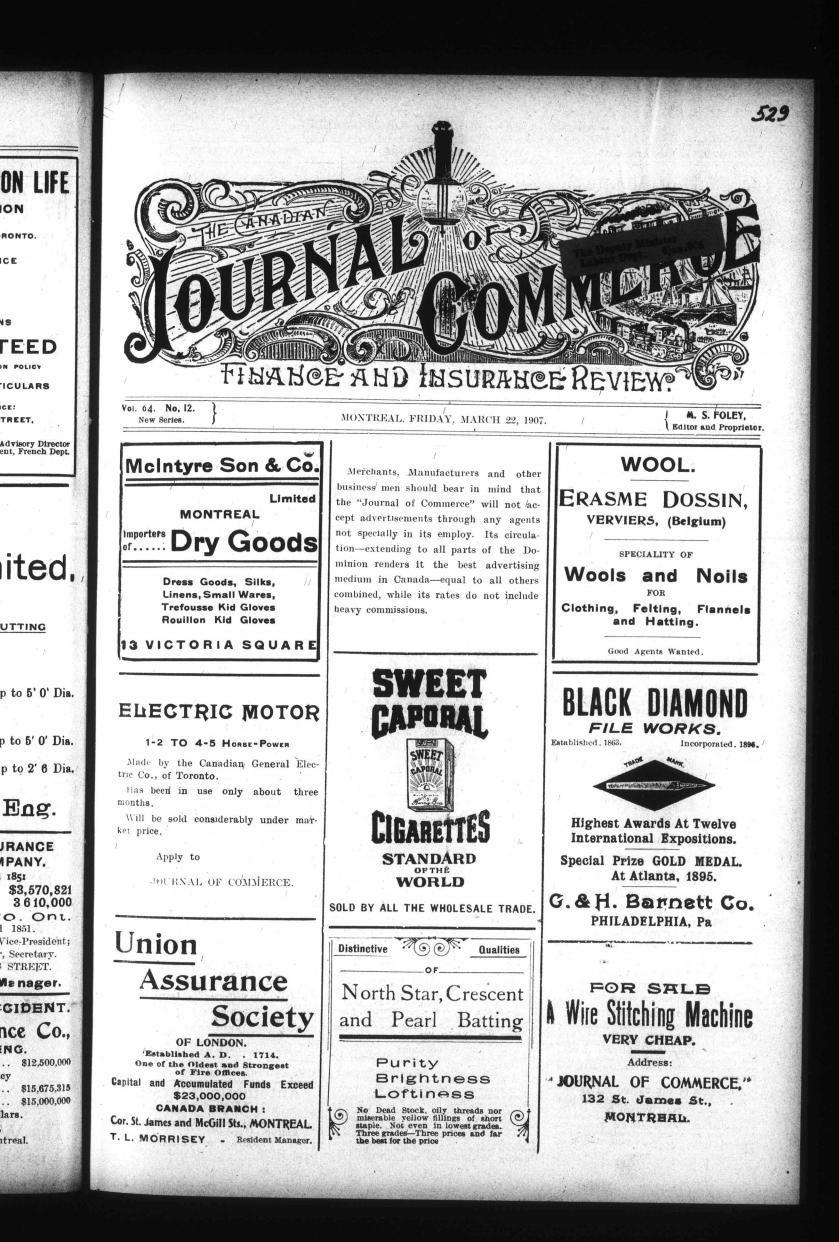
PAGES MISSING



THE OHARTERED BANKS.

The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
 CAPITAL
 (all paid-up)
 \$14,400,000.00

 REST
 11,000,000.00

 UNDIVIDED
 PROFITS...
 159,831.84

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: **Rt.** Hon. Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President. E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq., James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esg., Hon. Robt. Mackay. E. S. CLOUSTON, — General Manager. Å. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superin-/ tendent of Branches.

H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal.

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

E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Amherst, N.S. Bridgewater, "

E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches. BRANCHES IN CANADA: Alliston, Ont. Alimonte, Ont. Canso, N.S. Glace Bay, N.S. Canso, N.S. Glace Bay, N.S. Canso, N.S. Glace Bay, N.S. Conso, N.S. Canso, N.S.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

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

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

IN MEXICO.

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

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York.—The National City Bank; The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; National Bank of Com-merce, in N.Y. Boston—The Merchants' Na-Honal Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo—The Martine Natl. Bk. Buffalo. San Francise - The First National Bank; The Anglo-Californian Bank, Int

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH / AMERCIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend, free of Income Tax, of Thirty Shillings per share and a bonus of Ten Shillings per share, will be paid on the 4th of April next to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, making Seven per cent. per annum for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

The Dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1907, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst, and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court.

7 A. G. WALLIS. Secretary.

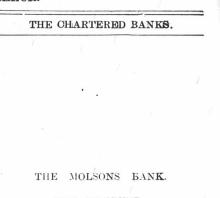
No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., 5th March, 1907.

BANK OF HAMILTON

1

cyrus A. Dirge,	John Proctor, G	eo. Rutherford,				
Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. C. Dalton, Toronto.						
H. M. Watson,	AsstGenMgr.	, and Supt of				
ONTARIO.	BRANCHES.	545 (1737)				
Alton,	Grimsby,	Orangeville,				
Ancaster,	Hugersville,	Owen Sound,				
Atwood,	Hamilton-	Palmerston,				
Beamsville,	Barton St. Br.	Port Elgin,				
Berlin,	Deeving Br.	Port Rowan,				
Blyth,	East End Br.	Princeton,				
Brantford,	West End Br.	Ripley,				
Do, East End	Jarvis,	Simcoe, /				
	Listowel,	Southampton,				
Branch.	Lucknow,	Teeswater,				
Chesley, '	Midland,	Toronto,				
Delhi,	Milton,	Teronto-				
Dundalk,	Milverton,	College & Ossingt				
Dundas,	Mitchell,	Queen & Spadina,				
Dunnville,	Moorefield,	Yonge & Gould.				
Ethel,	Neustadt,	Toronto June.				
Fordwich,	New Hamburg,	Wingham,				
Georgetown,	Niagara Falls,	Wroxeter.				
Gorrie,	Ningara Falls, S.					
		ASKAT HEWAN.				
Abernethy, Sask.	Hamiota, Man.	Nanton, Alta.				
Battleford, Sask.	Holmfield, Man.	Pilot Mound, Man				
Bradwardine, Ma	Indian H'd, Sask.	Roland, Man.				
Brandon, Man.	Kenton, Man.	Saskatoon, S'k.				
Carberry, Man.	Killarney, Man.	Snowflake, Man				
Carievale, Sask.	La Riviere, Mar	Stonewall, Man.				
Brandon, Man.	Manitou, Man.	Swan Lake, Man.				
Carman, Man.	Mather, Man.	Warman, Sask.				
Caron, Sask.	Melfort, Sask.	Winkler, Man.				
Edmonton, Alta.	Miami, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.				
Elm Creek, Man.	Minnedosa, Man.	Winnipeg-				
Francis, Sask.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Grain Exchange				
Gladstone, Man.	Morden, Man.					
	Mortlach. Sask.					
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fernie. Kamloops. Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br. 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 Vational Bank.-Chicago. Continental Mational Rank: First National Bank.-Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.-Kansas City, National Bank ef Commerce.-Philadelphia. Merchants National Rank. St. Louis. Third National Bank.-San Francisco, Crocker-Woolworth National Bank.-Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark.



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 SECOND DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

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

By order of the board,

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, February 22, 1907.

INCORPORATED 1855. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA. PAID-UP CAPITAL. \$4.000,000 RESERVE FUND 4,500,000 ONTARIO Toronto, 6 Offices. Allandale, Aurora, Barrie, Berlin, Bradford Prentford Montreal, 5 Offices. Maisonneuve, Pt. St. Charles, Gaspe Millbrook. Newmarket, Oakville, Oil Springs, Pt. St. Com Gaspe, St. Lambert Bradford Brantford Brockwille, Burckwille, Burford, Cardinal, Cobourg, Colborne, Collingwood, Copper Cliff, Creemore, Dorchester, Elmvale, Galt, Galt, Hastings St. Lambert MANITOBA. Cartwright, Pilot Mound, Portage la Prairie, Rossburn, Omemee, Parry Harbour, Parry Sound, Peterboro, Potrolio Peterboro, Petrolia, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Shelburne, Rossburn, Swan River, Winnipeg. SASKATCPWAN Langenburg, Quint Lake, Wolseley, Yorkton, Stayner, Sudbury, Thornbury, Victoria Harbor, Wallaceburg. Hastings Keene Ont. Reene Ont, Wallaceburg, BANKERS: London, Eng.-The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

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

Journal of Commerce, 132 St. James Street.

THE

THE / **OF**

Paid up C Rest, -HEAD

BO

R. E. Walker,

Hon. Geo. A. (Matthew Legg James Cratherr John Hoskin, F J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, E

ALEX. A. H. IRELA 169 Branc

MONTREAL OF LONDON, ENG S. Ca

YORK Wm. Gr. This Bank tra ing Business, i

Credit and Dra will negotiate any place where

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Incorporat 79 BRA

Paid up C Reserve

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Exporte tle, Butter, ducts will f to facilitate

Exchange Great Brit

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D. M. STEW

The Dominio

MASONIC LOND Capital Subscri Total Assets, 3 T. H. PURDON, K.

106th DIVIDEND

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Paid up Capital, - \$10,000,000 Rest, - - - - - 5.000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: B. E. Walker, Esq., President. Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-Pres.

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Molsons Bank

Dividend of

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Branches on

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RONTO

\$4.000.000

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President. -President. Stone. cdonald. Gooderham. Bawlf. 1 Manager. heral Manager.

Vaterloo, Velland. QUEBEC. fontreal,

GUEBEC. 5 Offices. laisonneuve, t. St. Charles, iaspe. t. Lumbert MANITOBA. artwright, 'ilot Mound, 'ortage la Prairie, Ossburn.

Rossburn, wan River, Vinnipeg, ASKATC⁹WAN **Angenburg**, Ruit Lake, Volseley, Yorkton,

y and Midland

Commerce.

vator

Figure.

James Street.

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CANADA.

JOT,

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D.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern, Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL,D J. W. Flavelle, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. H. D. Warren, Esq. M. Lash, Esq., K.C. E. R. Wood, Esq.

ALEX, LAIRD, General Manager.

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches 169 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

MONTREAL OFFICE: F. H. Mathewson, Manager. LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: 60 Lombard St., E.C..

S. Cameron Alexander, Manager. 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.

The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominiou Parliament.

79 BRANCHES IN CANADA

Paid up Capital....\$3,860,000 Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits 1,253,000

Total Assets 21,000,000

NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST.

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

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

Special Facilities for handling American Business.

Prompt Attention and best terms guaranteed.

Deposits of \$1 oo RECEIVED.

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

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

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

Established, 1865. HEAD OFFICEQUEBEC.

Capital Pai-l-up.. 3,000.009 Rest 1,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, M.L.C., President. WM. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President.

 WM. PRICE, Esq.. Vice-President.

 Wm. Shawa Esq..
 E. L. Drewry, Esq.,

 John Galt, Esq..
 F. E. Kenaston, Esq.,

 R. T. Riley, Esq.,
 M. B. Davis, Esq.,

 E. J. Hale, Esq.,
 Geo. H. Thomson, Esq.,

 G. H. Balfour
 Geo. H. Thomson, Fsq.,

 J. G. Billett
 Inspector,

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

 F. W. S. Crispo
 Assistant Inspector,

 H. Veasey
 Assistant Inspector,

 J. Vieasey
 Assistant Inspector,

 J. S. Hiam
 Assistant Inspector,

 J. S. Hiam
 Assistant Inspector,

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

 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

- BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. QUEBEC.-Dalhousie Station. Montreal. Quebec. Quebec Br., St. Louis Street; St. Polycarpe. ONTARIO.-Alexandria, Barrie, Carleton Place, Cookstown, Crysler, Englehart, Erin, Fen-wick, Fort William, Hrileybury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Jasper, Kemptville, Kingsville, Kinburn, Learnington, Manotick. Melbourne, Merrickville, Metcalfe, Mount Brydges. New-boro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Osgoode Station, Ottawa, Pakenham, Port-land, Plantagenet, Roseneath, Ruthven, Shel-burne, Smith's Falls, Smithville, Stitts-ville, Sydenham, Thornton, Torento, Wark-worth, Westwood, Wheatley, Wiarton, Win-chester.
- chester.
 MANITOBA.—Altona, Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killar-ney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Ninga, Rapid City, Rob-lin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Win-nipeg, Winnipeg N. End Br.; Winnipeg, Sar-gent Ave, Br., Winnipeg, Capik, Craik

Minipeg, Minipeg N. End Br.; Winipeg, Sargent Ave. Br. Winipeg. Logan Ave. Br.
 SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola. Carlyle. Craik, Cupar. Esterhazy, Fillmore, Humboldt. Indian Head, Lemberg, Lumsden, Maple Creek. Milestoné. Moose Jaw. Moosonin. Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle. Regina. Saskatoon, Saskatoon West End Br., Sintaluta. Strasburg, Swift Current, Wapella. Weyburn. Wolseley, Yorkton.
 ALBERTA — Archiver Market Science Science

Yorkton. ALBERTA.-Airdrie. Blairmore, Bowden, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cowley, Didsbury Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks Pincher Creek. BRITISH COLUMBIA.-Vancouver. Agents and Correspondents at all important Centres in Great Britain and the United States.

The Standard Bank of Canada.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Capital Authorized by Act of
Parliamen
Capital Paid-up 1.514.000
Reserve Fund 1.614.000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
W. F. CÓWAN, President. FRED. WYLD, Vice-President.

	W. F. AI	len,	Fred. W. Cowan.		
	W. R. Johns	ton, W. Fran	icis, H. Langlois		
		BRANCHES	3:		
	Ailsa Craig,	Castleton,	Lucan./		
•	Beaverton,	Chatham.	Markham,		
	Belleville,	Cobalt.	Maple,		
	Blenheim.	Cobourg	Orono		
	Bloomfield.	Colborne,	Ottawa,		
	Bond Head.	Consecon.	Parkdale,		
	Bowmanville.	Deseronto,	Parkhill,		
	Bradford.	Durham,	Picton,		
	Brantford.	Flesherton,	Priceville,		
	Brighton,	Forest.	Richmond Hill,		

Fleshertor Forest, Grafton Harrison, Lindsay, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Stratbrov Wellington, Woodville, Brussels, Cambray, Campbellford, Cannington, TORONTO: Head Office. Wellington & Jordan Sts.: Bay St. Temple Building: Yonge St. (cor. Yonge and Charles Sts.), Market, King and West Market Sts.: Parkdale. Queen St., West.

West Market Sts.: Parkdale, Queen St., West. BANKERS: New York — Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal—Molsons Pank, and Imperial Bank. London, England—National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicitied. G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

DIRECTORS.
esident,
REN, Vice President.
Hon. George Bryson,

H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser. John Mather, Denis Murphy, George H. Perley, M.P. George Burn, General Manager.

D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager. Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie.

FIFTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

Traders Bank of Canada CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$5,000,000 REST.\$1,900.000 1

1	soudrich,	
Arthur,	Hamilton,	Rodney,
Avlmer,	Hamilton, East.	. St. Mary's,
Ayton,	Harriston,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Beeton,	Hepworth,	Sarnia.
Blind River,	Ingersoll,	Schomberg.
Bridgeburg.	Kenora,	Springfield
Brownsville,	Kincardine.	Stettler, Alta.,
Burlington	Lakefield.	Stoney Cur
Calgary, Alta.,		Stratford.
Cargill,	Leamington,	
Clifford, -	Massey,	Strathrov.
Drayton.	Newcastle,	Sturgeon Falls,
	North Bay,	Sudbury
Ditton.	Norwich,	Tavistock,
East Toronto.	Orillia.	Thamesford.
Edmonton, Alta	Otterville.	Tilsonburg
Finira;	Owen Sound.	Tottenham.
Elora,	Paisley, Ont.	Waterdown.
Embro.	Port Hope,	Webbwood,
Fergus,	Prescott,	W. Selkirk, Man.
Fort William,	Regina, Sask.,	Windsor.
Glencoe,	Ridgetown,	
Grand Valley,	Ripley,	Winnipeg,
Guelph.	Rockwood	Winona,
in the state		Woodstock
	BANKERS:	1 · · ·
Great Britair	-The National 1	Ronk of Geetland

New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

THE DC	ICE, 1	TOR		
Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund a		-	- '	\$3,000,000
Profits. Deposits by the Total Assets,	Publ	ic,	 -	3.928,000 36,000,000 49,000,000

DIRECTORS: E. B. OSLER, M.P. E. B. OSLER, M.P. President WILMOT D. MATTHEWS ... Vice-Pres.

A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE,
 W. R. BROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS, JAMES J. FOY. K.C., M.L.A.

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

Collections made and Remitted for promptly.

