82.4</b> 100	145 00 243 00 34.20  170.2 <b>5</b>	5 8 4	June May l Jan. J	Dec. Dec. Nov. July. Dec.	150 246  172	145 243 114 1704
	Metropolitan	<b>1,000,000</b> <b>3,000,000</b> <b>14,400,000</b> <b>560,000</b> 2,500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,500,000	<b>1,090,000</b> 3,000,000 <b>10,000,000</b> 800,000 4,200,000	<b>100.00</b> 100.00 69.44 160.00 160.00	100 100 100 100 100	228.00 206.00 272.25	5 6	April June Jan. J	Oct. Dec. July. Aug.	$230 \\ 260$	228 255 272‡
/	Ontário Ottawe People's Bank of N.B	1,500,000 3,000,000 180,000 846,537	1,500,000 2,911,260 180,000 823,309	650,000 3,055,676 175,000	<b>48.83</b> 100.01 <b>97.22</b>	100 100 150 100	138 0 227.00	4%	June Jan. J	Dec. Dec. ul <b>y.</b>	$\frac{140}{236}$	
7	Quebec	2,500,000 3,000,000 3,995,000 1,000,000 200,000	2,500,000 <b>3,000,000</b> 3,583,410 <b>1,000,000</b> <b>200,000</b>	1,150,000 3,400,000 1,:30 000 <b>1,000,000</b> <b>45,000</b>	46.00 113 33 34.30 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	142.00 228.50 117.50	4½ 1%*/	Feb. A Feb. MayAug. April	Dec. Nug. Nov Oct. Oct.	150 139	142 227 235
	St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union of Halifax	<b>504,600</b> 3,483,900 3,000,000 <b>1,836,150</b> 3,000,000	329,515 3,800,900 <b>3,000,000</b> 1,336,150 3,000,000	75,000 4,200.000 1,100,000 970,000 1,300,000	20.02 110.50 36.66 72.60 43.33	100 100 <b>50</b> 100	246.00 154.56	5821† 31/3 1 4 1	June I June I Feb. A	Dec. Dec. Lug.		246
/	Western	550,000	550,000	300 000	54 50	100		3½ J	une D	Dec.	•••	••••

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

b. Standard bulk oysters, per imperial gallon. \$1.50; oyster pails or carriers, pints per 100, 90 cents;
quarts, \$1.25; boneless fish, in 21b. bricks, per 1b. 5½c; boneless cod 6c; boneless fish, loose, in 25b. boxes, per 1b., 4½c;
kinless cod, 1001b. boxes, \$5.75.

FLOUR, —A good business at steady prices. Manitobas' are quotable at  $$4.10 \pm 3$4.25$  per br. in bags for strong bakers and \$4.60 to \$4.70 for patents. Ontario grades range as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per br.; straight rollers, in brls., \$3.90 to \$4.10; bags of straight rollers, being \$1.85 to \$1.95, and extra bags being \$1.40 to \$1.50.

GRAIN.—There was not much doing for export as prices were too high on this side. Some cables were received raising bids 3d. on Manitoba spring wheat. Local demand for oats was good, with sales of car lots of No. 2 white at 43½c to 43¾c; No. 3 do., at 42¾c to 43c, and No. 4 do., at 41¾c to 42½c per bushel, ex store. The U. S. Government report on the condition of winter wheat was bullish, it being 8 lower than on May 1st, at 83. The condition of spring wheat is 93, and the area 17,989,000 acres, which is an increase of 38,000 acres compared with 1905. The condition of oats is 86. July wheat was weaker in Chicago at S3¾c.

