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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE OHARTERED BANKS.

# Bank of British North America Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up capital .....£1,000,000 stg. Reserve Fund . . . . . £440,000 stg. Head Office, 5 Cracechurch St., London, E.C. A. G. Wallis, W. S. Goldby, Secretary. Manager. New and W. T. with the second New York (52 Wall St.)-H. M. J. McMichael and W. T. Oliver. San Francisco (20) Sansone Street).-J.C.Welsh and A. 5. Ireland Agents. Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland--National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches: National Bank, Limited, and branches. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credt' Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all paris of the world. Agents in Canada for Coloniat Monk, London. and West Indies.

Cuba: Camagnuey. Cuba: Caidones, Cuba: Manz nullo, Cuba: Materzas Cuba: New York, N Y. CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; Franc Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank: Dr dner Bank: Spain, Credit Lyonnais; Chima a Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpot tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First M tional Bank; Elair & Co.; Boston, National Sha mut Bank; Chicago Ullinois Trust and Savin Bank, San Francisco "irst National Bank.

Incorporated by Act	of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE:	
CAPITAL PAID-UP.	
RESERVE FUND	
BOARD OF	DIRECTORS.
S. H. Ewing W. H. Ramsay, H. Markland Molson, I Wm. C. JAMES ELLIOT, A. D. Durnford, Chief Branches; W. H. W. W. L. Chipman,	son President. J. P. Cleghorn, J. P. Cleghorn, d
LIST OF F	RANCHES:
	NTARIO-Continued.
Calgary.	Ridgetown.
Edmonton.	Simcoe
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Smith's Falls.
Revelstoke.	St. Marys.
Vancouver.	St. Thomas.
MANITOBA.	" East End Branch.
Winnipeg.	Toronto.
ONTARIO.	" Queen St. West Br.
Alvinston.	Toronto Junction:
Amherstburg.	" Dundas Street.
Aylmer.	" Stock Yards Branch."
Brockville.	Trenton.
	Wales.
	Waterloo.
Drumbo.	Woodstock.
Dutton.	UEBEC.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Dutton. Exeter. Frankford. Hamilton. "Market Br. / Hensall. Highgate. Arthabaska. Chicoutimi. Fraserville & Riv. du Drummondville. Loup Station. Knowlton. Montreal. "St. James Street. "Market and Harbor Branch. "St. Catherine St. Br "Maisonneuve Branch. Quebec. Iroquois. Kingsville. Loudon. Lucknow. Meaford. Merlin: Morrisburg. North Williamsburg. Norwich. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Port Arthur. Morrisburg, "Maisonneuve Branch, North Williamsburg, Quebec, Norwich, Sorel, Ottawa, Ste. Flavie Station. Owen Sound, Ste. Therese de Port Arthur, Blainville, Que. Victoriaville, AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES, \*

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 101.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVI-

DEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the

current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon

the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has

this day been declared, and that the

same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First Day of December next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days

ING of shareholders will be held at the

Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Ninth Day of January

Automatic Elevator

Wanted.

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

Journal of Commerce, 182 St. James Street.

D. COULSON,

General Manager.

next, the Chair to be taken at Noon.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 24th October, 1906.

of November, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-

THE CH

THE CA OF C

Paid up Cap Rest. -

> HEAD OF BOAR

Hon. Geo. A. Co R

James Crathern, 1 J. W. Flavelle, Esg Matthew Leggat, E John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Kingman, Esq.

> B. E. WAI ALEX. LAIR 162 Branches

Iontreal Office London, Eng., C S. Cameron

New York Agen Wm. Gray an This Bank transa ing Business, inclu Credit and Drafts will negotiate or re any place where the

# The Sover OF

Incorporated by 73 BRANCI

Paid-up Capi

Reserve Fu Undivided

Total Assets NEW YORK AG.

Exporters of tle, Butter, Ch ducts will find to facilitate th

Exchange on Great Britain other points b

Special Faci American Bus

Prompt A terms guarant

> Deposits of \$ Interest from date of

> NO TROUBLE "RE D. M. STEWAR

The Dominion Sa & 1 MASONIC TEM LONDON. Capital Subscribed Total Assets, 31st ] T. H. PURDON, K.C., F

# BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVI-DEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 14th November.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bauking House of the Institution on Monday, the Third day of December next.

The chair to be taken at NOON.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1906

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

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pondents at New York and in Canada-ts Bank of Canada. London, England-

THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.
THE CANADIAN BAN		THE BANK OF OTTAWA
OF COMMERCE.		Capital authorized
Paid up Capital, - \$10 000,0		Rest & Undivided Profits \$3,059,274
Rest, 4,500,0 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.		BOARD OF DIRECTORS. GEORGE HAY, President,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.		DAVID MACLAREN, Vice President H. N. Bate, Hon. George Bryson
Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President. Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-H	res	H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser,
James Crathern, Esq. Frederic Nicholls, J. W. Flavelle, Esq. Hon. Lyman M. Jo	Esq	John Mather, Denis Murphy George H. Perley, M.P.
Matthew Leggat, Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., H. D. Warren, Esc B. E. Walker, Esc Hon. W. C. Edward		George Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager.
A. Kingman, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	OF CANADA.	Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie.
ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.	DIVIDEND No. 80	FIFTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
162 Branches in Canada, the U.S. a England.		Correspondents in every banking town in Canada, and throughout the world.
Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Mana, London, Eng., Office :- 60 Lombard St., E	BENE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF THE	R This Bank gives prompt attention to all
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.	/ of this Institution has been declared	CORRESPONDENCE / INVITED.
New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Plac Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.	e for the Current Half-Year, and that th same will be payable at the Bank an	e
This Bank transacts every description of Ba ing Business, including the issue of Letters	of the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT	(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885)
Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, a will negotiate or receive for collection bills any place where there is a bank or banker.	on THE TRANSFER BOOKS will b	e CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$5,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$4,350,000
any pinco where onere is a balls of ballser.	<ul> <li>closed from the sixteenth to the 30th</li> <li>of November, both days inclusive.</li> </ul>	h CAPITAL PAID-UP
The G	By order of the Board	
The Sovereign Ban	G. H. BALFOUR,	BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. D. Warren, Esq., President. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-President. E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C. C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph. C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton. W. J. Sherpard, Waubaushene. HEAD OFFICE TOROWTO
OF CANADA.	General Manager.	C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton. W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Incorporated by Dominion Parliament. 73 BRANCHES IN CANADA	Quebec. Oct. 24th, 1906.	H. S. STRATHY,
Paid-up Capital\$3.860,00	o I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Arthur, Hepworth, Schomberg, Aylmer, Ingersoll, Springfield, Ayton, Keuora Stoney Creek.
Reserve Fund and		Beeton, Kincardine, Stratford, Blind River, Lakefield, Strathroy, Bridgeburg, Leamington, Sturgeon Falla
Undivided Profits 1,253,00	0	Burlington, Massey, Sudbury, Calgary, Newcastle, Thamesford, Cargill, North Bay, Tilsonburg, Clifford, Norwich, Tournet,
Total Assets21,000,00		Clifford, Norwich, Toronto, Drayton, Orillia, Toronto, King & Dutton. Otterville, Spadina. East Toronto, Owen Sound Toronto, Gueen
NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST		East Toronto, Owen Sound, Toronto, Queen Elinra, Paisley, Ome. & Broadview, Elora, Port Hope, Toronto, Avenue Embro, Prescott, Road.
Exporters of Grain, Hay. Ca tle, Butter, Cheese or other pro		Embro, Prescott, Road, Fergus, Ridgetown, Tottenham. Glencoe, Ripley, Waterdown Grand Vallev, Rockwood, Webbwood
ducts will find the Bank read		Guelph, Rodney, / Windsor, Framilton, St. Mary's, Winona, Hamilton, East. Sault Ste. Marie. Winnipeg /
to facilitate their transactions.		Sarnis. BANKERS: Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotlane
Exchange on the United State Great Britain, the Continent &		Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotlane New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank Montreal-The Quebec Bank.
other points bought and sold.	THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.	THE DOMINION BANK
Special Facilities for handling American Business.	DIVIDEND No. 64.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Prompt Attention and bes	NOTICE is hereby given that a divi-	Capital Authorized, \$4,000,000 Capital Paid-up, 3,000,000
terms guaranteed.	CENT. PER ANNUM upon the capital	Reserve Fund aud Undivided Profits, 3,839,000
Deposits of \$1 oo RECEIVED.	stock of this bank has been declared for the QUARTER ending the 30th Novem-	DIRECTORS :
Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year NO TROUBLE "RED TAPE," OR DELAY.	ber next, and that the same will be pay- able at the head office and branches on	E. B OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President.
D. M. STEWART, General Manager.	and after SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The transfer	A. W. AUSTIN, R. J CHRISTIE, W. R. BROCK, TIMOTHY EATON,
	books will be closed from the 20th to	JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A. C. A. BOGERT, – General Manager.
The Dominion Savings	the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Bcard,	Branches and Agencies throughout Canada
& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,	GEORGE P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.	and the United States. Collections made and Remitted for promptly.
LONDON, CANADA.	Toronto, Oct. 24th 1906	Drafts bought and sold. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the
Capital Subscribed\$1,000,000.00 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2,272,000.83	승규가 아파를 걸었다. 영화가 다 같	World. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# THE CHARTERED BANKS.