Drafts bought and sold. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit sued, available in all parts of the World. GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

531

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Capital Authorized \$3,000,000

Capital Paid-up..... \$3.000,000

Rest & Undivided Profits \$3,236,512

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

Royal Batik of Canada CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$3,900,000 RESERVE. \$4.390.000

Head Office, - - Montreal. Board of Directors:

Board of Directors: **T.** E. Kenny, Esq., Pres. H. S. Holt, Esq., V.-Pres **T.** Ritchie, Esq. F. W. Thompson, Esq. Wiley Smith, Esq., E. L. Pease, Esq., Hon, D. Mackeen, Esq., G. R. Crowe, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., D. K. Elliott, Esq., **James** Redmond, Esq., W. H. Thorne, Esq., E. L. **PEASE**, **GEN. MANAGER** W. B. Torrance, ..., Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill & F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Managyrs BEANCHES:

532

BRANCHES:

mani, asst. Gen. Mannagyrs.
CHES:
dontrial Annex.
Moose Jaw, Sask.
Nanaimo, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.
New Westminster, B.O.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Pembroke. Onf
Peterborough, Ont.
Pietreu, N.S.
Pitmus, Man.
Port F-ssington, E.C.
Port F-ssington, E.C.
Port F-ssington, E.C.
Port F-ssington, E.C.
Port Hawkeebury, a J.
Rexton, N.B.
Do. North End.
St. John's, Nfd.
St. Paul (Montreal), Q.
sackville, N.B.
Summerside, P.E.I.,
Svancy, C.B.
Toronto, Ont.
Truro, N.S.
Vancouver, B.C.,
"Cordova St.
" East End.
" Cordova St. Amherst, N.S. Antigonish, N.S., Arthur, Ont. Bathurst, N.B., Bowmanville, Ont. Rathurst, N.D., Bowmanville, Ont. Bridgewater, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Chiliwack, B.C., Chippawa, Ont. Cornwall, Ont Cumberland, B.C. Dalhousie, N.B. Dominion City, Man. Combener, N.B. Dominion City, Man. Dorrhester, N.B. Durlan, Man. Edmonton, Altä. Edmundaton, N.B. Elmwood, Ont. (Sub) Fredericton, N.B. Grand Forks, B.C. Guelphy, Ont. Guyshoro, N.S. Halbrite, Susk. Halbrite, Susk. Haiffax, N.S. Hanover, Ont. Ingersoll, Ont. Kensington, P.E.I. Lauder, B.C. Lauder, Man. Lipton, Sask. Hallovel, John. Ingersoli, Ont. Kensington, P.E.I. Ladner, B.C. Ladner, B.C. Ladner, B.C. Ladner, Man. Lipton, Sask. Louisburg, C.B. Louisburg, N.S. Server, B.C. Vernon, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Luenburg, N.S. Westmount Montreal, St. Cath. St. W Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, West End. Mondreal, West End. Mondreal, St. Cath. St. W Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, West End. Mondreal, St. Cath. St. W Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, St. Cath. St. W Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, West End. Agencies in Cuba: Camagury, Cardenas, Cien-fuegos, Havana, Havana-Gahano St.; Manzanillo, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba. New York Agency, 68 William Street. CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT the WORLD.

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT the WORLD.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Quarterly Dividend No. 97.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1907, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, 2nd day of April Wext.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. MACKINNON, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 23rd February, 1907.

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

Correspondents at New York and in Canada— Ierchants Bank of Canada. London, England— loyal Bank of Scotland

THE CHARTERED BANKS. BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

1874 1906. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000 .. \$1,600,000 RESERVE FUND ... DIRECTORS:

F. X. St. Charles, Esq. President Robt. Bickerlike, Esq., M.P., Vice-Pres Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Esq.; A. Turcotte, Esq.; E. II.

Lemay, Esq.; J. M. Wilson, Esq. M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager. C. A. Giroux, Manager.

O. E. Dorais, Inspector.

F. G. Leduc, Asst. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: MØNTREAL. -CITY BRANCHES:

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

BRANCHES:

Berthierville, P.Q Edmonton, Alta, Edmonton, Alta. Joliette, P.Q., Lapratrie, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch Sorel, P.Q. Sherbrooke, P.Q., Waiseng Cirr

CHES: St. Bon/face, Man. st. Hydcinthe.' St. Jacques I Achigan, Q. St. Jierome, P. Q. st. Pierre, Man. Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Lattors of Credit for We issue Circular Letters of Credit for

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

La Banque Nationale.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up 1.500.000.00
Rest 600.000.00
Undivided profits 48,920.06
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
R. AUDETTE, President.
Hon. JUDGE A. CHAUVEAV, - Vice-Pres.
Victor Chateauvert, Naz. Fortier. J. B. Laliberte. Victor Lemieux, Charles Pettigrew, B. J. KPA NOW

P. LAFRANCE, - - - N. LAVOIE, BRANCHES: Manager.
 Inspector. Matane St-Casimir Quebec:

(Lower Town)	Montmagny	St-Charles, Belle
(St-Roch).	Murray Bay	St-Evariste
(St-John St.)	New Carlisle	St-Francois du
Montreal:	Nicolet, Q.	Lac
(St-James St.)	Ottawa, Ont.	St-Hyacinthe
Amgui	Fraserville	St-Jean
Baie St-Paul	Rimouski	Ste-Marie,
Beauceville	Riviere-du-	Beauce
Coaticook	Loup Stn.	St. Raymond
Chicoutimi	Roberval	St Tite
Deschaillons	Sherbrooke	Trois Pistoles
Plessisville	St Aime	Trois Rivieres
Joliette	Ste-Anne de la	1
Levis	Pocatiere	
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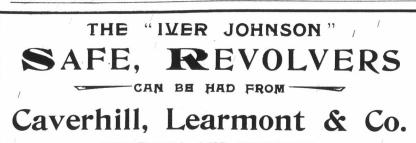
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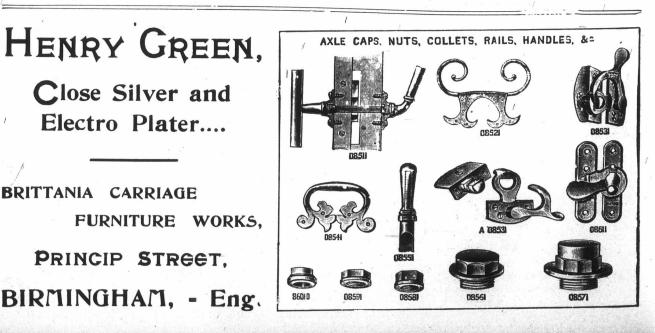
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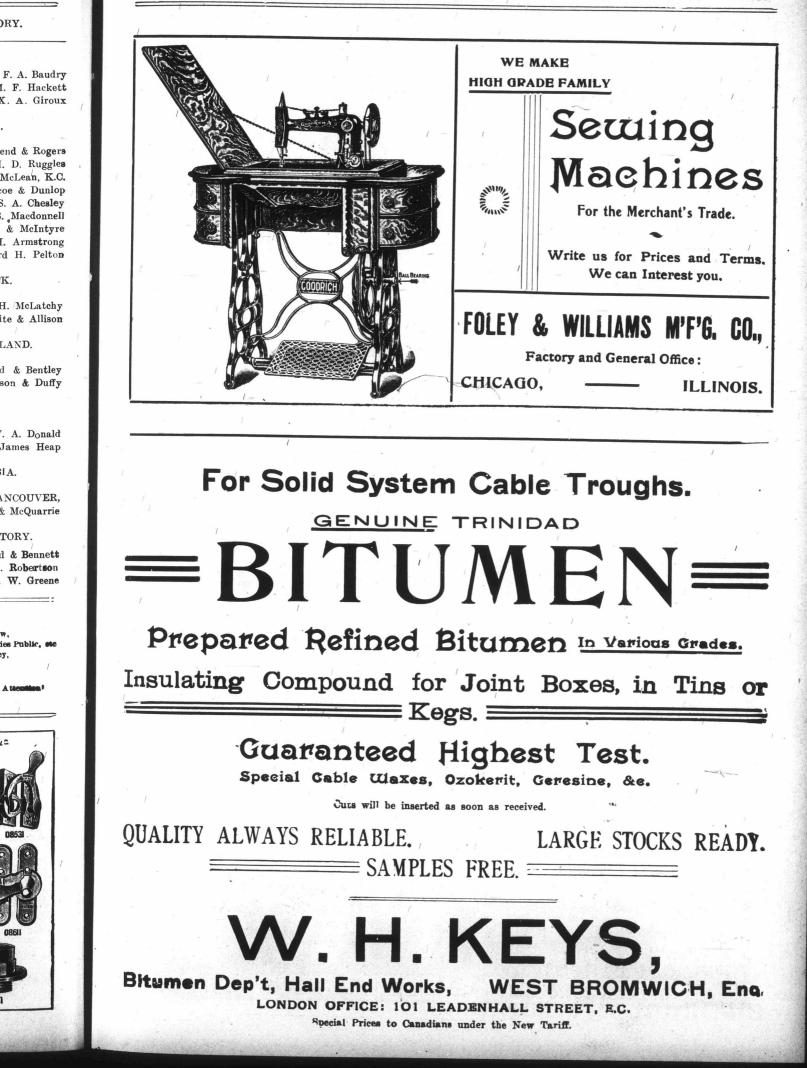
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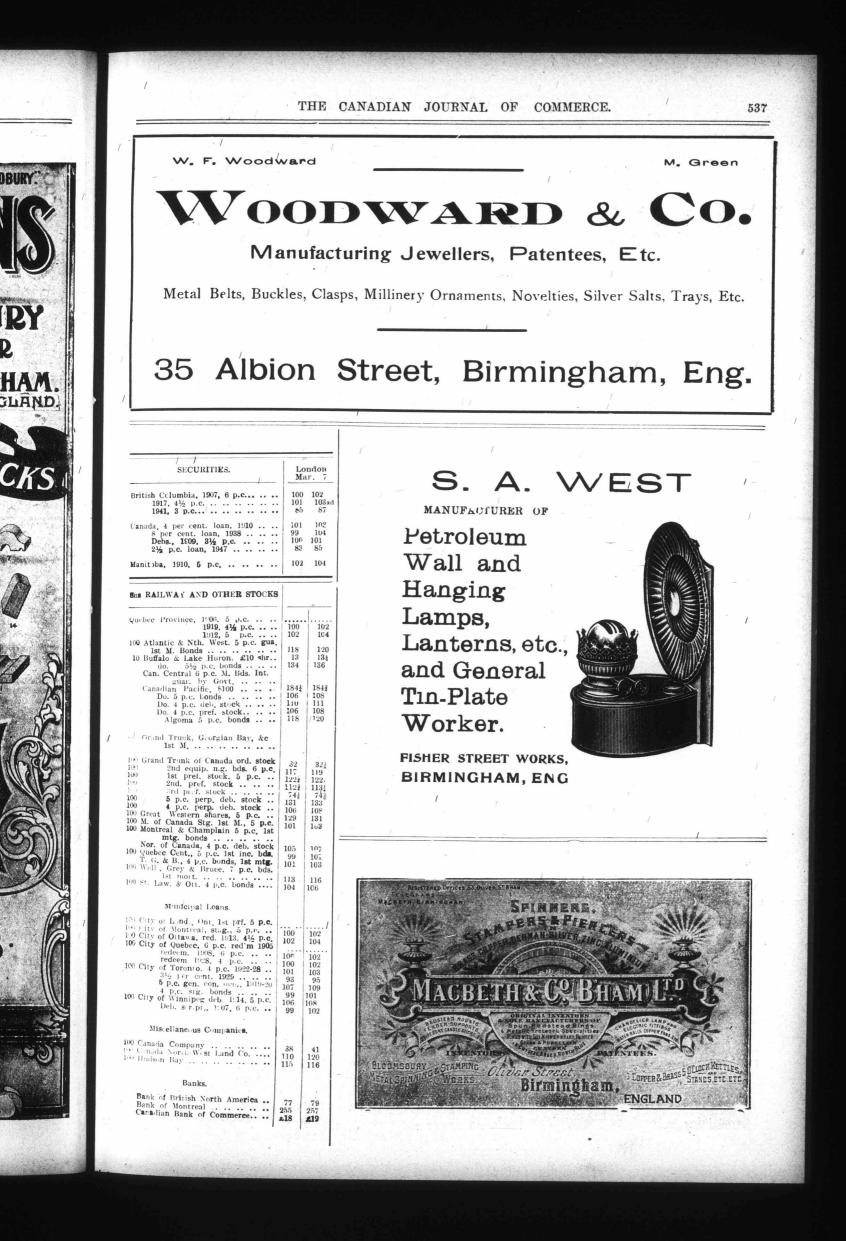
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Canadians supplied 33^{1}_{3} per cent, less than other countries,

- Mr. A. E. Finueane, of the head office of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed acting sub-agent at Queen Street Branch, Toronto, Mr. W. C. Stikeman, who has been relieving there, returned to the main office, Toronto, as assistant accountant.

- The by-law submitted to the ratepayers in Thorold Township Friday last granting a fixed assessment of \$10,000 to the North America Smelting Co. was carried, only four votes being **cast** against it. The company propose to erect a smelter just **o**utside of Thorold, to cost \$250,000.

- Mr. Frank J. Craig, who has for the past twenty years been connected with the Imperial Bank, severed his connection with the bank last week to accept the position of assistant inspector with the Sterling Bank. For the past five years Mr. Craig has held/the position of paying teller in the Toronto branch.

-Canada's foreign commerce continues to increase. Customs returns for the first eight months of the present year show that the aggregate trade increase amounts to \$38.957.857. Of this, imports increased by \$36.402.844 and exports increased \$2. 555,015. The customs revenue in the eight months period increased by \$4,627,029 over the same period last year.

-A large real estate transaction has just been put through in Ottawa. The property at the northeast corner of Spark and Metcalie Streets, occupied by Sam Cassidy's Bijou Hotel, M. G. Bristow and G. F. Thompson, has been sold to Messrs. Russell and Lennox Blackburn. The price paid was \$125,000. The tenants' leases do not expire for four years.

--Under the provisions of the new act governing the granting of Provincial subsidies by the Dominion, of which notice has been given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the increases to the various Provinces, on the basis of the last census returns, will be as follows:—Ontario, \$789,485; Quebec, \$599,866; Nova Scotia \$177.659; New Brunswick \$130,000; Manitoba \$142.530; British Columbia \$215,000; Prince Edward Island \$65,345; /Alberta, \$48,329; Saskatchewan \$136,210.

Berlin is likely to have a new rubber factory with a capacity of 5,000 pairs of rubbers per day. Capitalists interested in the other local rubber plants before they were acquired by the syndicate are promoting the new concern. Jos. Zuber has decided to build a new four-storied hotel with 180 feet frontage, at a cost of \$75,000, on the site of the present Market Hotel. The United Empire Bank and the Dominion Bank are negotiating for premises to open in Berlin.

--Thirty-seven joint stock fire insurance companies involved in the San Francisco conflagration assessed their stockholders in amounts aggregating \$32,000,000 in order to meet their losses and restore their surplus funds in readiness to meet the next great emergency. Would as many banks of the country have met a like emergency as bravely? It requires great preparation or decades of skillful management with abundance of capital to build up companies able to withstand the assaults of conflagrations so frequent in the U.S.—Rough Notes.

-In a summary respecting accidents on railways during the time covered by the report of the Railway Commission from February 1, 1904 to March 31, 1906, it is shown that 402 persons were killed and 144 injured. On the G.T.R. 167 were killed and 40 injured. On the C.P.R. 185 were killed and 59 injured, and on the C.N.R. 27 were killed and 24 injured. Of the total killed 109 were trespassing on the track, 42 were killed at level crossings, 38 employees were killed while shunting, and 15 passengers were killed while attempting to board moving trains. Of the total fatalities seventy-three were passengers, 168 employes and 161 are classed as other persons.

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HE LEDGER is one big item in the Business World.

Our Perpetual Ledgers have Labour Saving features that make them exclusive.

The "Bank Scal" Perpetual Ledger stands alone the most modern. It has a patent seal and lock that prevents the leaves being tampered with after being inserted by the/accountant.

COPELAND CHATTERSON COMPANY, LIMITED. TORONTO.

-In committee on the bill respecting the Inspection/of Meats and Canned Foods, Sir Richard Cartwright, in the Senate March 15 said there had been no objection by lobster packers and salmon canners to the provision in section 12, providing that each package must be marked with the name and address of the packer and a statement of its contents. He had agreed the last time the bill was up that the measure would be amended to give the Government authority to exempt tins of lobsters and salmon from this provision. Sir Richard said it had now been decided to go a step further and give the Government power to exempt from marking all articles prepared for food in cans or in any package whatever. Sir Richard said he thought the time was coming, if it had not already arrived, when the word "Canada" on any package of food would be desired by the packer, the buyer, and the consumer. The bill was reported from committee and the amendments agreed to.

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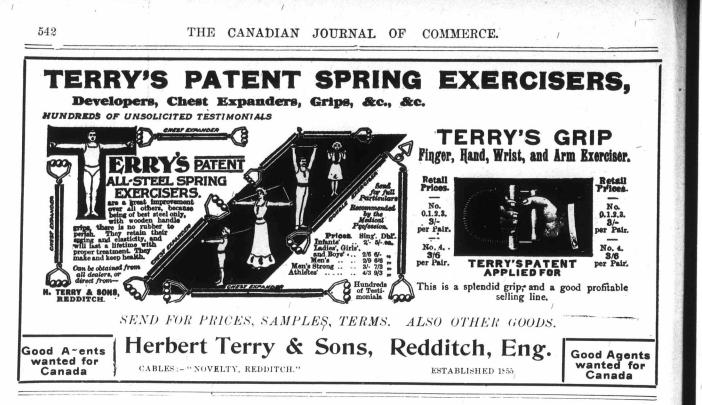
-Prof. Wiley, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says that inasmuch as every 100 pounds of cornstalks will yield 61/2 pounds of absolute alcohol, it is obvious that the ignorant agriculturist has been allow an enormous amount of wealth to go to waste. Say that one acre will yield from ten to twelve tons of grain stalks or about 20 000 pounds, and you have a quantity of raw material which will produce 1.300 pounds of absolute alcohol, or 216 gallens. Alcohol at the present time is worth 40 cents a gallon. Ground in a wet condition and dried, cornstalks may be kept indefinitely, and are ready at time for conversion into alcohol. Prof. Wiley says that the alcohol derivable from the cornstalks that now go to waste in this country would not only drive all the machinery of the factories, but would furnish the requisite power for all the railroads and steamboats, run all of the automobilies, heat and illuminate all the houses and light the streets of every city in /the union.