GREEN<sup>#</sup> FRUITS, ETC.—Some fine strawberries arrived during the week and sold by auction at 10c to 16c per box. Jumaica banamas, firsts, \$1.75 to \$1.85. Extra fancy California navel oranges, 96, 126, 150, 176, 20C, 216's. Quail brand \$4; 210's: \$4.25 to \$4.50; and Messina oranges half boxes 80's \$2.00; 100's \$2.25; Messina full bloods, 80's \$2.25; 100's \$2.50; ovals 64, 80 100's \$2.00 and Valencia oranges 420's, repacked sound \$5.50. Pineapples have had a good sale, 24's, \$3.25, 30 and 36's \$3.00 and Extra fancy lemons, 300's, \$3 and Cocoanuts \$3.50 per 100. Egyptian onions, 134c per 1b. Bresh cabbage, \$3 to \$3.25 per crate..

GROCERIES.—Business and collections are reported on favorably. At late writing there has been an advance in refined sugars of 10c, the basis for extra granulated being \$4.20. Prunes keep scarce and 30s to 40s are held at 10c. Raisins are in god demand and firm. Evaporated and dried fruits keep up steadily in price. Canned tomatoes are unchanged at \$1.30. Tapioca unchanged and firm at 6½c. HIDES. — Prices firm and supplies moderate. No. 1 beef hides are quoted at 11 1-2 and No. 1 calf skins at 15c. Sheepskins, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Lambskins, 20c. Rough tallow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}c$  and rendered,  $4\frac{3}{4}c$ .

HONEY.-Dull but steady. White clover comb, 13c to 13½c; extracted white, 7½c to 8½c; buckwheat, 64c to 6½

HOPS.-Steady. Domestic choice, 15c to 16c, and ordinary, 13c to 14c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.— There has been no noticeable change, a fair business being reported for the season. In New York pig iron is 'quiet; northern, \$17.50 to \$19. southern, \$16.50 to \$18.50. Copper, firm, 18.75c to 19.00c. Lead, steady, 5.75c to 5.95c. Tin, easy; Straits, 39.70c to 40.0c. Plates, market, steady. Spelter, steady; domestic, 6.00c.

LIVE STOCK.—Liverpool advices quoted Canadian cattle lower at 11c to 11½c. Supplies have been large, especially at Glasgow, where shippers claim to have lost from \$6 to \$10 per head. Canadian bacon has advanced abroad. Live hogs here were higher at \$7.90 to \$8 for selects, off car. Cattle were about ½c lower, choice beeves selling at 5¼c. Sheep easier at 3¾c to 4¼c. Lambs steady at \$3 to \$5 each. Calves, \$1.50 to \$8 each. Shipments for week ended June 9th, 2,152 cattle; previous week, 5.662.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Not much doing. Syrup at 55c to 65c per tin of one gallon, wine measure, and at 75c, to 85c per tin of imperial gallon, and at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c per, lb., in wood. Maple sugar,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

MEAL.—Trade in rolled oats is still fairly active and prices are firm at \$2.05 to \$2.10 per bag for small lots and \$1.95 in car load lots. Cornmeal is steady at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag

PAINTS, GLASS, ETC.—Turpentine is slightly easier, with business at 88c. Linseed oil stronger in tone, Glass and paints unchanged. Shellacs are higher and expected to increase in price with larger demand. The expected freer use of alcohol in the States will affect the market.

PROVISIO packers send abattoir hog and upwards 14c; medium 8 to 12 lbs., to 16c. Bacc to 15c; spice less, 1712c to Canada shor short cut c bbl.-Lard: 1 pound, 8c to kettle, 1234 c 25 or 50 lbs. loy links and and 1-lb. pack and smoked H pails, 8c.-Be \$6.25; per bbl

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SEED.—Pric country points timothy being little doing in real.