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# BANK OF HAMILTON

H. M. Watson,	AsstGenMgr.,	and Supt of
ONTARIO.	BRANCHES.	7 -
Alton.	Grimsby,	Orangeville,
Ancaster	Hagersville,	Owen Sound,
Atwood,	Hamilton-	Palmerston,
Beamsville,	Barton St. Br.	Port Elgin,
Berlin.	Deering Br.	Port Rowan,
Blyth,	East End Br.	Princeton,
Brantford.	West End Br.	Ripley,
Do. East End	Jarvis,	Simcoe,
Branch.	Listowel.	Southampton,
Chesley,	Lucknow,	Teeswater,
Delhi,	Midland,	Toronto.
Dundalk	Milton,	Toronto-
Dundas.	Milverton,	College & Ossingt
Dunnville,	Mitchell,	Queen & Spadina,
Ethel,	Moorefield,	Yonge & Gould.
Fordwich.	Neustadt,	Toronto Junc.
Georgetown.	New Hamburg,	Wingham.
Gorrie,	Niagara Falls,	Wroxeter.
	Niagara Falls, S.	
MANITOBA,	ALBERTA, & SA	SKAT CHEWAN.
Abernethy, Sask.	Hamiota, Man.	Nanton, Alta.
Battleford, Sask.	Holmfield, Man.	Pilot Mound, Man
	Indian H'd, Sask.	Roland, Man.
Brandon, Man.	Kenton, Man.	Saskatoon, S'k

lan Brandon, Man. Kenton, Man. Sask. Roland, Man. Gariberry, Man. Killarney, Man. Snowfake, Man. Gariberry, Man. Killarney, Man. Snowfake, Man. Gariberry, Man. Killarney, Man. Snowfake, Man. Garon, Sask. Meilort, Sask. Winkler, Man. Darlingford, Ma Miami, Man. Winnipeg. Edmonton, Alta. Moose Jaw, Sask. Francis, Sask. Morden, Man. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fernie, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br.

Giastone, Bahn. Mortuacn, Sask.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Fernie, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br.
 Correspondents in Great Britain:—The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.
 Cerrespondents in United States:—New York.
 Hanover National Bank; Fourth National Bark.
 Boston International Trust Co.—Buffalo. Murine National Bank...Chicago, Continental National Bank; First National Bank...Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank...Kansas City, National Bank detroit National Bank...Kansas City, National Bank...San Francisco, Crocker-Woolworth National Bank....Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark.



# MONTREAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Awnings, Tents, Tampaulins, Flags, etc. THOS. SONNE, 193 COMMISSIONERS STREET.

# Carpet, Beating.

THE CITY CARPET BEATING CO., 11 HERMINE STREET.

# Dry Goods, Wholesale. ALPHONSE RACINE & COMPANY,

340 and 342 ST. PAUL STREET.

# BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 p.c.) equal to Eight /per cent. (8 p.c.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the Quarter ending the 30th or November next, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of this Bank, or at its Branches, on and after the First Day of December next, to the Shareholders on record on the 16th of November.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Head Office of the Bank, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST. General Manager.

### La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Auti	orized	1		\$2,000.000.00
Capital paid	l up			1,500,000.00
Rest				600,000.00
Undivided F	orofits.	• • • •	• • •	48,920.06
BOA	RD OF	DI	RECTO	RS:
R. AUDETT	Е, -	2	/	President.
Hon. JUDGI	EA.(H	AUV	EAU,	- Vice-Pres.
Jarcisse Rioux. J. B. La	Victor liberte.	Chat V	eauver lictor L	t, Naz. Fortier, emieux.
P. LAFRAN	CE,	÷		Manager.
N. LAVOIE,	-	•		Inspector.
	BRA	NCH	ES:	
uebec: (Lower Town) St-Roch).	Plessis St-Fra Lac	ncois	du B	mqui aie St-Paul hicoutimi

(St-Roch), Lac Chicoutimi (St-Roch), Lac Chicoutimi (St-John St.) Deschaillons Joliette Montreal: Levis L'Ialet, (St-James St.) St-Charles, Belle Murray Bay St-Hyacinthe Nicolet, Q. St-Casimir Sherbrooke Ste-Anne de la St. Tite. Coaticock Pocatiere Trois-Pis-St-Ebrariste Riviere-du-Beauceville Loup Stn. Ottawa, Ont. Ste-Marie, Fraserville Beauce Rimouski

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

# ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated, 1836.

St. Stephen, N.B. CAPITAL .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$200,000 RESERVE .. .. .. .. .. .. 47,500

FRANK TODD ... President, J. F. GRANT ...... AGENTS: London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-National Shawmut Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

# THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# THE QUEBEC BANK

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

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

# Imperial Bank of Canada. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED .....\$5,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP. .. .. 4.420,000 REST .. .. .. .. .. 4,420,000

Woodstock. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Mont-

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA— BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA— Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg. \* BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN —Balgonie, Broadyiew, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosthern, BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—Red Deer, Banf, Calgary, Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin.

Deer, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin. BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUM-BIA—Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Golden, Nelson, Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Vancouver, Victoria. Agents:—London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co. SAVINGS BANK.—Highest current rate of in-terest allowed on deposits'from date of open-ing account and compounded half-yearly.