Interesting figures indicative of the drains which the' production of pulp wood is making upon the forests are given in a recent report of the United States Bureau of Forestry. It is stated that in 1905, the production of wood pulp in the United States amounted to 2.084.482 tons, representing a conpurption of 3.192.223 cords of wood. This consumption, howver. ligures only 4 per cent. of the total quantity of wood used annually for lumber, so that the paper pulp consumption A not as yet an important factor in the deforestation of the country, except in the one species of wood most used, that of prince -nearly 70 per cent, of the whole-while poplar, hemlock, pine, balsam and cottonwood make up the balance. But little of the lumber is imported-owing to the high tariff on lumber something over 600,000 cords, between 2 and 3 per cent. New York State leads in the production of pulp. although there are in the whole country 164 companies operating 237 mills.

-The Bill to incorporate the Policyholders' Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Toronto was considered last week by the Toronto Private Bills Committee of the Legislature. The compuny is cepitalized at \$100,000; of which 30 per cent, is paid up. In order that the capital stock may be eliminated it shall be decided from time to time by lot which shareholders shall be paid off, and this process will be followed until the stock is entirely in the hands of the policyholders. So long as any of the capital stock remains the shareholders shall be entitled to one director on the board for every \$25,000 outstanding. Before commencing business they must have \$200,000 worth of insurance, and must make the deposit of \$25,000 with the Government, therefore not having any privileges not enjoyed by any other company. The shareholders cannot be paid off until the legal reserve and deposit have been provided for. The plan is said to be an entirely new one, providing as it does for gradual evolution from a joint stock company to a purely mutual enterprise. The bill in its amended form was reported.

-Passenger traffic managers of all U.S. western lines met March 15 in Chicago to discuss plans to reduce the speed of passenger trains. Their conclusions will be presented to the officers of the operating department. It is probable that some of the accommodation trains which have been operated at a loss will be discontinued. The operating officials are a unit in the contention that the move is not so much an economic measure as one of safety. A fine of 20 per cent. of the mail train earnings is imposed by the Government for a delay of 30 minutes or more. Under this rule, which went into effect on July 1. 1906, some of the roads operating fast mail trains are short about \$3.000 for fines imposed, some of which will be contested. It is believed a lengthening of the schedule will enable the roads to oscape fines. Another reason given for lengthening the time of trains carrying the mails is the new divisor ordered by the postmaster-general. The postmastergeneral has ordered future computation of payment for carrying mails on the basis of seven days instead of six. This the railroads claim is a hardship, as the Government does not recognize services performed on Sunday, and while the mail weight will be computed on a basis of a total for seven days the pay will be on a basis of six working days.

-The report of E. J. Walsh, C.E., engineer in charge of the surveys on the Trent Canal from Lake Simcoe to the Georgian Bay, was presented to Parliament Friday last. The conclusion reached by Mr. Walsh is that the route sh uld be the natural one, viz., by way of the Severn River from Lake Couchiching to the Georgian Bay. The cost of six feet navigation is estimated at \$1.219.818; of 8 feet navigation, that is 8 feet 4 inches on the mitre sill, and 9 feet in the reaches, is \$1.457,-244. In as much as Mr. Walsh's conclusion eliminates all questions of diversion water and many other matters of complication. Deputy-Minister Butler heartily concurs in the recommendation. Mr. Butler adds :- Inasmuch as the 8 feet draught will very materially reduce the cost of transportation on all products from the West into Lake Simcoe and can be secured for a comparatively small difference in price. I beg to recommend that the route known in the report as the "Lake Couchiching to Georgian Bay via Severn River, 9 feet depth of water in the channel and 8 1-3 feet on mitre sills in locks," should be chosen. The number of locks proposed is 19, dams 9. A six foot canal, via Coldwater to Georgian Bay, would cost



\$2,072.286, and for 8-foot navigation, \$2,481.404. It is stated in the report that several valuable water powers would be developed by the 8-vern River route, which could be made revenue producers. On the Coldwafer route there are no water powers to develop.

St. Thomas Notes. Our St. Thomas correspondent, reports Mr. Wm. Rison has sold out his interest in the Erie Iron Works to Mr. Spackman, who was agent here for the Massey Harris Co.- The St. Thomas Automobile Co. have organized and are getting preaises in order for Spring trade. They are running a garage as well as selling machines.--F. W. Brewster and Co. have opened up a 5, 10 and 15 cent store. They are occupying the premises just vacated by R. H. and J. Dowler.-Knox and Co. have also been in negotiations with T. H. Duncombe the proprietor of the Duncombe Opera House, to lease a portion as a stand for a similar store — Miss Pincombe and Miss McDonald, formerly with J. Mickleborough and Co. have opened up millinery and dressmaking parlouis.--Mrs. May Armitage has made an assignment to B. F. Honsing r, who also was h.r landlord and holder of the chutte! mortgage against her property. The rent claim amounts to \$54 at pres at and the chattel mortgrige \$380. In addition to that a claim has been filed on behalf of the insolvent's mother for \$150. So far as can be ascertained, this \$150 represents what was borrowed when the debtor started business, about two years ago. The assets consist of two large mirrors, estimated at \$200 and the stock valued at \$644, total \$844. The mort-gage which the assignee claims was for the price of the mirrors. The unscented liabilities amount to over \$2,400, including a claim of \$565 from the husband of the insolvent. The secured claims consist of two chattel morgages and an account of the insolvent's sister for wages amounting to \$55, or in the neighbourhood of \$550. The debter makes an offer of 10 cents on the dollar.

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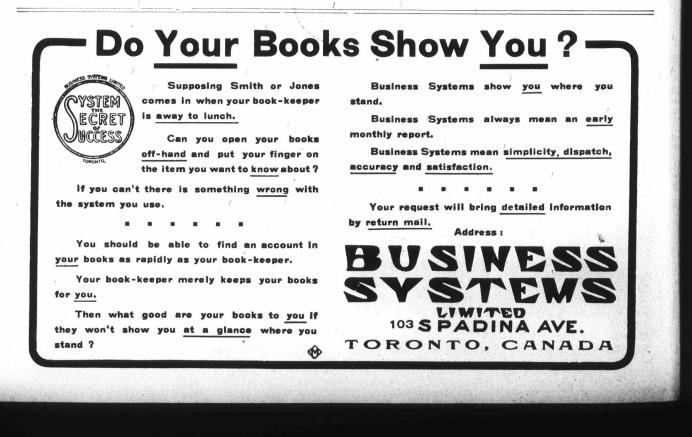
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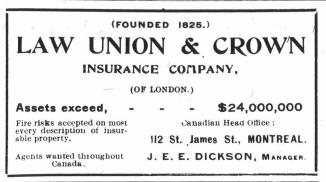
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 $-\gamma At$ the forestry convention held in Ottawa March 15. a number of important resolutions were 'passed, the effect of which are as follows:—In the older settled districts of Canada great benefits would be derived from a systematic movement to reforest large tracts of land which are at present lying waste in the agricultural districts, therefore the governments, federal, and provincial, should be urged to encourage both by instruction and by giving facilities for obtaining suitable nur-





business of the older institutions has already assumed such a magnitude that the banks in the neighbouring republic have been roused to remonstrate against what they deem an unwarranted invasion. The first protest to reach us is from Mr. F. L₄ Kent of the First National Bank, Chicago, who, in a recent address "goes for" the Express Companies with bare knuckles. The triple-headed cognomen which Mr. Kent applies to the rapid carriers is ingenious:

"The parasitical pantamorphic octopi"-they have a very handsomely endowed University in the Windy City-"commonly known," says he, "as express companies, were organized about 1850, and thereafter, to meet the needs of a rapidly growing country, in transporting different commodities of comparatively small bulk that required faster handling than ordinary freight. The development of these companies is probably as much of a surprise to their organizers, as to any one else. The express companies are parasitical, for their life blood is the life blood of the banks of the United States, their capital being largely supplied by such banks, not only without remuneration, but at an actual expense in addition to loss of interest. / One express company found the use of the bank's capital so satisfactory that it reduced its own capital from fifteen million to five million, and at the same time increased its business. They are pantamorphic because they take more forms than I have time to read and almost enough to strain that seemingly limitless word. I will mention a few of these different phases. . . They are acting to-day as express companies, bankers, brokers, bond dealers, sellers of oysters, fruits, cigars, tish, ice cream, fancy birds, gold fish, pigeons, dogs, cats, Belgium hares, wines, popcorn, nuts, poultry, eggs, cattle, hogs, etc. The articles of association of one of them contains the following clause: "As the association is not organized or doing business under any special or general law or statute." There it stops, but we can add the balance without difficulty, as follows: "Therefore, it will be extremely hard to put your finger upon us any place," and so it has proved up to date. The other word used-'octopi'-is the only one of the three that is insufficient to express their real condition, as the octopus is only accredited with some eight arms and branches, while the express companies have thousands. However, in the sense that this word is used at present to express grasping trusts, etc., it applies very well. Do not misunderstand my meaning, and consider that I am throwing mud in any manner, for I have no such idea in my mind. The words sug-

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

gest themselves to me merely because of their peculiar fitness to state in a short way what an express company of to-day really stands for.'

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"Some bright minds engaged in the express business, saw an opportunity, through the issuance of so-called "express money orders" to make money for their companies and at the same time fill an apparent gap in the country's financial system. Since that time employees of the express companies have been studying and extending this system, until to-day it is working in such manner that it is contrary to justice and law. It is not in me to believe that all successful men are dishonourable, as seems to be so common these days. Instead, I am firmly convinced that changed conditions have made glaring wrongs of many things that were honestly started. I make these statements because I do not wish to be misunderstood in carrying on the fight of the American Bankers' Association against the express companies. In other words, it does not seem necessary to me to impugn the honesty of purpose of the express companies' organizers, nor to consider their present employees robbers and thieves, because they are working for these companies to the best of their ability,/ even though to-day their methods are illegitimate."

"We hope that in a short time the carrying on of certain lines of business by the express companies will be authoritatively declared illegal. Then they will be as amenable to law, if they continue their present methods of business, as the railroads are if they allow rebates. The fight against the express companies is being carried on solely because it is the firm conviction of the members of the American Bankers' Association that their rights are being seriously transgressed, and that the banking business done by the express companies is wrong in principle. That they compete with bankers, is true, and if it were merely fair and square competition, bankers would have no cause or right to complain, but no man nor set of men can be expected to stand by without objection and compete for business that properly belong to them when they are forced against their will to furnish the capital for their competitor gratis. For years past bankers have been calling the attention of the express companies to the fact that these companies were encroaching upon their business, both through State organizations and their National organization. These warnings the express companies have not heeded, but instead have endeavoured to force their way farther and farther into the bankers' legitimate field. If, therefore, their huge sys-

tem is declared illegal and stopped, they can offer no complaint, because they were warned before its present large development. We need, therefore, feel no hesitancy about attacking that portion of the express companies' business that is not justified, even though it may work temporary hardship upon them, the same as upon other immense interests that have been called to account for various reasons during the last few years. The mutterings and discontent of bankers caused by the illegitimate competition of the express companies finally culminated in a resolution passed at the convention of the American Bankers' Association held in st. Louis last October, requiring the appointment of a committee to carry this matter before the Interstate Commerce Committee. This committee was no sooner named than it immediately set to work to carry out the instructions of the body that fathered it."

Mr. Kent, after reading a copy of the resolution passed at the convention of the American Bankers' Association last October, closed his address by assuring his hearers that the committee appointed at that time "will use every legitimate means within its power to put the express companies out of the banking business, not in a spirit of malice or revenge, but for the express purpose of obtaining justice and square dealing."

That wiseacre, "the man in the street," has more than once significantly closed an eye when referring to the emoluments of persons employed in shops and warehouses where luxuries were bought and sold, but which were not among the Free List of the Tables of Trade and Navigation issued by the Department of Customs in Ottawa.—"O, wad some power the giftie gie us," etc.

RAW MATERIALS, ¹LABOUR AND PROTECTION HERE AND THERE.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held in Manchester lately, Sir W. H. Holland commented at some length of the increasing dearness of raw materials in certain industries. "Unless," he said, "the area of cotton-growing is extended in favour of Lancashire spinners, the upward tendency of prices in the raw material is almost sure to be ever with us to jeopardise the success of the industry. Operations on the other side of the Atlantic are always more in favour of sending-up the price of cotton than reducing it. The best way to render such a tendency ineffectual is to have larger means of supply under our own control." \downarrow

He also directed attention to the effect upon British trade of high bank rates and the production of gold. Between the economic aspect of such conditions and "the eternal wrangling of workmen for extended privileges of every conceivable kind, employers of labour are bound to meet with difficulties in future more embarrassing than any they have had to encounter heretofore." Sir William appears to believe that under England's present fiscal system they are not as self-contained as a country as are some of their rivals "whose turnover in national trade is not so big." It is the contention of Cobdenites in Parliament that Great Britain's imports and exports, per head of the population, are

greater than those of any other country. That may be so. But does that prove that every member of the community is all the better off on that account? Truly, says he, the United Kingdom is doing an immense annual trade, but who is getting the greater benefit of it -industrial leaders and workers or mere buyers and sellers of merchandise? Certain classes of traders may get richer and richer every year, and their combined wealth may make the national wealth appear greater and greater, and yet under such circumstances it may become increasingly difficult to start new industries or maintain those that have been established. "Is not," he asks, "the economic tendency of a too one-sided free trade more in favour of the mere buyer and seller than in favour of the permanence of industrial success? Our mighty imports and exports do not appear to mean very much to that one-third of the population whose poverty is ever apparent. Here the argument of the opponents of any suggestion of fiscal reform is not that more substantial employment should be provided for these struggling citizens-created largely by the sinking of industries-but that free trade should be upheld, so that they can be fed on cheap and nasty food."

These are significant words coming from a representative man within the circle of one of England's greatest industries. But every Canadian knows that our own Party in power is gradually becoming more and more protective of our native industries, as may be seen by a glance over the Budget Speech of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, now before us for the first time in its detailed completeness. He may well say "our revenues have been generous." He has not destroyed either our manufactures or our imports; he has followed the golden mean and judiciously nursed "the goose that lays the golden eggs."

CANADIAN IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

It is not every newspaper that can in these days boast of a Cabinet Minister as contributor to its columns. The Journal of Commerce could once lay claim to having had a former Minister of Finance, and two or three other Ministers, budding and full blown, on either side of the political mark, but since Canning's time these examples have been few and far between. But it is a long cry from the Anti-Jacobin to the London Economist.

As showing how a Minister may write upon economic subjects, while colleagues expect him to agree with them on the subject of Canadian iron and steel Bounties, we furnish our readers with some extracts from an "own correspondent" in a recent issue of our London contemporary.

"We began," he says, "coddling the Canadian iron and steel industry in 1883, when a bounty of \$1.50 per ton was given for the production of pig-iron. In 1887 the duties on pig and other articles of iron and steel were considerably augmented. and the bounty continued. In 1894 a bounty was established for puddled bars and steel-billets. At the same time the bounty on pig was raised to \$3 per ton when produced from Canadian, and to \$2 when produced from foreign ore. In 1903 a bo rods, and other day maintain a bars, steel that on stee for this ye Canadian of 1910 90 ce ore will ran same perior

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1903 a bounty of \$6 per ton was given for rolled wire rods, and one of \$3 for rolled shapes and plates. The other day the Finance Minister asked Parliament to maintain at the old figures the bounties on puddled bars, steel ingots, and wire rods until 1910, but repealed that on steel plates and steel angles. The bounty on pig for this year and next will be \$2.10 when made from Canadian ore, while in 1909 it will be \$1.70, and in 1910 90 cents. The bounty on pig made from foreign ore will range from \$1.10 down to 40 cents during the same period.

During all these years Canadian makers of iron and steel have enjoyed, over and above the bounties, the advantage of high duties on foreign iron and steel goods of all sorts. Reduced to an ad valorem basis, they would probably average $271/_2$ per cent., and as the annual consumption of iron and steel, and their, products, within Canada comes to about 800,000 tons, the enhanced cost of the home-made and of the imported article, plus the bounties, constitutes an exceedingly heavy burden. Nova Scotia benefits most of all the Provinces by this double-barrelled fiscal arrangement. It was to have worked wonders for that region in developing its iron ore deposits, increasing the output of coal, adding to population, and so on. As a matter of fact, however, Nova Scotia has not been holding her own. Between 1881 and 1901 the population increased from 440,000 to 460,000, or by only 20,000, which was a good deal below the mere natural growth, migration to New England, and the Canadian North-West having carried off the more adventurous of the young men and young women. Some time ago a duty of \$7 per ton was imposed on steel rails for the benefit of a new rail mill in Nova Scotia, and of another at Sault Ste. Marie. This alone will add \$6,000,000 to the cost of building the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to say nothing of the expense entailed on other new lines, as well as on the lines already in operation.

The total production of pig-iron throughout Canada in the fiscal year 1905-6 was 582,000 tons, of steel ingots 569,000, of puddled bars 3,500, and of minor articles of steel 72,000 or a total of 1,227,000 tons in all, on which the bounties amounted to a trifle over \$2,-000,000. The principal works are those at Sydney, Ferrona, and Londonderry in Nova Scotia, and at the Sault, Hamilton, and Midland, in the Province of Ontario. The somewhat artificial character of the industry is shown by the fact that of the 582,000 tons of pig manufactured last year, 495,000 were made from foreign, and only 87,000 from Canadian ore. The furnaces in Nova Scotia can import ore from Bell Island in Newfoundland for less than they can dig it for in Nova Scotia; in addition to which, those in Ontario have to purchase American ore for mixing. The Minister who launched the iron and steel tariff in 1887 declared that "we possessed within our own borders every variety of iron ore, so that any mixture desired could be made"; but, like a good many other assertions on the subject, this has not been borne out by events.