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Miscellancous.	Capital subscribed,	Capital paid-up	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital	value	of one	Dividend. last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices p cent. on June.	Dar
			8	8	8	8	p. c.			Bid.
Bell Telephone	. 7,975,100	7,916,580	135,607		100	1		- 1311 A		.a.u.
Canadian General Electric	1 475 000	1,475,000	265,000	25.53	100	151.00	2'	Jan.Apl.July.Oct	155 1	151
Oddadian Pacific	101 400 000	98,020,000			100	159.25		Jan. July. April Oct.	100	
Commercial Cable		15,000,000	4,923,122	94.75	100	• • • • •		Jan.Apl.July,Oct.		159
Detroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	95.12			•••••	• • • •
sommon Coar, pro	8.000.000	3,000,000			100	95.12	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	951	951
do common	15 000 000	15,000,000			100	79.00	1	Jan. July.		119
Dom. Tron & Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000			100	29.75		Jan.Apl.July,Oct.	80	79
Dominion Textile Co., Com	5,000,000	5,000,000 5,000,000			100	79.00		April Oct.	31	291
do. pfd	2,500.000	1,940,000			100	103 00			798	79
		2,910,000		•••••	100	103 00			201	103
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000			100	18,50				.00
Halifax Tramway Co	1 010 000	10,000,000			100	38.50			20	181
nampon El 10 Street common	1,350,700	1,700,000			100	105.75		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	40	38
do do Pfd	2,780,000	2,278,000	** * * * * * *		100					105
	1				100	•••••	2%	Jan. July.		• • • •
Intercolonial Coal/Co.	500,000	500,000		/	100		7			
Laurentide Puln		219,700 1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100		4	Jan.		
Marconi Wireless Tel	5,000,000	1,000,000		*****	100	90 00		Feb. Mar.	100	
						· · · · · ·	8			90
Montreal Cotton Co	8,000,000	5,000,000			100	124.00	214.	Man Inn Gan D		
Montreal Street Ry	17,000,000	17,000,000			100	95 50		Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec. Feb.MayAug.Nov.		124
	7,000,000	7,000,000	698,927	18.81	50	140.00	21%	Feb. MayAug. Nov.		95
Montreal Telegraph.	2,000 000	2,000,000			40	e.c. 00			2008 2	280
dorth west Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681			25	$66.00 \\ 123.75$		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	170 1	65
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	8,090.615	8,090,625			50			Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		195
do pfd	4,120,700 1,030	5,000,000 1,030,000			100	168.00	8	April Oct.	60	
- 101 0000	1,000	1,030,000		• • • • •	200			Jan. Apl. July, Oct.		€8
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	1,250,000	1,250,000			100	250.00		A REALIZED OF	•••••	••••
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	2,000,000	2,000,000			100	124 00	8%	Mar Jun. Sep.Dec.		
St. John Street Ry	8,132,000 707,860	8,132,000			100	83 50		Mar Jun. Sept.Dec May Nov.		24
Toledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000 380	707,860 12,000,000	23,101	7.98	100			Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.		83
					100	33 00			34	33
Toronto Street Ry. Twin City Rapid Transit	6,600 200	6,600,000	1,454,130	8.10	100	118 50	1%.	In And Jula Ore		
do. pfd	16,511,9% 3,000,000	16,511,000 3,000,000	2,168,507	14.41		113.50		Jan. Apl. Julv. Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.		184
windsor Hotel	600,000	600,000		•••••	100		1%	Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep		13
winnipeg Elec. St. Ry	4,000 000	4,000,000	••••	• • • • •	100	•••••	8	May Nov.		
" Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per ce	est. \$	Aumal		• • • • •	100		1 3%*	Apl.July,Oct.Jan		

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

PROVISIONS .- Tre hog market was firm, demand from packers sending prices up fully 10c per 100 lbs. Fresh abattoir hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75. Hams, extra large, 25 lbs., and upwards, 13c to 131/2c; large, 18 lbs. to 25 lbs., 131/2c to 14c; medium, 12 to 18 lbs., 14c to 14½c; extra small size, 8 to 12 lbs., 141/2c to 15c; hams, with bone out, rolled, 15c to 16c. Bacon: Long clear, 12c; Wiltshire, 50 lb. sides, 14c to 15c; spiced roll boneless, 121/2c; English breakfast boneless, 171/2c to 18c; Windsor backs, 161/2c to 17c. Barrel Pork: Canada short cut backs, family, \$22.50 per brl.; heavy Can. short cut clear \$22.50; clear fat backs \$22.50 per bbl.-Lard: In 20 lb. wooden pails, choice refined lard, compound, 8c to 84c per pound; extra pure, 11%c finest kettle, 1234c to 13c.-Sausages: Packed in baskets of 25 or 50 lbs. each; port links, 7 to 8c per lb.; smoked Saveloy links and Frankfurts Sc; Oxford links, farmers' sausages, and 1-lb. packages, Cambridge sausage, 8c; bologna sausage and smoked Brunswicks, 6c; pork sausage meat, in 20-lb. pails, 8c.-Beef: Extra plate beef, per half bbl. of 100 lbs., \$6.25; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$12; per tierce of 300 lbs., \$18.