Provincial Bank of Canada.
Head Office-Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal,
M. G. B. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President.
Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ex-Minister of Agricul- ture, Director.
M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie., Director. M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the form (6)

M. H. Laporte, of the firm Laporte, Martin & Cie., Director.
M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley." Montreal, Director.
M. S. Carsley, proprietor of the firm "Carsley." Montreal, Director.
M. Ernest Brunel, Assistant-Manager.
M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor.
BRANCHES!
Montreal:-S16 Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., ft. Logis de France; Eastern Abst-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet.
Berthierville, P.Q.; D'Israeli, P.Q.; Pierrevills, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-ton. P.O.: Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne, P.Q.; Valleyfield, P.Q.
BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice. President.
Don OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Bros., Montreal.
Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Public Works and Colonization of the Province.
Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girosard, Legislative Councillor.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate of interest arising gradually to 4 per cent. per innum, according to terms. Interest of 3 per cent. per annum paid on de-cosits payable on demand.

DOMI 17 St. Sad Excelle

a First Suburban an

# For Sale

Formerly known On the line of the 'acific; fronting on the n one side with shelte ac Falls. Also two isls bout 44 acres. PLY TO THE OW

EDITOR AND PROPRIET

from \$1 upwa

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HEAD OFFIC

JAMES

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Drafts issue Canada and t

Church Street Queen West

# Sterling Exe

THE C.

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Henry J. Kavanag H. Gerin-Lajoie, J

Kavanagh,

PROVINCI 7 Place d'A Cable Address, "La

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Southwark .... Canada.. .. ..

Kensington . . . The SS. Ottay Montreal to L

filty-two minute Passengers e have a view of rence by daylig Rates of passa

SS. Canada ... SS. Dominion MODERATI SS. KENSINGTO SS.

Only one class ried (called second able and inexper Montreal to L

London, \$45 to steamer. Third-class pass

nent.

steamers at \$27.5 Great Britain an

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 921 THE CHARTERED BANKS. BANKS. Hardware BANK THE HOME BANK QUEBEC rated 1822. ....\$3,000,000 .....\$2,500,000 .....\$1,150,000 OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE & TORONTO BRANCH: CUTLERY 8 King Street, W. Church Street Branch: 78 Church Street. PRESENTATION GOODS : .....President ....Vice-President A. Marsh, McDougall, Queen West Branch: 522 Queen St., W. Transacts a General Banking Business. Caverhill, Learmont & Co. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts ....Gen. Manager trom \$1 upwards. oke, Ont. d, Ont. Rivers, Que. co, Ont. nigan Falls, Ont. orge, Beauce, Q. iaville, Que. Marie, Que. Drafts issued on all principal points in MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG. Canada and the United States. Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold. JAMES MASON, General Manager. Locks & Builders' Hardware Legal Directory. Henry J. Kavanagh, K.C. Paul Lacoste, LL.L. H. Gerin-Lajoie, K.C. Jules Mathieu, LL.B. Scotland. State National Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, We manufacture and carry in stock the Republic. Bank of British tional Bank. mais. -ADVOCATES.the largest range of Builders' Hard-PROVINCIAL BANK BUILDING, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Can. Cable Address, "Laloi." Bell Tel. Main 4800, 4801 ware in Canada, suitable alike to Canada. trim churches, office buildings, or . . . \$5,000,000 Ocean Steamships. . . . 4,420,000 private houses. .. 4,420,000 .. President. .. Vice-President. ias Rogers, les Cockshut, lliam Whyte, Richard Turner. RONTO. neral Manager. neral Manager. hief Inspector. OF ONTARIO. onthill, Galt, Ham-wel, London, New yrth Bay, Ottawa. Write us for Catalogue, STEAMSHIPS. prices and terms MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL Short Sea Passage. The Gurney, Tilden Co. Ltd. Southwark ..... Nov. 3 Canada..... Nov. 10 Kensington ..... Nov. 17 orth Bay, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Welland, Hamilton, Canada The SS. Ottawa holds the record from Montreal to Liverpool of seven days F QUEBEC-Montfitty-two minutes. Passengers embarking at Montreal OF MANITOBA-Winnipeg. \* , Winnipeg. \* SASKATCHEWAN North Battleford, Imern. F ALBERTA-Red onton, Strathcona, have a view of the majestic St. Lawrence by daylight. **A PIPE FITTER** Rates of passage. 1st class, 2nd class SS. Canada .....\$75.00 \$42,50 In threading pipes, does more hard, exhausting work in an average BRITISH COLUM-Golden, Nelson SS. Dominion ..... 70.00 40.00 Golden, Nelson, acouver, Victoria. Is Bank Limited; hattan Co. Irrent rate of in-rom date of open-d half-yearly. MODERATE RATE SERVICE. day than any mechanic in other trades. SS. KENSINGTON. SS. SOUTHWARK Our Pipe Die Reduces The Labor One-Half. SS. OTTAWA. Only one class Cabin passengers carried (called second-class); most comfort Get our die and you will find this statement is not exagerated. of Canada. able and inexpensive. Place d'Armes. CTORS. list, of Montreal, Montreal to Liverpool-\$42.50 to \$45; A. B. JARDINE & CO., London, \$45 to \$47.50, according to steamer. l, of Montreal. Third-class passengers carried on all HESPELER, ONT. nister of Agriculsteamers at \$27.50 to principal ports in Great Britain and low rates to Conti-Laporte, Martin 🖉 nent. he firm "Carsley," EK SHOP DOMINION LINE, neral Manager. t-Manager. 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty year's standing), continues to make Marine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds. The Canadian Oil Wells and Re-ES: orner St. Hubert; t Roy St., St. ; Kastern Abat-St., corner Panet. P.Q.; Pierreville, Guillaume, d'Uy-P.Q.; Terrebonne, **Excellent Site for** a First-class finers and Mills in this section are nearly entirely supplied with Boilers and other Plate Work from this shop; while for well-drilling purposes it has sent many boilers to Germany, Austria, India and Australia. It also makes Oil Stills, Suburban and Summer Hotel Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop GS DEPARTMENT Justice, President. For Sale at Vaudreuil Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron, as well as all pro-ductions of Machine Shops, including Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and 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. Justice. President e. Vice-President ne firm Thibaudeau of Public Works rovince. on. Jean Girouard, Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any NOUT 44 ACTES. APPLY TO THE OWNER, M. S. FOLEY, shop in Canada. MENT. leposits" at a rate o 4 per cent. per EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," MONTREAL ARTHUR KAVANAGH, J. H. FAIRBANK, um paid on do MANAGER. PROPRIETOR.

ES:

HENRY GREEN, Close Silver and Electro Plater....