The Nova Scotians are, therefore, actually asking for a bounty on iron ore in order that the deposits of that Province may stand a chance against those of Bell Island, with which there is cheap water communication. To import Newfoundland ore, and transform it into

iron and steel, is not, says the writer of a recent/ pamphlet, "what we upholders of the National Policy"our high-flown name for Protection-"calculated on. The steel companies we subsidise depress/ our ironmining industry, and stimulate that of Newfoundland, a country that does not contribute to the subsidies,' which is making the National Policy ridiculous. What boots it that Sydney exports iron and steel, largely at the expense of the Canadian people, to England and the United States, when the output of ore in Nova Scotia is only half what it was ten years ago, and when not over 1,000 tons of it were used by the principal Nova To tax Newfound-Scotia steel companies in 1904? land and American ore would be the true way to protect Nova Scotia ore, but as that cannot very well be done, the Government at Ottawa should pay a bounty to the Nova Scotia miner of ore on every ton removed from the mine and smelted.

The Government may adopt this extraordinary suggestion, for Nova Scotia returns 18 members to the Dominion Parliament, every one of whom is a Government supporter. Influential men in that province are also asking for a bounty for shipbuilding. Years ago the building of wooden ships was an important industry there, as well as in New Brunswick and Quebec. When the old colonial trade policy, which the Tariff Reformers in England wish to resurrect, was in force, Canadian ships were admitted free to the British register, whereas foreign-made were excluded. Sometimes the Canadian ships were not ships at all in the true sense, but hulks, knocked together in a loose way. and taken to pieces on their arrival in England, the timber in them thereby escaping the timber duties, which were low for Canadian, and high for Baltic pine. The industry survived the abrogation of the Colonial Policy, but collapsed on the introduction of steel, which brought about an increase in the size of vessels, together with greater durability and lessened insurance. Modern ship-building yards have been started at the Sault, Montreal, Collingwood, and Toronto, but they are not doing much. As another Nova Scotia pamphlet says, "the Imperial Merchants' Shipping Act being in operation in Canada, no tariff discrimination can be exercised in favour of Canadian shipping, such as is enjoyed by other industries, and therefore a bonus on the tonnage built seems the only practical method of assisting in the resuscitation of this business." The demand is backed by the Mayor of Halifax, the President of the Halifax Board of Trade, and others. It was predicted that the protection and bounties to iron and steel would revive shipbuilding in Nova Scotia, but it is found that the price of those commodities is too. high, by reason of their being produced under hothouse, conditions, to enable local capital to compete with British shipyards, so that a bounty is absolutely neces-. sary.

We are carrying the bounty system pretty far. Iron and steel, lead, fishing vessels, binder twine, crude petroleum, cold storage plants, railways, steamship lines, etc., receive bounties and subsidies to an immense amount every year; and the farmer in the older Provinces, suffering from the competition of the West in wheat and meats, is beginning to ask why he, too, should not get a dole, seeing he has to pay so much

to others. The country is just now enjoying a spell of and at call or short notice, or invested in readily disgreat prosperity, and we do not feel the weight of our burdens. Yet sooner or later we shall have to pay through the nose for all this wasteful paternalism, which, besides making for the corruption of politics, has raised the annual expenditure to an enormous sum, and left us with federal, provincial, and municipal debts far and away in excess per head of population of those in the United States."

We do not pretend to determine, but it is known to explorers that certain tribes were accustomed to make sacrifices to the Evil One in order to appease his wrath -and to stand in well with both, and our friends in the Ottawa capitol are not by any means "dyed-in-thewool" Free Traders. They prefer the "golden mean"; and the contributions that tend to enlighten Downing Street as to Canadian economic affairs may, after all, be more useful in the long run than over-zealous friends. The lines applied to a statesman who must have existed in the Correspondent's youth, return to memory:

"Though equal to all things, for all things unfit; Too mee for a statesman, too proud for a wit; For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient, And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."

They were times when hard-hitting and hard-drinking were more common than they are to-day-when they called a spade "a spade," and not "an agricultural instrument.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

That the Bank of British North America continues to share in the prosperity which the country has been favoured with during some years past---a prosperity which it has contributed its full quota in promoting-is shown by the perspicuous and concise address delivered at the annual meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Henry J. B. Kendall, which will be found prefixed to the Balance Sheet on another page of this issue. Brief reference to the salient features of the Statement will not be deemed misplaced.

The Net Profits for 1906, being the seventy-first year of the Bank's operations, amount to \$627,880 or approaching 13 per cent, on the paid-up capital. (It will be observed that the Pound Sterling is entered throughout at its actual value expressed in Canadian dollars.) Out of the sum of \$511,566.68 which the Bank has now to deal with, the usual dividend with 1 per cent, bonus is being distributed to the shareholders:, the sum of \$97,333.33 is added to the Reserve Fund; \$2,500 is transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund; \$4,826.82 to Officers' Pension Fund; and \$19,466.67 Staff Bonus, leaving a Balance of \$290,106.53 available for the approaching (April) dividend and Bonus to the shareholders.

A significant feature of the Bank of British North America's statements is the strong position at which the Reserves are always maintained, which may be seen by the high proportion of its readily available Assets to the Deposits, the total of Cash and Specie at Bankers

pesable securities bearing a near approach to / these eyidences of public confidence. It will be observed also that the securities, according to the long practice of the Bank, are entered at less than their market value. Another example of the prudence to provide for the remotest contingencies is seen in the debit entry of the item \$200,000, the amount which the Bank in connection with two or three of our other large banks guaranteed in October last to prevent any general ill results from the suspension of the Ontario Bank. There is no anticipation whatever in this respect. A tabular comparison of a few of the salient items of the Statement with those of the year preceding may be of interest here:

Dr.	- years	Dec. 31, '96.	Dec. 31, '05.
		(£stg⇒4.867)	(£stg=84.867)
Reserve Fund		. \$2.238 667	\$1.989.629
Deposits and Curren	it Accounts	. 23,091.115	17.411.205
Circulation			2.936.747
Bills Payable, etc		. 15.852.454	10.686.958
Rebate Account		. 111,595	77.872
Net Profit for the ye	ear	. 635 309	450.684
Cr.	l I I		
Cash and Specie at	Bankers	. \$4.376.148	\$3.548.043
Cash at Call and S	hort Notice	. 12,810.441	7,723,929
Investments: Conso	ls at 85/	. 1.253.410	915.969
do War I	loan at 90	. 219.000	1,065,873
do Dom.	Bonds at 97	681.664	642.444
Other Securities		568.655	632.710
Bills Receivable, Los	ans, etc	29.121.179	23.218 510

The Bank of British North America, which dates from the year when the first railway was operated in Canada, in the vicinity of Montreal, has gone on ever since steadily fulfilling its functions as a bank: providing an undoubtedly safe place for deposits and employing them to develop and sustain the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country; and Mr. Stikeman has every reason to regard its position, its 'unsullied reputation, with much personal satisfaction, as he, --with the co-operation of his officers and staff-has dong the institution eminent service not less than the staunch old bank has rendered to the country at large, / and elsewhere within the sphere of its activities.

THE CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO.

On another page we reproduce the financial statement of the Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company, which was considered at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held at the Company's headquarters in Toronto, on the 14th inst.

This Company, although but some three years old, has shown commendable progress and growth. It will be seen that the Total Assets of the Company amount to \$139,058.16, a considerable increase as compared with the Assets of \$82,880.19 for the previous year. The Total Liabilities of the Company amount to \$27,-007.43, netting a Surplus to Policyholders of \$112,-050.73. The insurance reserves for unearned premiums are fully provided for by the payment of \$88, 316.65, leaving a Net Surplus to the Company of \$23,-

734.08. vear amo over the during th \$\$5,948.7 shows a la an enjoyi

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 $\begin{array}{rrrr} 148 & \$3.548.043 \\ 441 & 7.723.929 \\ 410 & 915.969 \\ 900 & 1.065.873 \\ 364 & 642.444 \\ 355 & 632.710 \\ 79 & 23.218.510 \\ \end{array}$

which dates operated in one on ever ank: providand employcantile and d Mr. Stiken, its unsulction, as he, d staff—has ess than the try at large, / dvities.

BOILER TO.

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years old, th. It will any amount compared tious year. ant to \$27,s of \$112,arned preent of \$88, any of \$23,- 734.08. The Total Receipts of the Company for the year amounted to \$254,324.64; a gain of \$163,599.76 over the previous year. The Net Premiums received during the year were \$155,951.73, as compared with \$85,948.75, a year ago, a remarkable increase, which shows a laudable degree of energy, and at the same time an enjoyment of public confidence, rarely met with in so young an enterprise.

The Company writes many lines of Casualty Insurance, such as Accident Insurance, Health or Sickness Insurance, Elevator Insurance, Steam Boiler and Sprinkler Insurance, and we are informed that it is the intention of the Company to engage in other lines of Casualty Insurance in the near future.

The "Climax" Policy of Accident Insurance issued by this Company seems to be regarded as the best Accident Insurance contract issued in Canada today. It is clear, concise, without ambiguity, and is void of all technical conditions. It practically is a policy without a condition. The insuring public, who discriminate in the purchase of an accident policy, have discriminated in favour of the "Climax," as is evidenced by the very large sales for this Policy that the Management reports during the year.

This Company also conducts a very large railroad accident business amongst the railroad employees, as well as a very extensive and thorough boiler insurance business, a permanent staff of engineers being employed the year around, who make inspection of the steam plants under this Company's care.

The Manager of the Company, Mr. A. G. C. Dinnick, is to be congratulated upon the splendid exhibit he is thus able to lay before his shareholders as the result of $\frac{1}{4}$ last year's business.

CITY MATTERS.

The session of the Quebec Legislature, just prorogued, has been remarkable, in so far as Montreal, through its city government, is concerned. For the first time in years the interests of the citizens have been considered, on the whole, fairly so, with the result that the companies holding civic franchises of public utilities, and their active lobbyists, have lost the firm grip they once held on both branches of the Legislature.

Thanks to the Government, led by the Hon. Mr. Gouin, the change was the most marked in the Lower House, but even in the Legislative Council the first till showed a nervous timidity on the part of the lobbyists compared with the pugnacity of previous years. Before the end of the discussions on Montreal matters, a change of heart was evidently creeping on among the members, and some of the work they had done out of pure mischief was undone before the Session closed.

There have been so many changes made in the various Bills affecting the city that, until the full text of them as finally passed is printed, the citizens can scarcely be sure as to where they stand as regards them all. There are some things, however, well defined, and our municipal atmosphere is consequently clearer and more satisfactory. The twenty-year contract for gas and electricity with the Light, Heat and Power Company is now as dead as the proverbial door-nail. If that company will only be guided by wise heads it will, of its own accord, meet the many causes of complaint by citizens, and remove them. Not only is the price of gas enormously out of proportion to the cost that a modern and well managed gas works should produce but the gas itself is of such a poor quality as to be a disgrace and a bye-word to the community and those who have to use it.

The company should bear in mind that the city is not yet altogether helpless in this gas question. It has the right itself to lay gas pipes and build gas works in the city before the present arrangement expires—although it cannot give that right to another company— and then, it would be in a position to lease out the working of a gas supply in opposition to the present company on terms favourable to the citizens.

Nobody in the city desires to have the streets torn up for such a drastic purpose, but everybody does desire to have better and cheaper gas, so that its use may be extended to many more good citizens who are deprived owing to the present high price.

The company should also remove the present discrimination in the price of electricity, so as to place all consumers of equal grade on the same plane. At this time it is not so, and those consumers who are in a position to be near another source of supply can make almost their own terms, and thus gain a decided advantage over their competitors in business. A company like that having the franchise to use the public streets should live up to a principle and treat all, similarly situated, alike.

We commend the remarks of the new manager of the great system of city street cars and subways in New York to the Light, Heat and Power Company. When he assumed office a few weeks ago, he acknowledged that the public had many causes of complaint that were justified but had been neglected. He promised to do his best to remedy them and said it would be for the best interests of all such companies to do so—"for the best asset of all holders of franchises of public utilities was to have the good will of the people they live by."

It is refreshing to notice that the Water Committee has lost no time in bringing before the Council **a** measure to enlarge the Water Works now that the means for doing so have been provided by the Legislature. This all important matter has been too long neglected, but surely no blame can be laid on the competent officials in charge of the civic department. They have time and again, for years back, pointed out that the city was outgrowing the capacity for supplying it with water. No heed was seriously taken of the warning until the events of the last few weeks forced attention to it. The step forward now taken will meet general acceptance, and it may be expected to be followed up energetically.

To some it may be thought extravagant to spend two or three millions of dollars for this object. That is mere shortsightedness compared with what other large and growing cities have to spend to meet the constantly increasing demand for a larger water supply; the sum called for here, is small.

When the present system of water supply was established, some fifty years ago, it was estimated to be sufficient for fifty years; but it was not, owing to the rapid latter-day growth of the city, and it had to be supplemented by expensive steam power. Even with that increase the limit of capacity has been more than reached, and something further must be done if the city is not to be checked in its growth. It should be a source or pride and congratulation for all good citizens that Montreal has so far outgrown the present water-supply that what is now proposed to be done is a necessity that will be sufficient for-we are told-the next fifty years. With the hopeful prospect now before it, many people believe that not even forty years may pass before the supply limit now proposed is overtaken by our teeming population. However, when that time shall arrive, the city will have the great St. Lawrence river to draw further from, and the citizens of that day will doubtless make free use of it.

If Manchester had had such a river as the St. Lawrence they would not have gone to the Cumberland Lakes for water, neither similarly would Glasgow have been forced to draw its water from the 34 miles distant Loch Katrine. Loch Katrine is 7 miles long, twofifths of a mile (maximum) wide and 480 feet greatest depth, or about 3,000 acres of surface-a trifle compared with the reaches or expansions of the Ottawa or the St. Lawrence. New York city, after some years of agitation and fear for its future water-supply, which that great and still growing city has outgrown, has now, through sheer necessity, begun to prepare a new system of supply at an estimated cost of \$164,000,-000. The source is in the Catskill Mountains, New York State. New York city has no river of fresh water within practical reach capable of supplying it with good potable water, and therefore goes, perforce, to the mountains. Happily, Montreal is better situated and provided for in this respect, and should be thankful. When the city Bills are reprinted and distributed, we may have more to say on these and cognate subjects

MOTOR FREIGHT WAGONS.

that may be found therein.

Among the transformations in prospect through the perfecting of motor vehicles is the transfer of freight on a large scale over the ordinary highways. An American Consular report from Birmingham describes an experiment with a 70-horsepower motor installed in a freight wagon with a capacity of six tons and drawing a trailer carrying four tous, between Henley and Liverpool. This experiment is of deep interest to many British cities, for their manufacturers make the usual complaint of high freight rates, unfair and inequitable classifications, and the autocratic attitude of the railways that act in consort, even though there is no concentration of owner-A Birmingham paper says that if the scheme should ship. prove successful the promoters hope in time to run waggons also to Manchester and Birmingham, and to tap the big railway lines at convenient points. As the scheme develops the promoters propose to establish depots and warehouse accommodation in the same way as railway companies.

If it be found that freight can be carried expeditiously and economically by motor wagons the industrial situation of the United Kingdom will be materially strengthened. High freight rates, which seem inevitable because of very heavy capitalization of British railways which was due to the immense cost of

their initial construction, are a serious toll on British commerce. Canal traffic is important and helpful, but very slow. The canals are also small, and many are owned by the railways. Compared to the splendid system of canals in Germany and France, with their low freight rates, the United Kingdom is at a serious disadvantage, and feels it more and more because of German competition for the markets of the world, which become more aggressive and keener each year. And German exporters have the advantage of lower railway rates on merchandise destined for export, while the greater regularity of ship-ment of foreign goods into the United Kingdom results in what are really better rates on merchandise and food products that come from abroad than are obtained by those destined for export. In these circumstances a pronounced demand for the improvement of the British canal system, and even for its nationalization, is not surprising.

BRITISH CHEMICALS.

We have to note a continuance of the good demand for all kinds of chemicals; all round a satisfactory trade is being done, both for home and export, says S. W. Royse of Manchester. Markets are firm, and in some cases where the severe weather has interfered with supplies coming forward from the Continent there is scarcity and higher prices; in general, however, a maintenance of values is to be noted rather than a tendency to further advances. In the tar products branch there is a good tone. Pitch is looking better, and consumers are coming forward freely. Solvent naphtha steady, with a tair amount of business. Benzole 50-90 p.c. is firm, but 90 p.c. is easier and any orders placed are at lower prices. Creosote continues in good demand, and somewhat higher figures are being paid. Crude carbolic is receiving little attention, but remains steady. Sulphate of ammonia is quiet with only moderate business passing. Amongst general chemicals sulphate of copper is especially strong, and exports this year have been quite heavy. Green copperas is very firm, and only moderate quantities offering. Acetates of lime are stronger. Acetates of lead are in short supply, and nitrate of again lead has a good enquiry. Carbonate and caustic potash are very scarce and are dearer: with milder weather the supply will quickly become more plentiful, but there appears to be some shortage in raw material. /Montreal potash also is very scarce, and seems likely to continue so for some time: advices from Canada report a bare market, and no supplies coming forward. Arsenic has advanced again and tends to still higher prices; only small parcels are offering from time to time. and find ready buyers. Prussiates of potash and soda are exceptions to the general firmness; they are selling fairly well, but at easier prices. resellers showing more disposition to realize profits. Tarataric acid is quite steady, with fair sales for forward/delivery. In heavy alkalies/there is nothing new; all values are steady, and exports of bleaching materials and soda compounds during January are considerably in excess of those during the same month last year.

THE ROYAL BANK'S BOOKLET.

There comes to our table, bound in silken cord, a 72-page octavo "de luxe" booklet, just issued by the Royal Bank of Canada. On the front cover appear the lofty columned and carvatid entablatured facade of the new building in course of construction for the Bank on St. James Street, Montreal, the prospective head office. On the inner pages are the Bank's buildings at Halifax. Toronto. St. John. Westmount (Montreal), Sydney. Havana, Vancouver (building and interiors), Amherst, Victoria Ave. branch (Westmount), Moneton, Vancouver (East End). and Truro, N.S. Besides the list of Directors. Officers, Branches, Correspondents and Shareholders, the work contains a quantity of statistical matter relating to Canada, the New Tariff, and, what will be deemed quite a curlosity, a fac simile of the Prospectus of the "Merchants Bank of Halifax," the former name of the Royal which was changed to the present title in 1901.-The Ionic columns of the new Montreal structure with their classical volutes, are about 40 feet in height.