es per on par ine. 1<sub>4</sub> Bid 142<sup>1</sup> 177 270 162

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

#### FOR SALE.

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

The current between the mainland and one of the islands (as shown in the cut) is caused by a fall of several feet from the Lake of Two Mountains into the River St. Lawrence. The mainland portion, where the fishers appear in the engraving, contains nearly four acres; the islands nearly threefourths of an acre. The land slopes from a height of about ten or twelve feet to the lake and river.



The spot is quite picturesque, and as it is more or less preserved by the owner, there is scarcely any better fishing within double the distance of Montreal. There are excellent boating and shelter for yachts and small boats on the property. With the above cut, the Grand Trunk Railway illustrates one of its recent booklets—that known as "Trains 3 and 4" —"Travel at Ease," page 12.

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

The mainland portion and two islands are now offered for sale. Plan may be seen on application to the owner,

#### M. S. FOLEY,

Editor-Proprietor of the "Journal of Commerce,"

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## What they say of

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# The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

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

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		DRUGS AND CHEMICALS	Wholesale.	Club		holesale.
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A north England produce firm desire to get in touch with Canadian shippers of cheese and butter, and ask for quotations c.i.f. Newcastle. Address Patterson Ridley, Royal Court Bldgs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

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after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June next, both

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A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager,

Montreal, 31st May, 1906.

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

Information relating to any  $\alpha f$  the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Oscar H. U. Brunder, Leipzig, Germany, Burners for flames burning in water. Wilad, slaw Wiodateryk, Berislaw (Ga-

licia), Austria. Deep boring apparatus.

George Tickner, jr., Old Ford Road. Eng. Machinery or apparatus for making eiganetites.

Messrs. Aptekman & Van Lennep, Lordon, Eng. Machimeny or apparatus for flattening or shaping the sides of cigarettes.

Messirs. H. A. & W. A. Mongan, Handsworth, Eng. Cutting mechanism for use These per square in pipe without

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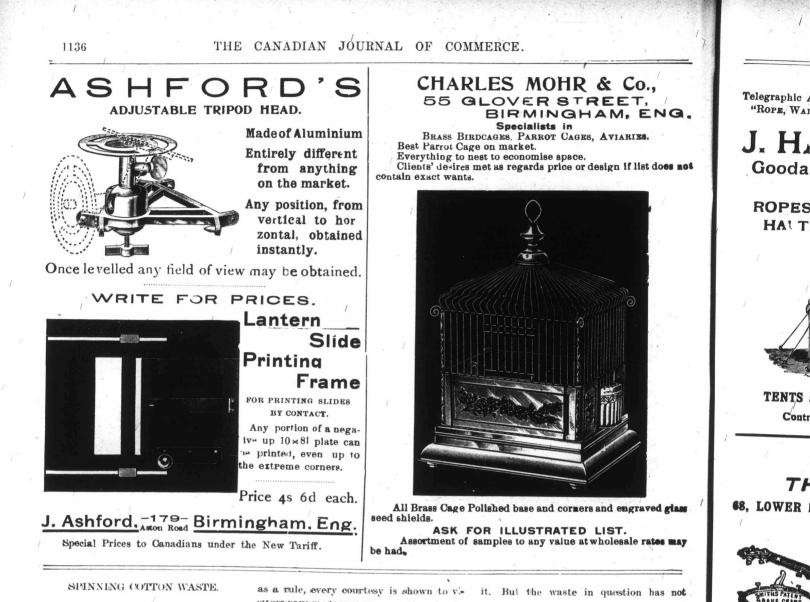
> William G. Hanna, Glasgow, Scotland. Means for the manufactures of brasses or bushes, etc.