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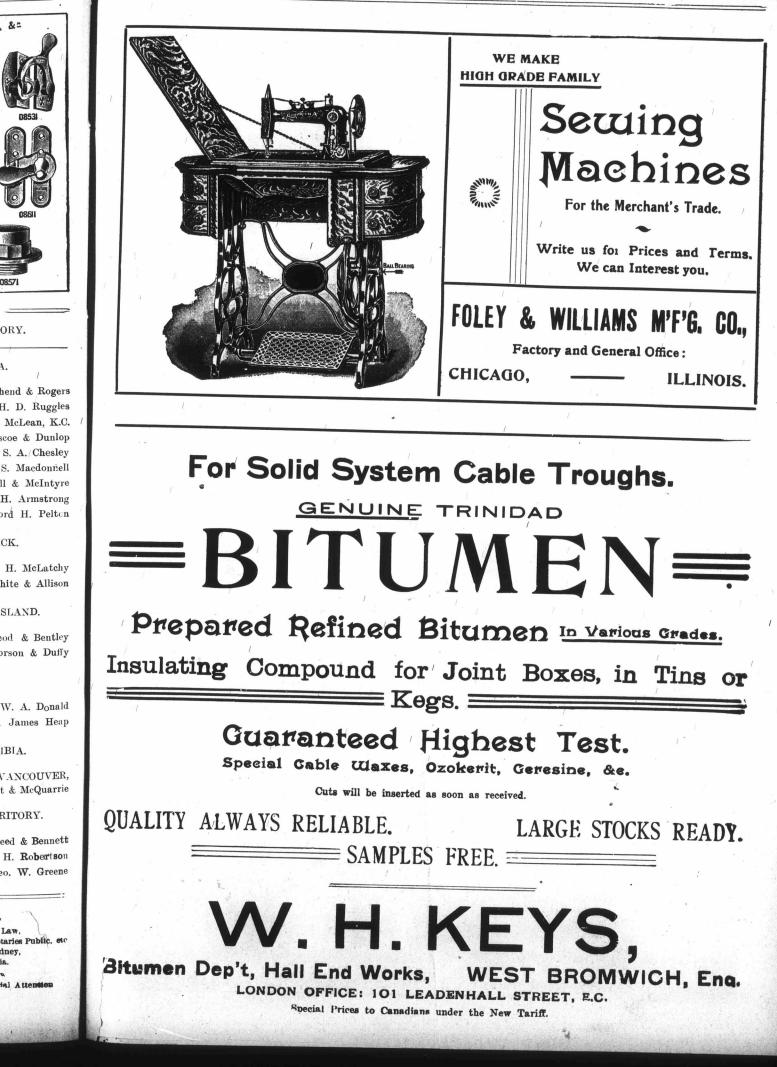
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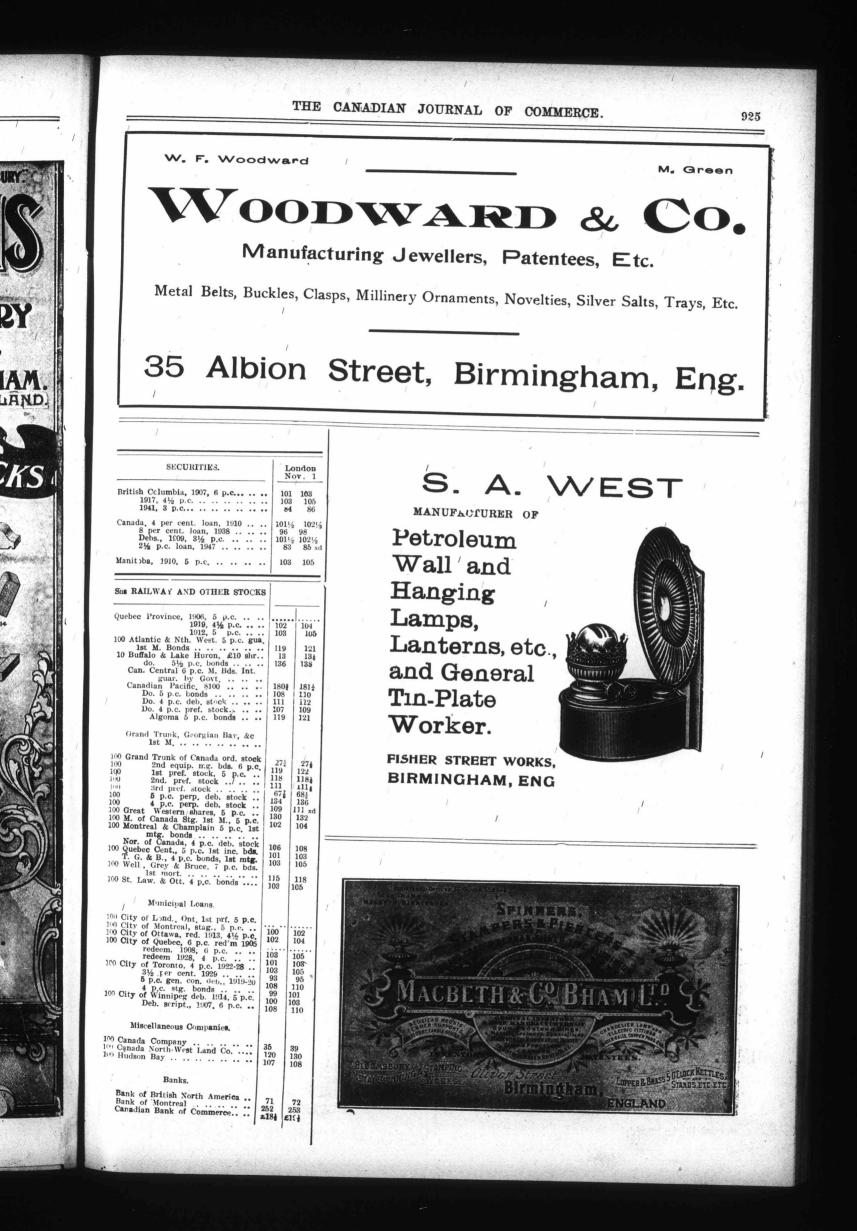


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Canadians supplied 33<sup>1</sup> per cent. less than other countries.

 $\neg$ The Brantford Paper Box Co., of Brantford, has been acquired by the C. R. Somerville Co., of London.

-The life insurance/undérwriters presented a memorial to the commission, asking for stringent laws against rebates.

-It is stated that the Singer Mfg. Co., intend to erect a large sawmill in connection with their plant at St. Johns, Que., and that they will also introduce the manufacture of needles there.

-Ottawa Clearing House total for week ending November S, 1906. \$3,228.009; corresponding week last year \$3,094,876.-London Clearing House total for week ending November 8, 1906, \$1,514,772.

-The wholesale rate in the U.S. on all lead pencils costing \$3.60 or less a gross has gone up from five to twenty-five cents a gross. Silver and plated ware has also advanced from five to ten per cent.

-Goatskins to the value of \$32.000.000 were imported into the U.S. in the fiscal year, 1906, against \$10,000,000 worth a decade earlier. India being the largest contributor having supplied \$11,000,000 in 1906.

-Goderich carried two by-laws Saturday: One for a loan of \$50,000 to the C. Lloyd Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, to establish the Goderich Wheel Rig Co., and the other to furnish power to the Jackson Clothing Co.

-On account of the Quebec City Council refusing to endorse the request of the Ross Rifle Company for an additional piece of land the company will move their plant for the manufacture of sporting rifles, shotguns and automatic pistols to some other place. --Canadian Pacific Railway Co., return of traffic earnings from Nov. 1 to 7, 1906, \$1,496,000; 1905, \$1,302,000; increase \$194,000.-Grand Trunk Ry. earnings from Nov. 1 to 7, 1906, \$884,204; 1905, \$810,248; increase \$73,956.

-Governors of University of Toronto have decided to establish a faculty of education in the university, and to build and maintain model, high and public schools in co-operation with the Toronto Board of Education and Ontario Education Department.

-The Dominion Line steamer Kensington, from Liverpool, went ashore Sunday at Matane, 202 miles east of Quebec. All her passengers were taken off by the Gaspesian. It is said the ship lies in a precarious position, and is making water in No. 1 and 2 holds.