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PIG IRON IN CANADA.

The production of all kinds of pig iron in Canada in the calendar year 1906 amounted to 541,957 long tons; of which 525-716 tons were made with coke, 16,021 tons with charcoal, and 220 tons with electricity. The iron made is classed as below:

	1905.	1906.
Foundry and forge	146,698	130,120
Bessemer pig	149,203	165,609
Basic pig	172,102	246,228
Total	468,003	541.957

The total increase was 15.8 per cent. Canada has not made spiegeleisen or ferro-manganese since 1899.

On December 31, 1906, Canada had 15 completed blast furnaces. of which 8 were in blast and 7 were idle. Of the total 12 usually use coke for fuel and 3 use charcoal. In addition one furnace, to use coke, was being built and 3 coke furnaces were partly erected on December 31. Work on the partly erected furnaces was, however, suspended some time ago.

SILK GLOVES.

Commenting on the success which 'attended the establishment last year of a silk-glove factory at Amsterdam, N.Y., the correspondent of a Worcester (Eng.) paper says he cannot understand why if Free Trade is the most beneficial policy for English manufacturers, they should find themselves obliged to erect mills and factories in highly protected America, while so many workingmen are unemployed or working short-time in the United Kingdom. To which he adds the further questiton: "Why, if Free Trade is the best policy for English working-men, so many of them find themselves compelled, in order to get constant work at living wages, to leave home and friends and emigrate to protected countries?"-Minneapolis, Minn., is following the example set in the New York town, "One swallow does not make a summer;" two may.

THE IMPERIAL BANK'S CALENDAR.

Acknowledgements are due the Imperial Bank for an excellent office Calendar for the year, which is none the less welcome because of its somewhat late arrival. Engravings of the/handsome offices of the Bank in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Niagara Falls and Edmonton are encircled by a wreath of fruit-bearing holly, lighted up at either side by great chromatic torches. After the legible dates there are several pages devoted to tables of values of foreign coins; list of agents and correspondents; list of Directors, Officers, Branches of the Bank and Managers and, with customary foresight, a Calendar for 1908.

THE MONARCH BANK.

-Bv Toronto despatch we learn that Mr. Dewar, formerly manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Chicago, whose brother is branch, manager of the same bank in Hamilton, has been chosen to fill the position of General Manager of the new Monarch Bank at headquarters, Toronto. Mr. Dewar and the Bank are both to be felicitated on the appointment.

-Mr. D. C. MacArrow, Manager of the Merchants' Bank, was very agreeably entertained on Monday evening last by a number of his Montreal friends to signalize his departure on the 28th instant for England. where his fiancee awaits his arrival to be joined in the bonds of matrimony. The lady, who is no stranger in social circles in Montreal as the wife of the late Mr. Frank Caverhill, was formerly Miss Rosalind Harrison of Parkhill, Ont. Mr. MacArrow has the good wishes of hosts of friends within and outside the bank for his happiness and welfare, and that of his bride-elect also.

/ THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA. - A CORRECTION.

In our editorial review of the Annual Statement of the Mutual Life of Canada last week, the first sentence of paragraph 3 should read: "As there are no dividends to be paid to "Stockholders by this Company, there is all the more "to be distributed in claims and profits among the Policy-"holders," an advantage which is self-evident and convincing to its patrons present and prospective.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

In Ontario, J. J. Benson, trader, Lemieux, has effected a compromise. Recent assignments include: M. J. O'Callaghan, drugs, Pembroke; G. T. Freer, dry goods, Sudbury; Wee Mac-Gregor Co., bakers, Toronto; W. H. Willis Shoe Co., Seaforth; J. Hicks and Co., general store, Callendar; J. B. Atchison, lumber, Cornwall; Sweet, Dupuis and Son, general store, North Bay; Mrs. E. L. Kelly, grocer, Sault Ste. Marie. D. Mc-Leod, general store, Hammond, is compromising. An application has been made for a winding-up order against the Stratford Cordage Co., Ltd., Stratford; also against the Maves Tailoring Co., Ltd., tailors, Toronto.

This Province furnishes few changes. Meetings of creditors of Thos. Simard, shoe, Lac aux Sables, and of Chas. Roy, grocer, Tessierville, are announced. Alphonse Bilodeau, general store and cheese, Adstock, is offering 40 p.c. cash. Alphonse Quesnel, grocer, city, and the Waterloo Novelty Co., mfr. toys, Waterloo, have assigned. Mrs. Aime Tremblay, trader, Grosse Roches, has compromised at 35c cash. Recent assignments include Oscar Desgagnes, general store, Les Eboulements; J. A. 1. Lalande, dry goods, city; J. A. Dion, trader, St. Jean des Chaillons; R. Bellefeuille, general store, St. Norbert; Albert Bedard, shoes, Valleyfield, and J. К. Libby, mfr., Waterloo. Perron and frere, traders, Notre Dame du Lac, have compromised at 70 p.c. cash.

The following assignments are reported from the North-West: Jas. Thompson. furniture, Minto; W. G. Widdes. jeweller, Shoal Lake; Fred. Imhoff, trader, Dana; J. S. Wood, general store, Ranfurly.

In Nova Scotia, T. J. Murphy, livery, Halifax, has assigned and H. R. Moody, men's furnishings, Bridgetown, has been closed under a bill of sale.

The firm of Motard fils and Senecal, wholesale wines and liquors, city. has assigned under poculiar circumstances owing some \$57.000. Jos. O. Motard, the senior partner, whom we made brief reference to in our issue of last week, has been arrested at the instance of his bankers on a charge of forgery, it being alleged that some \$30,000 of notes forged in the names of customers had been discounted at Molsons Bank. It seems he has admitted his guilt. The business dates from November, 1904, the registered partners being Jos. O. Motard and Oscar Motard, but Jos. F. Senecal is also said to be a partner. The firm had the agency of several French wine and liquor houses, and also received the appointment of selling agent for the Medicinal Phosphated wines of the Trappist Fathers of Oka. The firm bought practically nothing in this market. They controlled a branch at Rouse's Point from where the Trappists' wine is handled for the United States market.

On the petition of the Union Bank of Canada, F. R. Oliver has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Perrin Plow Co., of Smith's Falls. The Bank claims the company is indebted to it for \$289,750, of which indebtedness \$239.257 is direct and \$50,493 is indirect. The company was incorporated October 15th. 1897. with an authorized capital of \$9.000. In 1901 the capital was increased to \$60.000; in 1903 to \$100.000, and in 1905 to \$250,000. The nominal stock is divided into 2,-000 shares of \$100 each. There have been issued 1,155 shares, amounting to \$115.000. The directors of the company are: Messrs. R. J. Brodie of Smith's Falls. President; A. G. Farrell, now of Moose Jaw, Sask.; T. E. Reynolds of Toronto, Richard Sheldon of Portland and B. S. Sheldon of Kingsville. The Secretary is J. H. Meikle of Ottawa. F. R. Oliver is manager.

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Meetings, Reports, &c.

Report of the Directors of

THE BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Presented to the Proprietors at their Seventy=First Yearly General Meeting.

The Seventy-First Yearly General Meeting was held on March 5, at the office of the corporation, 5 Gracechurch Street ,E.C., London, Mr. Henry J. B. Kendall presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—I am glad to preface my remarks by congratulating you on the very favourable result we are able to put before you. This is due in some measure to the change in the financial situation in the United States, where our results had been somewhat disappointing owing to the low rates previously ruling for money in New York. All this was changed in 1906, and that part of our resources which is held in New York has been employed at very profitable rates. Greater activity was the feature of trade during the year 1906 the world over, with a consequent financial pressure, causing a demand for money at high rates, and with this the earning power of our agency has returned.

But naturally the greater part of our increased profits has arisen from the prosperity of the Dominion. This has continued with the steady, irresistible impulse of a great and growing nation. There is, at present at least, no sign of slackening in the wonderful progress of that great country. The tide of immigration continues to flow. Official returns for the year ending June 30, 1906, give a total of 189,064. Of these, 86,796 were from Great Britain and Ireland; 44,349 from Europe, and 57,919 from the United States, the total increase over the previous 12 months being 43,000.

One of the great industries of Canada is lumbering. Our report from Ottawa tells us that the quantity of logs cut during the previous winter was about an average: but owing to the scarcity of water in the rivers a great deal of this could not be brought in, and therefore the amount of lumber cut in the Ottawa mills was 25 per cent, below the average. As a set-off to this there is an unusual demand for lumber at everincreasing prices, so that the industry is prosperous.

As regards agriculture, the latest estimates we have seen from Winnipeg point to a total of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat as the crop of the past season. This is larger than the crop of the previous season by 4.000,000 bushels, and the quality of the past season's wheat is excellent—in fact, a record.

From the Agent-General's report we learn that the total value of minerals produced in British Columbia is estimated at \$22,460,000 for the year, showing an increase over 1905 of nearly \$4,000,000, the principal increase being in copper. The gold won in the Yukon territory is returned officially as \$5,-232,000 against \$7,100,000 in 1905. Although this shows a continuous decline in the value of gold produced, there appears, from the statement of the commissioner of that district, to be a prospect of a revival of this industry, considerable amounts of capital having been invested in hydraulic works, which are supplanting the old system of shaft sinking.

On the Pacific Coast the commission appointed by the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries reported most favourably on the condition of the canneries in the Fraser River district. The publication of its report should go far to allay any fears on the part of consumers of canned salmon which were engendered by the Chicago canned meat revelations.

Glancing now at our balance sheet; the profits for the half year, after making our usual liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$327.309.45. Adding thereto the amount carried forward in June last of \$330.257.23, we have a sum of \$511.566.68 to deal with. Out of this sum we have transferred to reserve fund \$97.333.33, making/it now stand at \$2.238.666.67. The building up of our reserve ranks with us, as it has ever done, is of the first importance. In this we have always had, and trust we still have, your hearty concurrence.

We have appropriated, as you will have observed, to bank premises account the sum of \$97,333,33, thereby writing it down to \$767.808.00. The actual value of our premises is considerably larger than that. There is, therefore, no depreciation to provide for; but our building programme, for the current year will require at the least this sum of \$97,333,33, which prudence dictates should be provided out of profits. Every year we are opening new branches, necessitating the construction of bank buildings, and it is necessary to improve and enlarge some of our existing premises. We cannot but keep step with the wonderful progress of the Dominion, nor can we rest satisfied with some of the buildings which contented us a while ago. At the same time, you can rest assured that our expenditure on premises is no more than is absolutely necessary. Subject to your concurrence, we have made the usual appropriation to the officers' widows and orphans fund and to officers' pension fund .and on this occasion we ask you to sanction a bonus to the staff of 5 per cent. on their salaries.

A dividend for the half year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, as before, absorbs \$146.000.00, and we have now the pleasure of adding a bonus of 1 per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year. We think you will concur in the wisdom, on general grounds, of making this extra distribution in the shape of bonus, and not as increased dividend, taking further into consideration the fact that rates for money have been unusually high and lucrative during the past twelve months. This will add \$48.666.66 to the amount required for the half-year's distribution in April next, which will be thus \$194.666.67, and will leave a sum of \$95.441, to be carried to next account.

Mr. Richard H. Glyn seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Messrs. J. elected direct bell to fill th Farrer was co



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7 Balance broi 30th of Ju Dividend pai

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London, 22nd

-According to shown that the 21.68. In 1895 that the total nu

-J. C. E. Cl Commerce, Wind to the managers

Messrs. J. H. Brodie, R. H. Glyn, and F. Lubbock were reelected directors, and the election of Mr. J. H. Mayne Camphell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. R. Furrer was confirmed.

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Messrs. G. Sneath and N. E. Waterhouse were appointed auditors, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff closed the proceedings.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1906.

D_{Γ}		/ Cr.
To Capital (20.000 Shares of £50 paid)		67 By Cash at Call and Short Notice 12.810,441.05
To Rebate Account	$\dots \dots $	16 85
To Liability under Guarantee in respect of which no Claim is anticipated	200.000.00	£50.000 at 90 . 219.000.00
 Balance brought forward from 30th of June. 1906 Dividend paid October, 1906 Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges and providing for all bad and doubtful debts 	330.257.23 146.000.00 \$184,257.23 / 327.309.45	By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security and Other Accounts \$2,722,729.: By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches 29,121,178.7 By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of General Bank Note Circulation 162,892.7
Deduct: Transferred to Bank Premises Account*97.333.33 Transferred to Reserve Fund	\$511,566.68	NOTE.—The latest monthly return received from Dawson is that of the 30th November, 1906, and the figures of that Return are intro- duced into this Account. The balance of the transactions for December with that Branch has been carried to a suspense account, pend- ing the receipt of the December accounts.
Fund 2 500.00 Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 4.826.82 Staff bonus 19.466.67	/ 221.460.15	
Balance available for April Dividend		

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

London, 22nd February, 1907.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, GEORGE SNEATH (of Price, Waterhouse and Co., Chartered Accountants), Auditors.

-According to the completed statistics for last year, it is shown that the death rate in Montreal among all classes is 21.68. In 1895 the death rate was 23.89. The report shows . that the total number of deaths in the city last year was 7.867.

-J. C. E. Chadwick, accountant at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Windsor, Ont., for three years, has been promoted to the managership of the Branch at Montague, P.E.I. -The Bank of Ottawa is opening a branch at Cobalt, Ont., under the management of Mr. A. F. Knight, formerly acting manager at North Bay.

-Mr. C. M. Wrenshall, formerly manager of the Merchants Bank at Owen Sound, has been appointed acting manager at Tilbury, Ont.

-The Union Bank of Halifax has opened a branch at San Juan, the capital and chief city of the island of Porto Rico.

\$ 139,058.16

Meetings, Reports, &c.

Canadian Casualty & Boiler Ins. Co.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in Toronto on March 14th, the following Statement was presented:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1906. ASSETS.

Cash on hand a	t Head Office		\$ 1,615.64
Gøvernment De	posit		45,000.00
	entures		69,950.00
	es after allowing for		17,250.00
•	vable		619.69
	e and Engineers' Equip		2,546.15
Premiums due	on Capital Stock	/	2,076.68
7			

LIABILITIES./

Bank Balances \$ 12,717.93	
Claims Notified (final papers not received) estimated at11,268.25Accounts payable	
Total Liabilities	\$ 27,007.43
Surplus to Policyholders Reserve for unearned Premiums	\$ 112,050.73 88,316.65
Net Surplus	\$ 23,734.08
Capital Stock Subscriptions available	\$ 305,158.32

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1905 \$ 1,34 Cash in banks, Dec. 31st, 1905 4,75	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.67 \\ 4.57 \\ \hline 8 & 6.095.2 \end{array} $
Net Premiums	
Re-insurance Claims	
Interest Received	
Special Services	
Accounts	
Bank Balances	
Capital Stock, calls paid	
Capital Stock, premiums paid	

EXPENDITURES.

Claims paid	\$ 55.937.63
Re-insurance Premiums	10.098.47
Agents' Commission, Salaries and other Expenses	50.978.07 /
Salaries and all other Expenses of Management	47,115.47
Agents' Balances	18.508.19
Sundry Accounts	121.17
Bonds and Debentures	69.950.00
Balance on Hand	1.615.64

\$254,324.64

\$254,324.64

A. G. C. DINNICK, Managing Director.

Audited and approved,

A. C. NEFF, F.C.A.

C. R. W. POSTLETHWAITE, C.A.

Auditors. Toronto, February 21, 1907.

FIRE RECORD.

The general store of J. S. Swaddington, Mull, Ont., was burned March 13. Loss, \$7,000; insured.

The residence of A. E. Peters, Moncton, N.B., was damaged by fire Friday last to extent of \$5,000.

-The block of J. B. Bourque, Coaticook, Que., occupied by himself and Frank Malouin, as tinsmith shop and residence, was destroyed by fire March 13. The loss on the building was \$3, 000.

Schneider's grain elevator and cider mill Moorefield, Ont., were burned Friday last. Loss is heavy; no insurance. The Strathroy soda water works, Strathroy, Ont., were de-

stroyed by fire on March 14. Fire Friday last destroyed the four-storey brick building on Prince William Street St. John N.B. occupied by A.B.

Prince William Street, St. John, N.B., occupied by A. B. Smalley and Son, jewellers. The stock, which was largely in valuables, escaped with little damage. The loss is about \$10,000.

The hotel Victoria Hall, Niagara Falls, Ont., was burned Saturday last. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$8,000.

The office of the Bulletin, Edmonton, the paper owned by Hon. Frank Oliver, was destroyed by fire Monday last. Loss, \$50,000, with insurance of \$34,000. The Alberta statutes, which were being printed were burned.

The residence of J. N. Darby, Grimsby, was burned Monday. Loss \$5,000.

Fire destroyed the factory of the Manning Wood Fibre Co., Brooke, Ont., Monday. Loss \$6.000.

Fire destroyed the McGregor Banwell Fence Co.'s premises, Walkerville Sunday last, and also the Roman Catholic Church. The McGregor Banwell Fence Co. will be heavy losers, all their machinery and plant, and a heavy stock of fence ready for Spring shipments being destroyed. Their loss will probably run up to seventy or eighty thousand dollars, covered fairly well by insurance. The church was built in 1884, valued at about \$25,000 and only partially insured.

Fire did \$2.000 damage to Jas. Picard, butcher shop, city, Tuesday. —Fire Sunday last destroyed one of the large storehouses

-Fire Sunday last destroyed one of the large storehouses of the Riordan Paper Mills at Merritton.

Fire in the premises of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Gurney Furnace Co., Yonge Street, Toronto, Wednesday, did damage to the extent of \$5.000 to the Singer Co., and \$1.-000 to the Gurney Co.