Explosion motors.

Automatic switch for railways.

wood or other material: Emil Albrecht, cultivators. Bernhard Wagner, Berlin, Germany, Hanover, Germany, method of conprocesses of preparing masses for mak- structing watertight shaft linings; Ar-

lington, New Zealand, drawing instru- calculating machines; Messrs. Ingram ments; Hans Siegwart, Lucerne, Switz- & Thompson, Nelson, New Zealand, wire erland machines for manufacturing berg, Sweden, furnaces for charring George Fns. Jaubent, Paris, France. hollow artificial stone beams or gird- wood, peat, and the like; Gustav ers; Edward G. Adames, Caledonia Reschke, Hamburg, Germany, explo-Francois Heyvaert, Antwerp. Belgaum. Road, England, process for decorating sives; Per Olsson, Liarum, Sweden,



Although the most expert spinners of and one capable of expansion? The Americans also are asking themselves similiar questions, for waste spinning is very little known there, and they export most of their waste to the Continent. Failing to learn much of the process from the Continent, Americans have recently attempted to "pick the brains" of Lancashire waste spinners, says the Manchester "Guardian." But these have no intention of giving their secrets away. They will not permit any visitor to see their machinery at work, and even makers of waste-spinning machinery have been refused addnittance to waste-spinning mills where their own machines have been in use. A group of foreigners and Englishmen were lately tunned away from a Lancashire mill, and American inquirers particularly have met with a cool reception. Business m n fr m the U.S., where,

SPINNING COTTON WASTE. Although the most expert spinners of cotton waste are to be found on the Continent, practically the whole of the machinery used there has been made in Oldham, Rochdale, Bolton and Accrington. The question has been recently asked. Why not make use of this machinery more extensively in Lancashine? Why send it, abroad and the waste with it, since it has become a profitable industry as a rule, every courtesy is shown to visators have mide various vain attempts to get inside a certain mill in Rochdale, but they were not successful. One American however, procured work at a Lancashire waste factory, and in that way learned all he wished to know. Until a few weeks ago several bags of American waste might shave been seen lying in Rochdale, with it, strong and the waste with it, since it has become a profitable industry

it. But the waste in question has not been tested, and even the repeated atdempts of a firm of makens of waste machinemy failed to get it put through the mill. Not to be baffled by British conservatism a company of /Americans came not long ago to England, purchased an entire waste-spinning plant, scoured Rochilale for competent hands and compensated them handsomely to transfer themselves and their skill to Boston.

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Guarantee Cc. of North America	13,372	2-3 mos.	50	50	160
British & Foreign—Quotations on the	250,000 120,000	10s. p.s.	20 10	2 1-5 24s	<b>p. p'd up m</b> 12 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Vliance Assurance	250,000 120,000 67,000 21,500 200,000 89,155 35,862 10,000 £245,640 30,000 110,000	10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 204 90 32 34/6 p.s.	20 10 25 50 10 25 25 10 ST. 10 0 25	2 1-5 24s 4 5 5 2 4 12 12 2 2 10 6 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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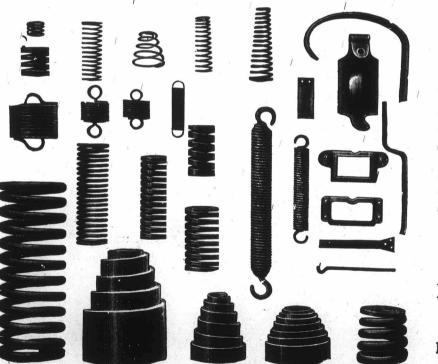
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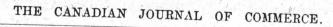
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