-The Board of Railway Commissioners will hold a two or three days' sitting in Ottawa, commencing Nov. 15, to hear a list of fifteen to twenty cases from all parts of Canada. On Nov. 20th the Board will go to Western Ontario, where sessions will be held at Toronto, Hamilton and other points.

-At a meeting of the creditors of the banking firm of Mac-Fadyen and Co., the London house of Arbuthnot and Co., bankers, of Madras, the Chairman announced that the liabilities in London amounted to \$2,350,000, and that the assets roughly totalled \$100,000. The Indian liabilities, the Chairman added, exceeded \$5,000,000.

-Henry Birks and Sons, Ltd., city, has taken over the jewellery business of Geo. E. Tororey, of Vancouver. The name of the Vancouver business will be changed to "Henry Birks and Sons, Ltd.," but the personnel of the staff will remain unchanged, Mr. Tororey going on the board of directors and becoming managing director in British Columbia. TOM



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-The ratepayers of Port Arthur voted upon and carried two by-laws—one to guarantee the bonds of the Meisel Manufacturing Co. to the extent of \$75,000 for the establishing of works to manufacture agricultural and mill machinery, and the other, to loan the Seamen, Kent Co. \$15,000 for a term of ten years, to erect a factory to manufacture hardwood house building material.

-The British Consul-General at Marseilles reports that Canadian millers should enquire into the possibility of supplying the demand at Marseilles for granular flour (semolina). There is, as far as he can see, absolutely no reason why Canada should not endeavour to ship granular flour (milled in Canada from home-grown very superior hard wheats), direct to Marseilles, either via the Canadian lakes, canals and rivers to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or via New York.

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--It is said to be the intention of the Canadian authorities to call the attention of the Indian Government to the large/ influx of Hindoos into British Columbia, so that they may use their influence for controlling the present exodus from India to Canada. On one vessel which recently left Hong Kong, and which has not yet reached Vancouver, there are 800 East Indians on board. Many of those who have arrived in the Pacific Province are said to be in want.

-Abraham Weinstein ,furrier, who up to Saturd y had his place of business at 1033 St. Lawrence Street, has left the city. It is supposed that he is in/the United States, but before he left he secured a large quantity of furs from several wholesale fur houses in the city. These goods he converted into cash, and besides he borrowed money right and left from his friends. A warrant has been sworn out for Weinstein's arrest for having obtained goods and money by false pretences.

-The monthly report of the recently instituted city school inspection system, to be presented to the Civic Hygiene Committee at the City Hall, shows that out of a total of 43,241 children submitted to the inspectors 20,622 were diseased in some way or placed in danger of infection through home conditions. Some of the more conspicuous troubles were 1,602 cases of inflammation of the glands, 9,393 cases of decayed teeth; enlarged tonsils, 2,100; lice, 1,097; defects of vision, 1,-023, etc.

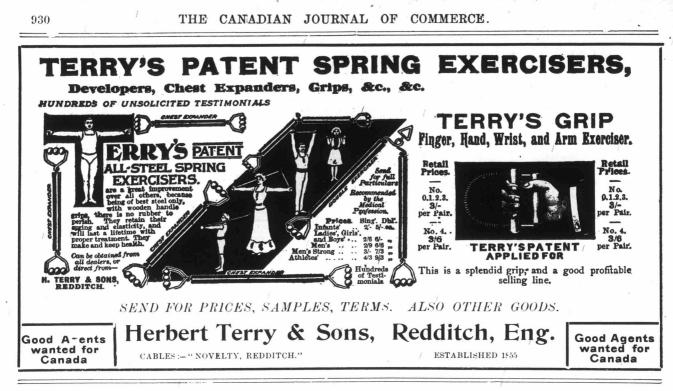
-Preliminary figures for Poor's Manual of 1906 of the railroads of the United States with an aggregate mileage of 217,-341 reflect a most satisfactory year. The net increase in mileage was 4,946. It should be interesting to note that there was an increase in stock capitalization of \$294,912,000, and in bonds of \$359,152,000. Gross earnings on the 215,506 miles of operated roads were \$134,559,000 larger, net increasing \$46,-224,000. After payment of \$5.368,000 larger dividends, the surplus gained \$29,256,000. --Kootenay and Boundry, B.C., ore shipments and smelter returns for week ending Oct. 27, 1906, are as follow:--Boundry shipments 20,982 tons; Rossland 2,849; Slocan-Kootenay 2,522; Granby receipts Grand Forks, B.C., 13,251; B.C. Copper Co.'s receipts, Greenwood, B.C., 2,715; Dominion Copper Co.'s receipts, Boundry Falls, B.C., 4,928; Trail smelter receipts, Trail, B.C., 523; Hall Mines smelter receipts, Nelson, B.C., 291; Marysville, B.C., smelter returns 600. The total shipments from the above mines for the week were 44,661 tons, and for year to date 2,635,729 tons.

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-The Singer building, now building on Broadway, near Liberty street, which will be 625 feet high, the tallest skyscraper in New York city, is to have wind anchors so that it may be firmly braced against every gale. The wind pressure, on account of the structure's great altitude, will be tremendous, and for that reason the building is to be literally tied to its foundations by an ingenious arrangement of steel rods. They will be three and a half inches in diameter and descend for nearly fifty feet into the concrete which forms the caissons resting on solid rock eighty-five feet below the curb. The lowest rod has on the end of it a great anchor plate to which it is secured.

-Two new companies are likely to be established in St. Thomas, Ont., shortly. Moody and Clark intend to enlarge their present pork-packing establishment and include a public abattoir. They have applied to the city for a flat assessment of \$1,000 a year; and the factory will cost when equipped about \$15,000, and employ from 10 to 15 hands.—Some London parties are proposing to erect a canning factory in St. Thomas, Ont. They ask for a flat rate of assessment of \$5,000. They purpose employing a large number of hands during the season.—The council have practically completed agreements with the two concerns and the city clerk is in Toronto interviewing the Attorney-General of the Provincial, Government with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation at the approaching Session in regard to taxes.

-Statements are made by persons interested to the effect that several members of the International Policyholders' Committee and some of its candidates for the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. have been advised by large policyholders of the company within the last few days to advocate the election of Stuyvesant Fish as president of the Mutual Life in event of the success of the policyholders' ticket. In one of the communications received it was pointed out that Mr. Fish was driven from the presidency of the Illinois Central road as punishment for his independent course while a trustee of the Mutual Life in insisting upon a thorough house cleaning of the company. In this connection it is asserted that Mr. Peabody, now head of the Mutual Life, had much to do with ousting Mr. Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central.



- George T. Dexter, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., has announced that he would not go to Tennessee in response to the summons of Insurance Commissioner Folk to answer complaints of policyholders, that their money is being used in an effort to re-elect the present management of the company. Mr. Dexter explained that President Peabody was absent. First Vice-President McClintock ill, and that the business of the company required his own presence in New York. He said he would answer any questions which Commissioner Folk might send him, or if the Commissioner would come to New York he would appear before him. Neither of these propositions will, it is said, be considered for a moment by Commissioner Folk.—Vice-President E. R. Perkins, of the New York Life, has been summoned to Tennessee on complaints of a similiar nature.