The premises of the Canada Tag and Label Co.. Notre Dame Street, was gutted by fire Thursday last / Loss 10000; fully covered by insurance. D. Morrice Sons and Co., warehouse, also suffered from water.

-Mr. J. M. Courtney, formerly for many years Deputy Minister of Finance in Ottawa, was entertained at a private luncheon on Tuesday evening last and presented with a handsomely engrossed address from the Canadian Bankers' Association. In the absence of Mr. E. S. Clouston, in Egypt, the presentation devolved upon Mr. Geo. Burn, General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa. The address contains the signatures of thirty-five general managers of Canadian banks.

-At a meeting of shareholders of the Mount Royal Spinning Co., Monday, the following were elected directors: W. C. Mc-Intyre, James W. Pyke, Thomas E. Hodgson, Alphonse Racine, W. T. Trenholme, W. T. Whitehead, H. M. Marler, Col. J. H. Burland. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, officers were elected as follows:-President, W. C. McIntyre; vice-president, James W. Pyke; managing director, W. T. Whitehead; acting secretary, P. C. Shannon.

-Water rates in Winnipeg have advanced fifty per cent. The board of control has decided to abolish the softening plant, and this will save \$40,000. TENDERS, ac marked on the Derrick for Par

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

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Montreal, Thursday, March 21st, 1907.

Persons who attribute much importance to the rise and fall of stock markets have had some reasons for apprehension of late. Since the beginning of the year the decline in miscelhancous and a few other stocks has been remarkable. C.P.R., Montreal and Toronto Street Railways, L. H. & Power, Dominion Steel common and preferred, Canadian Coloured Cotton and others have all come under some influence apparent or mysterious. Investors whose incomes are concerned, as a rule, take it all calmly, for they know that their dividends in dividend-paying stocks are not jeopardized, and that certain stock market values are often determined by sympachies that affect things inanimate also. The quotation of Bell Telephone, for example, which is due to the new issue of shares, might be reduced many points yet before the Rights and the new shares are absorbed under the rule of alligation.

Industrial stocks, sone of which are tinged with more or less of a speculative character, are inclined to be sleepy. Speculative stocks should be touched with caution by all and sundry who are impatient under medicinal doses.

Bank stocks are not in the market save in a few rare cases where marginal borrowings are exhausted. / The local money market continues very firm at 6 per cent.

for call loans.

Sterling closed firm; U.S. funds easier. Closing rates were: Sterling sixties, 7 11-16; sight, 8 11-16; cables, 87_8 ; francs, 5.2334; marks 9414; New York funds, par to 1-32 premium.

In New York, money on call, steady; highest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; lowest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; ruling rate, 4 per cent.; last loan $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; closing bid, 4 per cent.; offered at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Time loans, dull and steady; 60 days, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 90 days, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; six months, 6 per cent. Prime mer-



TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa. and marked on the envelope "Tender for Steam Engine, Boiler and Derrick for Parry Sound Scow," will be received up to the 28th DAY OF MARCH, 1907,

for supplying and delivering at the Canadian Government Lighthouse Depot at Prescott, Ontario, a double cylinder tandem hoisting engine, winch with four hoisting drums and two winch heads. an upright steel tubular steam boiler of 30 horse power capacity/ and a structural steel derrick.

Specifications of the machinery and plans of the derrick can be obtained at the Department here, at the Canadian Government Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, Ont., at the Agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Montreal, at he Office of the Director of the Sorel Shipyard, at the Agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Montreal, at the Office at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston and St. Johns, P.Q.

Tenderers must furnish plans of the boilers and engines offered.

Tenders for the engine, boiler and derrick separately will be received or for all together.

An accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian bank, equal to 20 per cent. of the whole amount of the tender must accompany each tender. The cheque accompanying the tender accepted will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and each cheque will be returned immediately in case of non-acceptance of a tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Ottawa. Canada, 13th March, 1907. cantile paper, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Sterling exchange, weak, at 4.83 to 4.83.05 for demand, and 4.86.50 for 60 day bills. Posted rates, 4.80 to 4.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.85. Bur silver, $66\frac{1}{4}$. Mexican dollars, $51\frac{1}{4}$. Government bords. steady. Railway bonds, irregular.

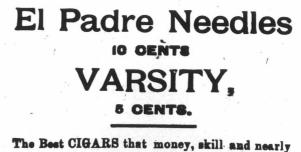
London, Spanish 4's. 95. Bar silver barely st ady, 30% d per ounce. Money 3% to 4 per cent. Discount rates: Sh 4 t bills and 3 months bills, 5 to 5% per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 10.60; Lisbon 2.50. Berlin exching on London 20 marks 50% pfgs. Paris exc. on London 25 francs 33 centimes. Consols 85 15-16 for money and 85% for account.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending March 21, 1907, as compiled by Messrs. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:--

STOCKS.

Banks: *	Siles	Highest.	Louiset	Last.	Year	
Montreal	166	250				
Commerce	31	175	247 1/2	/ 1		
Molsons	10	210	175	175	1811/4	
Eastern Townships	43	160	207 1/2	207 1/2		
Merchants	16	166	/ 1591/2	160	1	
Royal	6		165	165	166	
Quebec	5	$\frac{2361}{4}$ 135	2361/4	2361/4		
Hochelaga	4		135	135	$143\frac{1}{2}$	
Union	30		150	150	155	
Dominion.			149	149	150	
Dominion:	24	2401/4	240	240	••	
Miscellaneous:		1				
Can. Pacific	739	175	169	1703/4	/ 171%	
Mont. St. Ry	876	215	212	214	2723/4	
Do. New	158	212	212	212		
Toronto St/	3167	1071/2	100	106	1251/2	
Halifax Elec. Ry	109	100	991/2	991/2		
Can. Convert	45	60	58	60		
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	914	74	72	723/4	841/2	
Mont. Light, H. & Power	6160	88	813/4	85 3/4	943/4	
N.S. Steel & Coal	1665	74	681/2	72	651/2	
Dom. Iron & Steel, com.	3574	22	181/4	201/2	325/8	
Do. Pref	561	55	491/2	50	811/2	
Dom. Coal, com	649	63	59%	611/2	79	
Dom. Coal, pfd	8	110	109	110		
Mont. Teleg. Co	2	161	161	161	169	
Bell Telep. Co	431	140	125	126	156	
Bell Tel: p. Rights	2681	51/4	4	41/.,		
Laurentide, pfd	97	1001/4	-	1001/4		
Mont. Cotton	47	122		122		
Lake of Woods .,	535	84	74	78	991/2	
Lake of Woods, pfd	2	110	110	110	113	
					**0	

-The Abstract Report/ (40 pp.) of the Ontario Inspector of Insurance, being for the year 1906, has been received.



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



-A branch' of the Sterling Bank of Canada has been opened at Toronto Junction, under the management of Charles W. Buchanan, formerly of the St. Catharines branch.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, March 21, 1907.

A good average trade is reported and collections are an improvement on February doubtless owing to the open spring-like weather. As was expected the fall price lists of the Montreal cotton company/just issued, show an advance on many of the principal lines of fully 5 to 7½ per cent, and the advance goes into effect at oace, former quotations having been withdrawn.⁴ A larger turnover is reported in groceries, especially in teas and in hardware, cement, chemicals and other heavy goods large orders are being placed for shipment when the reduced spring rates come into effect. In the United States trathe conditions improve with the advancing season and constant deliveries of much needed rolling stack. Foreign commerce at New York for last week showed a gain of \$2.667,884 in imports and a loss of \$1.843.040 in /exports is compared with the movement's a year ago.

ASHES.- Firm, but quiet. Pearls 6.75 to 7: first pots 5.95 to 6. and seconds 5.25.

BEANS.—Market quiet and firmer. Choice prime in jobbing lots \$1.40 to \$1.45; and car lots at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bush.

BUTTER. There is a strong tone, and stocks keep light, receipts last week being only 880 pkgs. Finest creamery is firm at $26\frac{1}{2}c$ in a wholesale way, while jobbers are asking from 28c to 30c for single packages. Undergrades are held for $24\frac{1}{2}c$ to $25\frac{1}{2}c$, and dairies from $20\frac{1}{2}c$ to $23\frac{1}{2}c$, according to quality and package.

CHEESE. Market quiet at 13% to 14c. Total reported receipts last week 86 boxes. Mail advices from London say: For one reason or another, business has been rather slack, but there is no evidence of any weakening of the position. Canadian A small shipment is reported from the other side, some 17,500 boxes having been despatched, 6,500 of which are to go to Liverpool, and 9,000 to London. The principal arrival since last report is the Devona, with about 12,000 boxes. A pause has occurred in the regular decreases noticeable in the stock. The quantity at the depot now stands at 76 500, as compared with 74.500 a week ago. The fact is, that deliveries have dwindled considerably, being a good way below last week's, which in turn were less than the week before. Possibly the reason is to be found in the high prices now ruling, buyers having no inducement to make speculative purchases at cur-rent rates, and a hand-to mouth trade has resulted. Holders are as firm in their views as ever, but values stand at the same level as before, 68s being quoted for strictly choicest, with 67s for something practically good, and very little on the market under these prices.

COAL. A fair business at steady prices. Grate is quoted by dealers at \$6.75 and egg, stove and chestnut at \$7, less 25 p.e. discount. Best American steam coal \$4.75 gross, duty paid on track.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Business fair. Some extra fine fresh turkeys sold at 15c. Business in turkeys at 12c to 14c; chickens 9c to 12c; fowls 7c to 10c; geese 9c to 10½c and ducks 9c to 11c. The inside prices are for frozen and stale stock, and fresh killed brings outside figures.

DRY GOODS.—The event of the week has been the advanced list from the Montreal Cotton Works at Valleyfield making an advance of 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on many of their chief lines to go into effect at once. Other domestic lines continue firm and foreign advices are strong. Travellers are/doing well with sorting orders. As to collections, complete returns show that the fourth was fully up to the average, and payments so far in March are ahead of February, doubtless owing to the open weather. In New York the market weakened under continued bear pressure, and May sold off to 9.58c, or about 10 points net lower, with the general list some 10 to 12 points net lower. Later the market steadied in tone and recovered a couple of peints of the loss, with May and July selling on practically even terms. Liverpool cotton, spot, in fair demand, "prices 3 points lower: American middling, fair, 6.87d; good middling 6.41d; middling, 6.03d; Iow middling, 5.71d; good ordinary 5.13d; ordinary 4.75d.

EGGS.—The fine open weather of late has caused receipts to increase. Business has been done at 23c.

FLOUR.—A good demand is noted from both local and foreign sources. The market is strady, and on the whole a fairly active business is passing. Choice spring/wheat patents \$4.50 to \$4.60; seconds \$4; winter wheat patents \$4 to \$4.15; straight rollers \$3.55 to \$3.65; do., in bags, \$7.60 to \$1.70; extras \$1.45 to \$1.55.

 ${
m FISW}_{\cdot}$ — The market has been active, and a good clearance has been made. Prices have been firm and well sustained. Fresh frozen haddock, in cases, 300 Ils., per lb., 2%, c; less than case, per lb., 4c; frozen codfish, cases, 250 to 300 lbs., 31/2c; less than case, 33/4c: frozen steak cod, large (heads off), cases 100 lbs., 41%c; less than case, 5c; B. C. red salmon 81/2c to 9c in cases and less; frozen Qualla sulmon, 10 lbs, each, headless and dressed, case 250 lbs., 71/2c; less than case Sc; frozen No. 1 smelts, boxes 15 lbs. each. 81/2c; frozen mackerel, fancy stock, 11c; frozen large herring. Halifax, 60 lbs. per 100. in bils. 250 fish, \$2.10; less than brls., \$2.20; frozen tom-ccds. new. per barrel. \$2.00. Salt and Pickled-No. 1 lake trout, kegs 100 lbs., \$5; No. 1 Labrador herrings, brls., large and bright, \$5.50; half brls., \$3.25; No. 1 Nova Scotia herrings. brls., \$5; half brls. \$3. No. 1 choice mackerel, in 20 lb. kitts, \$1.75; No. 1 Labrador salmon. in brls., \$12; in tierces. 300 lbs., \$16; in half brls., \$6.50; large green cod in brls., per 200 lbs., \$9.50; No. 1 green cod, medium, in brls., per 200 lbs., \$7.50; No. 2 green cod. small, in brls., per 200 lbs., \$5.75. Prepared and Dried-Large dry cod bundles 112 lbs., \$6.50; pure boneles's cod, 20 lb. boxes, 2 lb. bricks, per lb., 8c; boneless cod, in 20 lb. boxes, 1 and 2 lb. blocks, per lb., 6c; skinless cod, in 100 lb. cases, per case. \$5.50. Smoked-Haddies, in 15 and 30 lb. boxes, per lb., 7c; kippered herring, in half boxes, per half box, \$1.20; smoked herring, new, in small boxes, per box, 11c; Yarmouth bloaters, 60 in box, per box, \$1.20; St. John bloaters 100 in box, per box, \$1.20.Oysters and Lobsters-Malpeque shell oysters. per barrel, \$9; standard bulk oysters, per imperial gallon, \$1.40; selects, bulk oysters, per imperial gallon, \$1.60; paper pails, per 100 pints size, \$1; per 100 quarts size, \$1.25; boiled lobsters, medium size, per lb., 15c; live lobsters, medium size, per lb., 14c.

GRAIN.—Some good cable offers were received for Manitoba spring wheat, but as there was no improvement in bids only a limited amount of business continues to be done for May and May-June. The local market for oats was quiet again, but the undertone to the market remains steady, and prices show no change Ontario No. 2 white were quoted at $43\frac{1}{2}c$ to 44c; No. 3 at $42\frac{1}{2}c$ to 43c, and No. 4 at $41\frac{1}{2}c$ to 42c per bushel, exstore. In Toronto, Ontario wheat is being pretty well cleaned up for export. The Grand Trunk Railway is overcoming its freight congestion and the embargo on shipments east of Toronto has been removed. Prices were:—Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, winter, 72c; No. 2 red, 71e to $71\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 2 mixed, 71e to $71\frac{1}{2}c$. Manitoba—No. 1 hard, $87\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 1 northern, 86c to $86\frac{1}{2}c$, lake ports, 81c North Bay. Oats—No. 2 white, $38\frac{1}{2}c$ to 39c, outside; No. 2 mixed, $38\frac{1}{2}c$.

GROCERIES.—A good business has been done, especially in teas, sales of which have included several good sized lots at full prices. Sugars unchanged. New molasses to arrive by Hali-

fax are he been a clea It is repor vance of 1 at a steady 10 per cent There is a goods are steady; Ne New York test, 31/3c; No. 7 4.25 \$4; No. 12 "A" \$4.50; powdered \$ sugar, Mus The New Y changed pri decline of 5 Street liqui been encour Brazilian re and there w partly and Sales were to 6.00c; J cember 5.80 No. 4, 71/8c 12½c.

HAY.—M roads. Pri to \$12.50 fo clover \$10.5

HIDES &/ fresh city st 3 hides, 9½cc 1b., 10c; 1ai horschides, co low, rough.

HONEY.-Extracted w 13½e to 15c

IRON ANI for all lines at first open \$23.50 to \$2 \$25.371/2 to Straits, \$41. mestic \$6.80 £190 10s; 3 3 mos. £108 Spanish closi £16 2s 6d o of the fluctu iron, has bee that is a litt early May del duty paid. 1 York for bars sumers asking rent sales are 1.84½c tidew manding 21/4 c March is usua ing of orders the U.S. duri disappointing. siderable activ bars. Specific quite liberal, a lighter materi been especially less unsettled

may yet be he

ng well with ins show that ents so far in to the open der continued out 10 points mts net lower. d a couple of on practically and "prices 3 good middling ord ordinary

ed receipts **to**

ocal and forchole a fairly patents \$4.50 to \$4.15; 60 to \$1.70;

d a good been firm in cases. 4c; frozen 33/4c: frozen ss than case, rozen Qualla 0 lbs., 7½c; . each. 81/2c; ing, Halifax, brls., \$2.20; nd Pickledlor herrings, No. 1 Nova choice macon. in brls.. large green medium, in in brls., per cod bundles 2 lb. bricks, lb. blocks, ise. \$5.5**0**. 7c; kippered ed herring, aters. 60 in x, per box, ovsters. per llon, \$1.40; paper pails, led lobsters, ize, per lb.,

or Manitoba bids only a or May and ain, but the es show no $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ to 44c; bushel, exwell cleaned rcoming its east of Totario-No. 2 mixed, 71c orthern, 86c white, 38½c

specially in zed lots at ive by Hali-

fax are held as high as 31c; old stock unchanged. There has been a cleaning up in all lines of fish as Lent nears its close. It is reported that canned salmon is likely to open at an advance of 15 per cent. over last year. Common rice continues at a steady level but for May delivery it can be secured about 10 per cent. less. Patna rice has gone up, owing to scarcity. There is a good demand for prunes and raisins, and canned goods are moving steadily. In New York, molasses were steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 37c to 48c. New York sugar, raw, steady; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 31/2c; molasses sugar, 23/4c; refined, steady; No. 6, 84.30; No. 7 4.25; No. 8 \$4.20; No. 9 \$4.15; No. 10 \$4.05; No. 11 \$4; No. 12 \$3.95; No. 13 \$3.90; No. 14 \$3.85; confectioner's "A" \$4.50; mould "A" \$5.05; cut loaf \$5.40; crushed \$5.40; powdered \$4.80; granulated \$4.70; cubes \$4.95. London raw sugar. Muscovado 9s; centrifugal 10s 6d; beet. March 9s 34d. The New York market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, and sold off to a net decline of 5 to 10 points during the middle session, under Wall Street liquidation and European offerings, which may have been encouraged by rather easier primary markets and liberal Brazilian receipts. Trading interests bought at the decline. and there was some covering on which the market rallied partly and closed steady net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 34.500 bags, including:-May at 5.95c to 6.00e; July 5.70e to 5.75c; September 5.75c, to 5.80e; December 5.80c to 5.85c; and January 5.90c. Spot. quiet; Rio; No. 4, 71/8c; Santos No. 4 81/8c. Mild, dull; Cordova, 9c to 121/2c.