-The Brazilian coffee valorization scheme has been followed by the introduction into the Brazilian Congress of a similar project in regard to rubber. The rubber producers make the same claim to consideration that was made by the coffee producers, but whether or not they will meet with like success is not yet possible to say. According to the proposal all rubber which is not to be consumed in the factories in Brazil is to be deposited by the producing States at the docks which lie within the zone of collection, and penalties are provided for cases of non-compliance. The rubber is to be paid for at the Government Bureau at the daily price on presentation. The right of exportation will be reserved to the rubber-producing States, and will be carried out in their behalf by the fiscal delegations. The Government is authorized to take up a home or foreign loan of not more than \$50,000,000 with which to look after the rubber. - Consular Report.

-The Railway Commission held a special sitting at the G. T. R. general offices, Montreal, Nov. 8, to receive a statement submitted for the Canadian Freight Association regarding the method proposed by the railways to carry out the commission's ruling in connection with complaints laid some time ago by Canadian shippers, who claimed that Canadian railways were discriminating in favour of American shippers, and particularly on goods shipped from Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other western points. Judge Killam presided and Messrs. Bernier and Mills were also present. The railways were well represented, and Mr. J. W. Loud, freight traffic manager of the G.T.R., submitted the plan agreed on by the **railways**, which showed various changes in rates that had been made with a view of preventing further complaints. Copies of this document were handed to the commission's railway expert, Mr. Hardwell, and to Mr. Marlow, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and on their report the commission will decide what action they will take.

A new metal called monel, which is expected to cause comething of a stir in the industrial world, is being produced at the works of the Canadian Copper Co. at Sudbury. It-consists of a compound of copper, nickel, iron and one or two other minerals which are found in the district and its importance lies in the fact that it is much less costly than nickel, is less liable to rust and will serve all the purposes that is served by that metal in the industrial world. The company has now got beyond the experimental stage, and L. O. Armstrong, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who was over the Sudbury mines on his recent visit to Northern Ontario, says that the reception accorded it, combined with the fact that it costs very much less to produce than nickel, as the costly refining process is dispensed with, while it fulfills all the purposes for which nickel is famed, affords grounds for believing/that it is to play an important part in structural work in the future. The new metal is said to be of equal ductile strength with nickel and to possess all its other essential qualities, but it is not claimed that it would serve the purpose of nickel steel, used as armour plate.

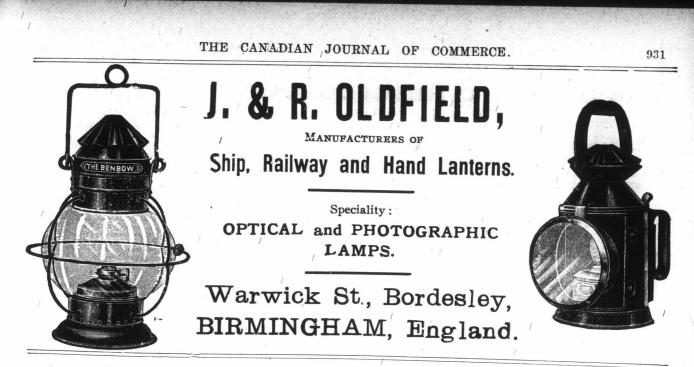
Many important questions are to come before the meeting of the Committee of Fifteen of the Insurance Commissioners, to be held in Chicago this week. In addition to passing upon the proposed uniform legislation and other matters referred to the committee by the recent convention of insurance commissioners at Washington, it will receive petitions and communications from many underwriting bodies, b aring upon pending legislation. The conference listened to arguments from insurance officials at length in the hearing held in Chicago some months ago, and had given notice that at this meeting communications would be received, but public hearings would not be given. A number of communications have been sent to the meeting, defending preliminary term insurance which is favoured by the Chicago conference, opposing standard policy forms and dealing with other features of the Armstrong legislation. A committee from the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters will be present to seek endorsement of the uniform law it has drawn for adoption in the District of Columbia, to be used as a model for the different States. Several of the State insurance departments, notably those of Kentucky and Ten-nessee, have been conducting hearings on the New York Life Insurance officials in connection with the pending election, and their reports as to the facts brought out in these hearings will be made at this meeting.



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-Justice Bischoff, in Special Term Part 1, of the N.Y. Supreme Court. last week denied the application made / by counsel for Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., for the issuance of an order of court directing the Mutual Life Insurance Co. to make more definite and certain its complaint in its suit against him. "Examining the statements that are asserted to be indefinite," says the Court, "because of the omission of details, I fail to find in any instance does the matter of detail actually affect the cause of action or the completeness of the statement of facts upon which the defendant's liability to payment in a certain year, or during a stated period, from the funds of the plaintiff is alleged, and the time is thus identified with the defendant's period of service as an agent, officer or trustee; hence the act is within the asserted omission of duty. The charge made and the circumstances out of which the legal liability arises are thus disclosed by the pleadings and this is enough." This ruling was made in the suit which the Mutual Life Insurance Co. began recently against Mr. McCurdy to recover \$3,370,341 with interest as damages for his alleged unfaithfulness and neglect. Justice Bischoff denies similar motions in the suits brought by the Mutual Co. against Robert H. McCurdy and others.

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-Some expounders of the Arnistrong laws hold that New York companies are required to issue standard forms of policies for delivery in New York only, and that they are free to issue other than standard forms in other States. Letters to this effect having been received, "The Insurance Press" submitted the question to Superintendent Kelsey :- "Have the new life insurance laws been interpreted by your department to mean that New York companies are required to issue standard forms of policies for delivery in New York only, and that they are free to issue other than standard forms in other States?"—The superintendent's reply: "Replying to your enquiry would state that Section 101 of the insurance law of this State provides that: 'On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, all policies of insurance, other than industrial policies, issued or delivered within New York State by any domestic life insurance corporation, shall be in the forms hereby prescribed and not otherwise save as hereinafter provided.' The section further provides that: 'Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, any domestic life insurance corporation may issue and deliver in any other State or in any foreign country or may issue in this State for delivery in any other States or any foreign country any form of policy not inconsistent with any of the provisions of the insurance law.' If the forms come within this last provision of the law, they may be issued for delivery in other States, otherwise not."

-At the weekly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners held Friday last Secretary Seath read a statement showing the total revenue received by the Harbour Commissioners from the opening of navigation up to the first of November. There is an increase over the same period last year of \$16,564, but in the month of October there was a decrease of \$4,968, as com-

pared with a year ago. On imports there was an increase during last month of \$3,500; but on exports there was a falling off of \$1,500, and on local traffic there was a decline of The totals for the month were: Luports, \$33.500; exports \$12,500; local traffic \$2.729; making a total of \$48,729. The amount previously reported from the opening of navigation was \$227,913, giving a total for the season's operations of \$276,643, as against \$260,079 in the corresponding period of 1905. Of the total received during the entire season-\$276,843 -\$176,500 was derived from imports, as compared with \$158,500 last year; from exports, \$64,500, exactly the same as in 1905, and from local traffic, \$35,643, as against \$37,079 a year ago. The secretary also announced that a cheque had been received from the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for \$45,000, on account of expenditure on the new steel sheds. Deben-tures were authorized for the amount. Three orders-in-council had been received from the minister, approving a change in the wharf sheds; a change in the plans for conveyors and towers for the grain elevator; and a change in the plans and specifications for dre.lging the harbour.