HAY.—Market is improving owing to the breaking up of the roads. Prices here are \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 1 timothy; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2 and \$10.50 to \$11.50 for clover mixed; pure clover \$10.50 to \$11 per ton in car lots.

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

HONEY.—The enquiry has been better at steady prices. Extracted white clover comb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12c per lb.; in the comb $13\frac{1}{2}c$ to 15c; buckwheat 9c to 10c; and extracted $3\frac{1}{2}c$ to 9c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.- A good run of orders is reported for all lines with many enquiries now in for spring shipment at first open water. In New York pig iron is steady; northern \$23.50 to \$26.25; southern \$23.50 to \$26. Copper, quiet, \$25.371/2 to \$26.75. Lead, quiet, \$6 to \$6.30. \$25.371/2 to \$26.75. Lead, quiet, \$6 to \$6.30. Tin, weak; Straits, \$41.50 to \$41.75; plates, weak. Speller, quiet; domestic \$6.80 to \$6.90. Cables from London quote tin. spot, £190 10s; 3 mos. £188 10s. Copper, spot. clesing £107 7s; 3 mos. £108 12s 6d. For lead, London has declined 6s 3d, soft Spanish closing at £19 15s, against £20 1s 3d. and against £16 2s 6d on the corresponding day a year ago. The result of the fluctuations in the foreign market, that is for British iron, has been a decline of 1s 3d to 1s 41/2d. On this basis, that is a little over 53s 7d for No. 3 Middlesboro, iron for early May delivery can be laid down at Atlantic ports at \$19,50 duty paid. Bar iron.-There has been a better demand at New York for bars with some sales for early delivery and some consumers asking for anticipation of deliveries on contracts. Current sales are made on the basis of 1.70c base Pittsburg and 1.841/2c tidewater, base half extras The jobbing trade is demanding 21/4e base full extras from store. Considering that March is usually the heaviest month of the year in the booking of orders for finished steel products, the business taken in the U.S. during the first half of the month has been somewhat disappointing. In a few lines there has continued to be considerable activity, especially in merchant pipe and soft steel bars. Specifications on contracts for plates also have been quite liberal, as well as for wire products and some of the other lighter materials, but the orders for structural shapes have been especially disappointing. Yet with financial affairs in a less unsettled condition, the aggregate tonnage for the month may yet be heavy.

LIVE STOCK .- Advices have been discouraging, and fewer cattle are going forward. The Canadian shipments last week were 1,918 head, and the estimated for this week are only 1,-415, and leading Canadian exporters state that the prospects for any improvement in the European situation in the near future are not very hopeful, with Argentine chilled and frozen beef going into the markets in such large quantities as they are at present. It is estimated that between 8000 and 10.-000 head of distillery cattle were find in Western Ontario this winter, for which some of the feeders are asking 6c to 61/4c per lb. Local butchers paid 51/2c to 53/4c for choice beeves, 5c to 51/4c for good, 41/2c to 43/4c for fair, and 3c to 41/4c for lower grades, per lb. In sympathy with the stronger advices received from Liverpool and London, and the advances of 2s per cwt, in prices for best selections of Canadian bacon, coupled with a smaller run of live hogs here, there was a firmer undertone to the market.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Business dull, as buyers are waiting for new crop supplies. Syrup at 55c to 65c per tin of one gallon, wine measure, and at 75c to 85c per tin of imperial measure, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c per lb., in wood, maple sugar $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—In this market there is a better enquiry for some goods. Pine pitch. \$3.75 brl/; pine tar, \$4.50; oakum. 4c to 7c per lb.; coal tar, \$4 brl.; reofing pitch, \$1 per 100 lbs.; cotton waste, coloured, 5c to 7c per lb.; white, 8c to 11c. Rope:—Sisal 7-16 and upwards, 101/2c; 3/8./11c; 3-16. 111/2cr. Manilla, 7-16 and largér. 15c; 3/8. 151/2c; 1/4 and 5-16. 16c. Lath yarn, 10c to 101/2c.

OLLS. PAINTS: ETC.—The local market is unchanged, but there is a good demand. London, Calcutta linseed, April and June, 43s. Linseed oil. 23s. / Sperm oil £34. Petroleum, American refined 6 13-16d; do. spirits 7% d. Turpentine spirits 52s. Rosm, American strained, 11c; do. finne 15s 9d. Antwerp. petroleum 21 france 25 centimes. Savannah, turpentine firm, 74% c bid. Rosin, firm to steady.

POTATOES.—Supplies are more liberal. Demand is fair at 75c in car lots, and 85c to 95c in lesser quantities.

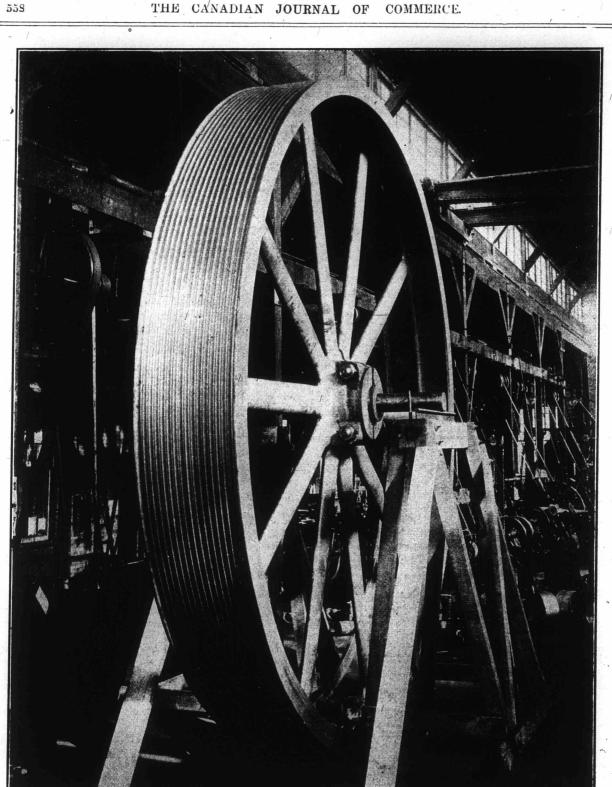
PROVISIONS.—Best selections of Canadian bacon were firmer in London and Liverpool. Quotations: Abattoir fresh killed hogs, \$9.75, and country /dressed light weights \$9.00 to \$9.25 per 100 lbs. Heavy Canada short cut / mess pork in therees \$32.00 to \$32.50; / brls. \$21.50 to \$23.50. Compound lard in therees 375/lbs., 9e to 10e; tubs 50 lbs., parthment lined 91/4 c to 101/4c; kettle lard therees 13e; pure lard therees 113/4 to 121/2c. Hams. extra large sizes, 25 lbs., upwards, 131/2 cto 14c;large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 141/2 cto 151/2c; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 15c to 151/2c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 151/2e to 16c; Wiltshire bacon backs, 15c.

WOOL.—Business quiet. Dealers quote following prices for wool, Montreal:—Canada fleece, tub washed, 26 to 28c; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18 to 20c; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c; Canada, pulled, unbrushed, 27 to 29c; pulled lamb's, brushed, 30 to 32c; pulled lamb's, unbrushed, 30c; North-West merinos 18 to 20c.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 UNITED EMPIRE BANK of Canada. DIRECTORS:

Samuel Barker, M.P., Hamilton, President; Mark Bredin, Toronto; T. Willes Chitty, London, Eng.; George A. Clare, M.P., Preston; E. E. A. DuVernet, Toronto; Lt.-Col. F. T. C. DuVernet, London, Eng.; Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, Toronto; Stanley Marling, J.P., Stroud, Eng.; M. McLaughtin, Toronto; Bennett Rosamond, Almonte; William J. Smith, Toronto.

General Manager, George P. Reid. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.



Large Castings at Works of Dodge Manuf'g. Co., Toronto.

Twenty Foot Grooved Wheel Cast and Finished at Works of Dodge Mnfg. Co. and Shipped to B. C. Copper Co., Greenwood, B.C. Net Weight, 34,000 lbs.

The accompanying photo illustrates a large cast iron driving wheel recently cast and turned up at the shops of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., of Toronto. This company has developed the line of power-transmission machinery as their specialty to such an extent that they are now almost the only concern in Canada recognized as capable of turning out such material in the quantities required, and whose facilities and range of patterns are capable of meeting the requirements of trade. The Dodge Co., in addition to being manufacturers of the Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, also operate one of the most up-to-date foundries and machine shops in Canada.

Eastern Branch: 419 St. James St., Montreal.

WHOLESA

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DRUGS AND Acid Carbolic C Aloes, Cape ... Alum Borax, xtls. l'otass nor, Ref. F nor, Ref. oz Camphor, Ref. or Citrate Magnesia Cotrate Magnesia Cooperas, per 100 Cream Tartar Gycerine Gum Arabic per Gum Arabic per Gum Arabic per Gum Trag... Insect Powder pe Menthol, lb... Oil Peppermint-II Oil Lemon ... Ophum Oil Lemon ... Opium ... Phosphorus ... Oxalic Acid ... Potash Bichromat Potash Iodide ... Quinine Strychnine ... Tartaric Acid ...

Licorice.-

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

HEAVY CHEM

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

DYESTUFFS-

Archil, con ... Cutch ... Ex. Logwood ... Indigo (Bengal) . Indigo Madras ... Gambier ... Madder Sumac ... Tin Crystals

FISH-

FISH— Bioaters, per box Labrador Herrings Labrador Herrings, Mackerel, No. 2, on Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod,

FLOUR_

FLOUR-Ogiivie's Gleora P Ogiivie's Gleora P Choice Spring Whee Seconds Staught Boller Staught bags Staught bags Rolled Oats Bran, in bags Bran, in bags Bohors, in bags Mouillie Do. Straight

FARM PRODUCT Butter-

Choicest Creamery . Under Grades, Grean Townships Dairy Western Dairy Manitoba Dairy Fresh Rolls

WHOLESALE PRICES CUI	RRENT.	James Hutton & Co.	WHOLESALE PRICES CUL	RRENT.
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS	Name of Article/	Wholesal
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ c. \$ c,	Sovereign Bank Bldg., - MONTREAL, Que	FARM PRODUCTSCon	
Acid Carbolic Cryst, medi Aloes, Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	REPRESENTING: JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD., ¢utlers to His Majesty; STEEL, PEECH & TOZER, LTD., Steel Axles, Tyres, Spring Steel. etc., etc.	Cheese— Finest Western white Finest Western, coloured	5 c. 5 c. 0 184 0 14 0 184 0 14 0 184 0 14 0 184 0 18
oraine Hvd. oz	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 W. & S. BUTCHER, Razors, Files, etc. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SON, Emery. Emery Cloth, etc. BURROUGHES & WATTS, LTD., Bil- hard Tables, etc. 	New Laid Best Selected Seconds Limed No. 1 Candled No. 2 Candled	0 25 0 27
enthol, ID. orphia. il Peppermint_lb il Lemon pium. hosphorus xalic Acid 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Established Half a Century.	Sundries— Potatoes, per bag, of 90 lbs Honcy, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 19 0 15
otash Iodide	4 25 4 75	JUHN GARDNER & SUNS, Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers	Beans- / Prime Best hand-picked	0 00 0 00 1 30 1 35
Licorice.— ick. 4. 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb	2 00	Simplex' Silent SausageMachine,	GROCERIES	
boxes	2 00	-And-	Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Powdered, in boxes Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumps, in barrels	4 3 0 4 25 4 70 4 90 4 50 4 60
eaching Powder ue Vitriol instone ustic Soda da Ash da Bicarb I. Soda	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Molasses (Barbadoes) old	4 85 4 90 3 75 4 05 0 36 0 32 0 33
Soda Concentrated	0 80 0 90 1 50 2 00		Evaporated Apples	0 08 0 19
chil, con Logwood igo (Bengal) igo Madras mbier	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	TRAK .	Sultanas Loose Musc. Laoses, London Con. Cluster Lotra Dessert Royal Buckingham Vaencia .	0 14 0 18 0 09 0 12 0 00
auci	0 09 0 12 42 50 47 50 0 28 0 30		Valencia, Selected Valencia, Layers Currants Lattras Patras Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French	0 00 0 08 0 09 0 09 0 11
rador Herrings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PIE MEAT CUTTER	Figs. in bags Figs, new layers	0 07± 0 08 0 09 0 11
en Uod. large	4 00 0 00 5 00 0 00	By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam Power	Ohen Jan J. D.	0.05 0.05
ge Dry Gaspe per qntl mon, brls. Lab. No. 1 mon, half brls. non, British Golumbia, brls.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 13 00 / 7 00 12 50	-These Machines are universally ac- knowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sau- sage Machine in existence.	Burmah, per 100 lbs. Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs. Carolina, Java.	3 25 3 35 4 35 4 45 2 00 2 25
eless Cod	700 005 365 005 006 000 550 100	The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter.	Tapicca, Fear per lb Tapicca, Flake, per lb Corn, 2 lb. tins	0 084 0071/2 0 08 0071/2 0 08 0 924 0 85
FLOUR-	5	WITH ENGINE COMBINED.	Tomatoes, per dozen	0 95 157% 1 17 082% 0 85
vie's Royal Household	0 00	Manufacturers of Every Description of	Salt-	1 a 1
ter Wheat Patents	4 50 4 60 4 00 7 4 00 4 15 8 55 3 65	Pork Butchers' Machinery,	Windsor 1 lb. bags, gross 3 lb. 100 bags in brl 5 lb. 60 bags	1 50 2 70 2 60
ed Oats	1 60 1 70 1 45 1 55 1 95 2 00 1 35 J 45 1 00 21 50 2 00 22 50	On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.	200 lb	3 50 1 15 0 60 0 57 1 55 2 10
The	1 00 25 00 3 00 30 00	Registered Telegraphic Address:	Cheese Salt, bags, 200 lbs bris, 280 lbs	1 55 2 10
cest Greemery		Illustrated Price List and Full Par- iculars on application.	Seal brand, 2 lb. cans 1 lb. cans	0 32 0 38 0 31
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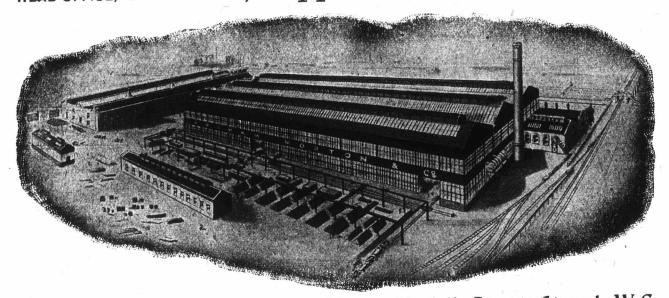
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	560	THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	MERCE.		
	WHOLESALE PRICES CUR			WHOLESALE PRICES CUI	RRENT.	1
	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	A. E. FINLEY,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	1
	GROCERIES.—Continued— Teas —	8 c 8 c	CUT GLASS	HARDWARECON Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs	\$ c. \$ c.	
Ţ	Young Hysons, common Young Hysons, best grade Japans Congou Ceylon	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 35 \end{array}$	Manufacturer	8 to 16 gluge 18/to 20 gauge 18/to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 26 gauge 28 28 gauge	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39 ST
	HARDWARE - Antimony	0 00 0 28 0 48 0 46 ³ / ₂ 0 21 0 22 2 30		Plain galvanized, No. 5 do do No. 6, 7, 8, do do No. 9 do do No. 10 do do No. 10 do do No. 11 do do No. 12 do do No. 12	3 70 3 90 3 15 3 35 2 50 2 85 3 20 3 40 2 65 3 00 2 75 3 10 3 75 3 95 4 80 4 15 4 80 4 15 4 90 4 15 Montreal.	/ WHOLES
<u>I</u>	Base price, per keg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ., BIRMINGHAM, England.	Net extra. Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 ROPE— Sisal, base	2 30 base,	OILS— Cod Oil S. R. Pale Sca
	7-16 inch	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Special Prices to Canadians under New	do 8-16 Manilla, 7-16 and larger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 10 & 010\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil Castor Oil, bar Lard Oil, extra Linseed, raw, n Linseed, boiled
	Galvanized Staples— 100 lb. box, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ Bright, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$	2 8t 3 15 2 50 2 75	THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL- WAY-COMPANY.	2d extra	3 05 2 70 2 45	Olive, pure Olive, extra, qt Turpentine, net Wood Atcohol,
	Galvanized Iron Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28 Comet. do., 28 gauge	4 70 4 95 4 55 4 80	Dividends for the half-year ended 31st Dec., 1906, have been declared as follows: ⁶ On the Preference Stock 'wo per cent. On the Common Stock 'hr' e per cent. A further sum equal to one half of one per cent. on the Common stock will be paid thereon at the same time out of interest on the proceeds of hand	8d and 9d extra 10d and 12d extra 16d and 20d extra 20d to 60d extra Base BUILDING PAPER—	2 35 2 20 2 15 2 10 2 05 2 40	PETROLEU. Acme Prime WI Acme Water WI Astral, per gal, Benzine, per ga Gasoline, per ga
	No. 2 and larger	$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 65 \\ 3 & 90 \\ 2 & 65 \\ 2 & 65 \\ 2 & 70 \\ 2 & 70 \\ 2 & 90 \\ 2 & 60 \\ 2 & 90 \\ 2 & 85 \\ 2 & 95 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$	sales. Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about April 2nd next to Shareholders of record at the closung of the books in Montreal, New York and Londo, resrectively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, April 2nd next to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, No 62 Charing Cross, London S.W. The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in	Dry Sheeting, roll	40 t 0	GLASS— First break, 50 Second Break, 5 First Break, 10 Second Break, 1 Third Break Fourth Break .
	Boiler plates, iron, ¼ inch Boiler plates, iron, 3:16 inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in, and larger Band Canadian. 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of Band iron, smaller size	2 50 2 85 2 35	Montreal, New York and London at three p m. on Friday, March 1st. The Preference Stock books will also close at three p.m. on Friday, March 1st. All books will be re-opened on Wednesday, April	Montreal, No. 1 Montreal, No. 2 Montreal, No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected. Sheepskins	0 00 0 111 0 00 0 101 0 00 0 91	PAINTS, &c Lead, pare, 50 (Do, No. 1 Do, No. 2
ľ	Canada Plates— Full Polish	/ 3 85 2 75 2 80 2 90 2 20 2 20 2 65	By Order of the Board, CHAS. DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, 11th February, 1907.	Clips Spring Lambskins, each Calfskins, No. 1 Calfskins, No. 2 Horse Hides	1 (0 / 0 00 95 0 72 0 10 1 50 2 00	Do. No. 2 Do. No. 2 Pure Mixed, ga White lead, dry Red lead, Venetian Red, F Yellow Ochre, F Whiting, Oilder Whiting, Paris, English Cement,
Ţ	34 inch 1 inch 134 inch 134 inch 135 inch	2 65 3 36 4 83 6 58 7 90	Excellent Site for a First-class	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy Warness Upper, heavy	0 28 0 30 0 28 0 30 0 27 0 28 0 28 0 34 0 28 0 34 0 36 0 38	English Cement, Belgian Cement German Cement United States C Fire Bricks, per Fire Clay, 200 lb Rosin, per 100 l
	2 inch Steel, east per lb., Black Farmond Steel, Spring, 100 lbs Steel Tire 100 lbs Steel, Sleigh snoe, 100 lbs Steel, Machinery Steel, Machinery Steel, Harrow Tooth	10 08 0 07 2 60 2 40 2 25 3 05 2 85 2 55	Suburban and Summer Hotel	Upper, light	0 36 0 28	Glue— French Casks . French, barrels American White Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green French Imperial
	Tin Plates 1C Coke, 14 x 20	4 20 4 50 7 15 0 10 8 00	Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point 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.	Splits, heavy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Furniture V: a Furniture V: Brown Japan Black Japan Orange shellac, Orange shellac, I. White Shellac Putty, bulk, 100 Putty, in bladde Parish Green in d
	26 gauge Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet Shot. 100 lbs, less 15 per cent Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs		M. S. FOLEY,	Russetts, heavy Russetts, No. 2. Imt. French Calf. English Oak lb.	0 30 0 35 0 30 0 35 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 35 0 45	Kalsomine 5 lb. WOOL
	Zinc— Spelter, per 100 lbs Sheet zinc	1ess 5 p.c. 7 00 7 75 8 00	EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," MONTREAL	Dongola, extra Dongola, No. 1 Dongola, ordinary Coloured Pebbles Colored Calf.	0 38 0 42	Canadian Washe North West Buenos Ayres Natal, greasy Cape, greasy Australian, greasy