-District Attorney Jerome has written a letter to D-Cady Herrick relative to the charges made against President Pea-body, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of coercion. The letter follows :- "I have carefully examined the charges made against Mr. Peabody of coercion. Were the case clear of the law and the facts I should at once institute proceedings against him. I think, however, the question of law is a very close one, and while I decidedly incline to the view that section 653 of the Penal Code has been violated, yet from my examination of the law I feel that the opposite view might well be taken by a court. Mr. Smyth, who has been examining the case, reports to me that there is also a conflict upon the facts. Under these circumstances I do not think I should act in the matter until the election is over. The interests of the people will not be in any way jeopardized by this delay, and from the constant use of the newspapers by the persons interested in this election it would appear as if they were more solicitous to use my office to influence the election than to punish a wrongdoer. I do not understand that Mr. Peabody is continuing to use the means complained of to coerce agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. If he is, and the acts come within section 653 Penal Code, I presume there is adequate remedy for your committee in a court of equity. It is needless for me to add what you know so much better than I, that the committee can go into a magistrate's court represented by private counsel and institute criminal proceedings. Surely no man in this city is more capable than yourself, with your great ability, wide experience, and high professional standing, to represent them in such a proceeding. The question of law is an interesting and important one, and should be settled by judicial decision, but my intervention at this time would be used to influence the election, and I think that I should so act as not to render this possible. I shall be glad to take the matter up immediately after the 15th December.



# BANK RESERVES AND THE 6 PER CENT. RATE IN ENGLAND.

It is not a little remarkable in these days of general information, to hear people, and even business men, seeking to know the cause of so simple an affair as the recent unusual rise in the Bank of England rate which, as many borrowers have experienced has had its effect also upon the market elsewhere.

The generally heavy crops of the year-wheat and other cereals, produce, live stock, cotton (Egypt especially)-the demand for loans east, west and south, the enormous war waste during the early years of the present century, the Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan, the energetic efforts to float new enterprises at any cost, or any rate of numerous private commissionsthe opening up of new territories, the building of new railways and equipments, the promotion of any and every scheme that can be made to look well on paper and provide official positions at comfortable salaries for the promoters and occasionally percentages from subordinates, and, last though not least, proportionate reserves for increased deposits with banks and loan societies-all these have led to demands for money, which banks limited to an issue based upon paid-up capital have found it more than ever difficult to provide of late. The rates on commercial paper have not as yet, however, shown any tendency to higher figures than customary for some time past. Competition is probably to be

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The London and New York Journals have been industriously discussing the consequent situation for some weeks past, as more interested in the question than we are in Canada. The former,-and chief among them the Economist-have been rather commending the 6 per cent. Bank of England rate as directing public attention in a very practical manner to the subject of the inadequacy of the cash/reserves customary with British banks. That these reserves, it points out, are too small for even ordinary requirements is a fact that the banks themselves may be said to be continually proclaiming. By their monthly window-dressing, when, in order to make a decent show of so-called cash in hand in their balance-sheets, they are compelled to call in loans from the market, they practically acknowledge that they are working, as a rule, with inadequate cash balances. In their straining after profits, they are eager to employ their funds up to the very hilt, and are not so careful as they ought to be to make provision against contingencies. Of the injurious effects of this method of conducting business they are now having a painful experi-

THE CANADIAN JO	DURNAL OF COMMERCE. 93.
(FOUNDED 1825.)	Six Months Gain. IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906
LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY,	Mutual Reserve Lite Insurance C FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, of New York, GEO. D. ELDRIDG President. GEO. D. ELDRIDG Vice-President.
(OF LONDON.) Assets exceed, \$24,000,000 Fire risks accepted on most every description of insur- Canadian Head Office ;	Gained in Surplus,
able property.       II2 St. James St., MONTREAL.         Agents wanted throughout Canada.       J. E. E. DICKSON, MANAGER.	The exhibit of first year's expenses submitted by the Company to the gislative Investigating Committee shows the lowest ratio of expense to pense margin of all companies doing a general business. Capable Men, with or without experience, can secure the very best age contracts. Address Agency Department. Industrial Agents, address Provid Department, Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

ence. The drain upon the reserve of the Bank of England that has compelled the imposition of so exceptionally high a rate as 6 per cent. has been mainly from the United States, and English banks, by negotiating masses of United States finance bills or paper, and lending freely upon U.S. collateral, have been largely instrumental in bringing about the efflux of gold since they have created credits in Great Britain upon which the States have been able to draw.

To banks engaged in it the business appears to have been quite profitable; but largely, as the Economist points out, because of the facilities they have afforded the gold reserves of the British banks have been depleted to the verge of danger, while the value of money has been increased so greatly as to constitute a drag upon trade generally over there.

In the U.S., while the drain of gold thereto has been in part owing to the great commercial activity prevailing there, and the abundant harvests with which they have been favoured, the financing in which British banks have taken part has been, perhaps, more concerned with transactions entered into for the purpose of Stock Exchange speculation People in England may be pardoned if they fail to see why their trade and industry should be "paralysed in order that British money should be used to minister to the needs of Wall Street gamblers." It is no sufficient answer to this to urge, as has been done, that banks are not philanthropic institutions, that they exist for the purpose of earning profits for their shareholders, and that if they can earn bigger profits by lending abroad than by lending at home they are quite justified in doing so, an argument which might also be employed occasionally by Canadian banks. Within limits, this is a perfectly sound contention, and reasonable people will hesitate to suggest that anything should be attempted in the direction of curtailing this freedom of the banks. All that should be required is that they should recognize more tully the obligations which that freedom imposes upon them. As it it when, as now, by their free lending to foreigners, they make themselves instrumental in causing heavy drafts to be made upon their specie reserves, they do little to help towards meeting such demands. Instead of suffering from their default, they rather profit by it, because "when the depletion of the reserve of the Bank of England has gone so far as to compel it to advance its rate sharply, then the banks that have been earning high rates on their foreign loans are enabled to exact high rates upon their home business also; a state of things that ought to be allowed to continue; and if the banks will not of their own accord recognize that if they are to be left free to foster demands upon the

specie reserves to whatever extent they please, the duty rests upon them to render adequate support in providing and maintaining these reserves, something will have to be done to enforce their responsibility upon them.

On the 5th instant the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called in the Imperial Parliament to the fact that the recent rise in the Bank rate was caused by no very excessive withdrawals of gold, and whether, to obviate the inconvenience to trade caused by a high Bank rate, he will consider the advisability of taking steps to establish a national reserve of gold. 'The political questioner appears to have peculiar ideas as to what constitutes an excessive withdrawal of gold. To ordinary people the magnitude of the demands that have been made upon the Bank's stock of gold is sufficient to justify the raising of its rate to 6 per cent. "But be that as it may," says the Economist, "seeing that the withdrawals of gold have been facilitated by the credits which our banks have granted to American borrowers, and that the banks have done nothing towards meeting such credits when they have resolved themselves into demands for gold, the suggestion that the nation, which has already had to suffer the inconvenience and loss resulting from high rates for money, should come to the relief of the banks by providing a fresh reserve which would be available to meet engagements contracted by them, is grotesque in the extreme. What is really needed is to enforce upon the banks the obligation that rests upon them to maintain cash reserves commensurate with the liabilities they undertake. That this duty has been neglected, and that the whole community have suffered in consequence, is no reason for relieving them.

It is always to be borne in mind that the power of the Bank of England to sustain credit depends on the possession of reserves of gold, or the means of acquiring sufficient gold, to be able to make advances freely on high-class securities; it also depends on the readiness with which investors can be found to purchase firstclass securities at prices slightly below normal market values.