JRRENT. Wholesale. 8 c. 8 c. 2 255 2 70 2 40 2 55 2 45 2 65 2 55 2 70 3 70 3 90 3 15 3 35 2 50 2 85 3 20 3 40 8 25 8 45 2 65 3 10 2 75 3 10 2 75 3 95	Wholesale 8 c. 8 c. 2 55 2 70 2 40 2 55 2 40 2 55 2 45 2 55 2 55 2 70 3 9 STATION STREET, Staddlery & WALSALL, ENGLAND. Harness Manufacturer, Etc. 3 70 3 90 3 15 3 95 2 50 2 85 2 50 3 00					
4 30 4 15 4 30 4 40 2/95 f.o.b. Montreal.	wholesale prices current.	We Buy and Sell	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.			
. ^{2 30} base. 2	Name of Article. Wholesale.	STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES, And all Unlisted Securities.	Name of Article. Wholesale, /			
	OILS— \$ c \$ c.	Cobalt Stocks Bought and Sold on Com- mission.	WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.			
$\begin{array}{cccc} & 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ & 0 & 11 \\ & 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ & 0 & 15\frac{1}{4} \\ & 0 & 15\frac{1}{4} \\ & 0 & 16\frac{1}{6} \\ & 0 & 10 & 010\frac{1}{2} \\ & & \end{array}$	Cod Oil 0 40 0 45 S. R. Pale Scal 0 50 0 55 Straw Scal 0 40 0 45 Cod Liver Oil, Nfba, No.way Pr.cess 1 00 1 20 Cod Liver Oil, Nfba, No.way Pr.cess 1 00 1 20 Cod Liver Oil, Nfba, No.way Pr.cess 1 00 1 00 Castor Oil	 Buy Silver Queen, Foster, Tretheway Green Meehan, Coniagas. Buffalo or McKinley Da., for sure profits. A small allotment of Cobalt Development Co. stock. in 100 share lots and over at 20c. Buy this for quick returns 	Ale- \$ c. \$ • English, qta. 2 40 2 56 English, pts. 1 60 1 67 c			
3 05 2 70 2 45 2 35 2 20	Linseed, raw, nett	and sure profits. OWEN J. B. YEARSLEY. Member Standard Stock Exchange. 61-62 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., Toronto Cnt., Main 229J.	Dublin Stout, qts. 240 256 Dublin Stout, pts. 160 165 Canadian Stout, pts. 160 165 Lager Beer, U.S. 25 140 Lager, Canadian 080 140 Spirits Canadian - per gal. 450 4 50 Alcohol 65. O.P. 450 4 50			
• 2 15 • 2 10 • 2 05 • 2 40	Acme Prime White, per gal.0 154Acme Water White, per gal.0 17Astral, per gal.0 194Benzine, per gal.0 20Gasoline, per gal.0 224 0 25	LOCKED BOTTLE FOR POISONS.	Spirits, 50, 0.P. 4 10 4 20 Spirits, 25 U.P. 2 20 2 30 Club Rye, U.P. 3 60 3 80 Rye Whiskey, ord., gal. 2 20 2 50			
• 40 • £0	GLASS— 1 70 First break, 50 feet 1 80 Second Break, 50 feet 3 25 First Break, 100 feet 3 45 Second Break, 100 feet 3 95 Third Break 3 95 Fourth Break 4 20	The question of regulating the sale of poisons has become a very serious one in the great cities of the world, where the rush and roar of modern life make the druggist busy and the consumer careless. Thousands of inventive minds have been	Ports— Tarragona 1 80 2 00 Oportos 2 00 5 00 Sherries— Supertillado (Lion) 3 50 4 60 Other Brands. 0 85 5 00			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PAINTS, &c Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs, kegs 5 6 7 00	busy trying to devise some means of averting the many fat if ties which we	Clarets—			
1 (0 / 0 00 95 0 12	Do, No. 1 6 40 6 65 Do, No. 2 6 05 6 40 Do. No. 3 5 80 6 05 Pure Mixted, gal. 1 3j 1 50 White lead, dry 6 09 7 50	read about in the newspapers; and bot- tles have been produced with rough cor- rugations, fantastic d ath's head labels,	Medoe			
	Red lead,, $1, 75 = 2$ 00 Venetian Red, English, $1, 75 = 2$ 00 Yellow Ochre, French, $150 = 2 25$ Whiting, ordinary, $0 = 45 = 0.5x$ Whiting, ordinary, $0 = 60 = 0.70$	and the like, but to little purpose. Nurses and relatives of the invalid, or in many cases the sick man himself, have reached hastily for supposed medicine	rq. de la Tour, secs 11 00 12 00 Brandies—			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Whiting, Paris, Gilders' 0 85 1 00 2 00 2 5 English Cement, cask 1 85 1 90 2 5 Belgian Cement, 1 85 1 90 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	and poured out and administered instead a deadly dose before the dreadful error was detected. Now, however, in London, Paris, Berlin and other great centers an entirely new bottle for poisons has been devised, with the simplest lock and key	Hennessy, gal. 5 25 10 25 Martei, case 12 75 17 66 Atard, gals. 4 00 0 00 Richard 20 years flute 12 qts. in case 17 56 Richard Fleur de Cognac do. 15 56 Richard V.S.O.P. 12 qts. 12 25 Richard V.O. 12 qts. 9 00 Scotch Whiskeys—			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Domestic Broken Sheet 0 08 0 084 French Casks 0 09 0 10 French barrels 0 14 American White, barrels 0 19 0 20 Coopers' Glue 0 14 0 14 French Imperial Green 0 12 0 16 French Imperial Green 0 15 0 97 No. 1 FURNITUR Varnish, per gallon 0 85 0 97 Brown Japan 0 80 0 85 Black Japan 2 25 2 35	arrangement, which will render it abso- lutely impossible that any tragedy shall ensue if it be used in the sick room. The new bottle, which has the approval of the most eminent physicians and toxi- cologists, costs but a few cents more than an ordinary medicine bottle, says the	Bullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L. 10 25 10 50 / Kilmarnock 9 50 10 00 I'sher's O.V.G. 9 00 9 56 Dewars @xtra spec. 9 25 9 56 Mitchells Glenogle 12 qts. 8 00 do Special Reserve 12 qts. 9 06 do Extra Special, 12 qts. 9 56 ido Finest O d Scotch, 12 qts. 12 56 Irish Whiskey—			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Orange Shellac, No. 1 2 2 5 5 Orange Shellac, Dure 2 90 2 95 White Shellac 1 40 1 42 Putty, bulk, 100 10 bb. barrel 1 40 1 Putty, in bladders 1 65 1 67 Parish Green in dr.m, 1 b, bkg. 0 24 0 25 Kalsomine 5 b, pkgs. 0 11 0 11	Scientific American, and it has a way of locking itself automatically, although the key is always attached to it, so that it may be readily opened when necessary. Thus it is absolutely impossible for any- one to mistale this mison battle for one	Power's. qts. 10 25 10 50 Jameson's. qts. 9 50 11 00 Bushmill's 9 50 10 50 Burke's 8 00 11 50 Angostura Bitters, per 2 doz. 14 00 15 00 Gin—			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	WOOL— Canadian Washed Fleece. 0 26 0 28 North West 0 18 0 20 Buenos Ayres. 0 35 0 42 Natal, greasy 0 00 0 00 Cape, greasy 0 19 0 28 Australian, greasy 0 20	one to mistake this poison bottle for one containing innocuous fluid. It clearly conveys its message of warning even when handled in the dark—a circum- stance of the sickroom which has led to so many tragedies.	Canadian green cases 5 50 5 50 London Dry 7 25 8 00 Plymouth 9 00 9 50 Ginger Ale. Belfast, doz. 1 30 1 40 Soda water, imports, doz. 1 30 1 40 Apollinaris, 50 qts. 7 00 7 50			

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RUBBER PRODUCTION.

562

The world's rubber production for 1906 is estimated to amount to 70,000 tons. of which quantity 60 per cent., or 42,000 tons, is the output of South America. Of these 42,000 tons, Brazil provided 35,-000 tons or more, or 50 per cent, of the whole world's production, the value of the Brazilian output being, roughly \$82. 730,000. Nearly the whole of the 42,000 tons from South America is natural gyown rubber, and nearly the whole of the 35.000 tons is the produce of the Amazon and its tributaries. This production is absolutely essential to the manufacturing industry, tor, notwithstanding occasional temporarily lower prices, there is no question that the demand is increasing at a ratio in excess of All the plantation that of the supply. rubber will be required, and more than can be grown. At present the output of plantation rubber is about 1,000 tons per annum, or about 11/2 per cent. of the whole, while Brazil provides 50 per cent. of the whole. The two productions can not be compared. Even when, and if in the course of time the production of cultivated rubber reaches 20 000 tons. it is improbable that the price will be affected in any really appreciable man-The value of plantation rubber is ner. levelling down to that of fine Para. the relative price being about \$1.22 for Brazilian fine Para, \$1.32 or \$1.34 for good montation Para A year ago there groot was a difference of from 20 to 25 cents. More manufacturers seem to be prefer-

ring plantation rubber in block form rather than in biscuit or sheet form, as there is less risk of deterioration.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

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

 $\underline{1}25$.—Large Yorkshire produce firm desires to hear from shippers and growers of Canadian apples—ready to either buy direct or on commission.

726.—A Yorkshire engineering firm, manufacturing steel and iron wire ropes for winding, hauling and other purpos s, also high-class mining steel, desires to hear from Canadian contractors and others interested in these goods.

727.—Leeds manufacturing firm desires to appoint an agent in Canada for workmg up bespoke tailoring amongst retail tailoring shops, and also to secure orders for "ready-mades," and invite correspondence.

728.—Yorkshire firm desires to further develop its Canadian trade in all kinds of flannel goods and shirtings, and invite correspondence. Sample will be sent for approval.

729 —A Yorkshire produce firm desires direct communication with Canadian apple shippers in large quantities. Highest bank references furnished. / 730.—Yorkshire firm, manufacturing all kinds of plain and fancy twisted worsted, mohair, woollen cotton and silk yarns, invites correspondence with Canadian buyers.

731.—Yorkshire firm asks to be put in direct communication with Canadian shippers of timothy and clover hay, and myites correspondence with quotations. 732.—Yorkshire firm, manufacturing

all classes of fancy cotton yarns, desires to get in touch with Canadian buyers.

WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. Dividen¢ No. 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, being at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after MONDAY. APRIL 1, 1907, at the offices of the bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of March.

Notico is also given that the Twentyfifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on WEDNES-DAY, the 10th day of April, next, at the Head Office of the Bank, Oshawa, Ont., at the hour of Two o'clock, p.m., for the election of Directors and such other busin'ss as may legally come before the Board.

By order of the Board, T. H. McMILLAN. Cashier.

Oshawa, Feb. 28th, 1907.

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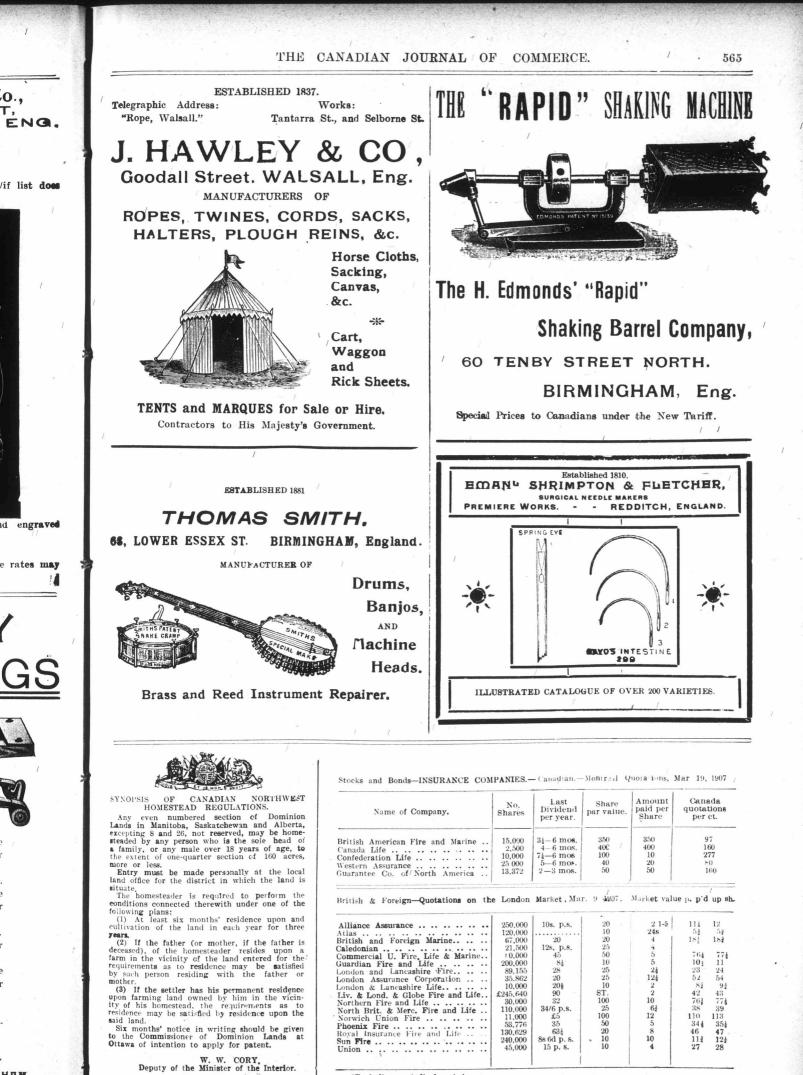
In view of the many recent railway accidents, the officials who are responsible for the safe operation of trains are now unusually active in giving what are known as surprise tests; in other words, exhibiting danger signals where no real that the leakage of steam from the boildanger exists, and noting whether they are observed and obeyed by engine the engineer, and thus semaphore arms drivers. It is said that on one of the and signal lights placed at danger or the prominent U.S. western lines the larger number of engineers failed to regard the signals in a series of tests.

In explanation of the apparent remissness of duty in the series of tests referred to, it is claimed by engineers that the railroad officials left out of consideration some important factors in locomotive operation. It is said that some of the engines are not kept in good order, and ers in many cases obstructs the view of absence of lights where lights of some kind should be shown, escape the attention of the engineer. It is a rule, quite

general in its application on all important railways, that, in the absence of a signal, a train must be halted for observation. In a number of cases during the series of surprise tests, lights were temporarily suspended, and as has been said, in the majority of cases no halt was made for investigation.

It is not unnatural that the railway engineers should feel restive, in view of the showing made in the surprise tests: and the report that the officials are requiring them to perform impossibilities owing to defective boilers is quite na-





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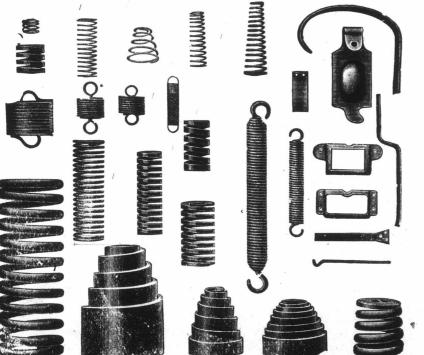
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