The Baring crisis is yet modern enough to show that the gold reserves held by the Bank of England are inadequate to meet requirements in such periods of abnormal financial stress.

The war in South Africa practically put a stop for the time being to the yield of gold from that quarter; but four years have since elapsed, and the world's supply of gold is 25 per cent. greater than before the war; yet the anxiety is unabated. In 1896 the world's gold production was equal to about 202 millions of dollars; in

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1889 it was 305 millions; and in 1905 it was 380' millions: the total for the ten years, 1896 to 1905 inclusive, exceeded 2,900 millions, or a yearly average of 290 millions.

At the close of each year the average amount held by the Bank of England was \$10,000,000 less than the average held at the close of each of the first three years of the period. It is shown that nothing was added to the Bank of England's reserves out of the 1,300 million dollars which passed into the banking reserves of other countries whose governments control banks and other establishments. The United States Treasury and National Banks in these 10 years added 670 millions to their reserves, and the Bank of France 190 millions.

The note circulation of the Bank of England to recent date was, in round numbers, 150 million dollars, compared with 900 millions in France, 600 millions in Russia, 375 millions in Austria and 335 millions in Germany. Silver circulates largely in Russia, as formerly in/the Province of Quebec, and there should be security for that circulation as well as for bank notes, as is the case in India since 1901.—But the subject is already too long-drawn for one issue of this Journal.

# THE BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The war which has just broken out between the Dominion Steel Co. and the Dominion Coat Co., both maritime neighbours and more or less mutually interdependent, is not a plant of mushroom growth, nor has it come like a thief in the night; on the contrary it has been of slow development, and that of so complicated a character that it has become most difficult of adjustment.

The contract was entered into on the, 20th October, 1903. It provides (1) that the Coal Co. supply the Steel Co. all the coal required for use in its works; (2) the coal shall be freshly mined and of the grade known as "run of mine," reasonably free from stone and shale and supplied from such seams then being worked, as the Steel Co. shall designate. The Coal Co. may, after four years from the date of the agreement, supply slack coal of the same specification as to quality, if suitable for use in steel making, and for blast furnace coke, and for other purposes, for which it can be used, without disadvantage by the Steel Co. Clause 5 provides that the Steel Co. shall give not less than three months' notice of its requirements during any coming month, and if such requirements are not materially in excess of the requirements existing at the time such notices are given the Coal Co. shall use due diligence in preparing to furnish the increased demand, but shall in any event be prepared to furnish the increased demand within twelve months from the date of notice.

Clause 12 provides that where the Coal Co. is prevented by wars, riots, strikes, and causes beyond its control, to make a general reduction in its deliveries to its customers, there shall be a like proportionate reduction in the Steel Company's requirements.

The contract seems to have proved a loss for the Coal Co. to the extent, it is stated of \$400,000 a year. The needs of the Steel Co. largely increased; its demands doubled from 1904 to 1906, or from 400,000 to 800,-000 tons. The Coal Co. opened new mines at much expense, and hoped thereby to supply other customers, but the Steel Co. required it all, and thus the greater the business with these consumers the greater the loss. The Steel Co. were charged with calling for 80,000 tons per month, when they consumed only 60,000 tons.

The Coal Co. have been suffering of late from scarcity of labour, and notwithstanding supplies of miners from abroad, the output last summer fell off from the expected 16,000 tons a day to 10,000, and even 9,000 occasionally. Growling was heard in the direction of the steel works.

"On October 18 (Thanksgiving Day)," says Mr. Jas. Reid Wilson, of Thomas Robertson and Co., "the axe fell. Just at a period when the Coal Company's energies were severely taxed to complete, befere the close of navigation, its St. Lawrence and other contracts, the Steel Co. notified the Coal Co. by letter that on 'and after the 1st November it would only accept freshlymined run-of-mine coal from the Phelan seam for all purposes." This mine is said to show signs of exhaustion.

As in most cases, there are two sides The Steel Company/ complain, as the picture. explained by Senator Forget, that from the very start they had always had the greatest difficulty in procuring supplies of coal, that they never had their full requirements. "In September last," said he, "the delivery was some 20,000 tons short of the notices; August had been short 15,000. The Steel Co. was obliged to buy about 25,000 tons of coal outside. The Steel Co. duly notified the Coal Co. that it would be obliged to buy such coal and to charge them the additional cost of the coal bought, owing to its default, and the Coal Co. repudiated its liability therefor. The difference in price was about/ \$25,000. Complaint was also made of the quality of coal latterly supplied, and the Steel Co. refused to use the quantity, some 2,300 tons, unspecified as to mine, sent to their yards on the 1st. Nov., since which practically no Coal Co.'s product has been sent or employed. The Coal Co. repudiate the account for \$25,000. Where it may all end is difficult to surmise. Sir W. C. Van Horne is announced to have resigned from the Coal Co. and Senator Geo. A. Cox may follow. Mr. James Ross, the reputed Montreal multi-millionaire and Senator Forget are airing the respective grievances of the companies in the press.

These, following the strong symptoms of discontent in the arcana of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, and the Street Railway Co., foreshadow anything but feelings of "peace and good-will" at a time of the year when men are expected to be somewhat influenced by Christian fervour and right-mindedness.

There is, a gleam of hope through the smoke toward the close of the week, that some plan of arbitration may be devised. Men of such exceptional ability should surely find some issue from the "impasse" into which each appears to have been forced. Both must suffer more or less by any prolongation of the conflict. One of the Steel Co.'s furnaces has been, it is announced, started already, and another is being prepared to resume in a few days. The state gradually de is now expeburden over eral manage at large no Gough, one Larkin, \$12 McGill, \$5,0 recognizance The case of

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# THE ONTARIO BANK.

The state of affairs relating to the Ontario Bank is gradually developing into wider scope, and the outcome is now expected to have the effect of distributing the burden over shoulders other than those of the late general manager, Chas. McGill, who, by the way, is again at large notwithstanding the defection of Mr. A. G. Gough, one of his bailsmen. The bail now is by P. C. Larkin, \$12,500; J. W. T. Fairweather, \$7,500; John McGill, \$5,000; and Charles McGill, in his own personal recognizance, of \$25,000.

The case of Mr. McGill is still before the police magistrate in Toronto. It is purposed to sift the investments of the bank from a date several years before Mr. McGill became general manager, and the condition of affairs which existed at the time of his appointment are also to be examined. This is the desire not only of the Crown authorities and of Mr. James Bicknell, K.C., and Hon. A. B. Morine, who are conducting the case for the Canadian Bankers' Association, but also of the counsel for the defence.

Mr. J. G. Langton, chief accountant of the bank before Mr. McGill was transferred from Peterboro' to Toronto, and who served under the new general manager until, as he testified, he could no longer be a party to the issue of misleading statements. As a result of the evidence previously given by Mr. Langton the president and all of the members of the board of the bank are to be served with subpoenas, and will testify as to their individual knowledge of the administration of the bank's affairs and the investment of its fends.

, It is intended to examine President Cockburn with reference to his knowledge of the bank's affairs when he from month to month signed the returns to the Government; also upon the point brought out in the evidence of Mr. Langton, who swore that upon one occasion he saw the president, Mr. Cockburn, and the general Manager, Mr. McGill, together examining the securities ledger in which were entered the bank's accounts with brokers.

It is announced, "in print," as a matter of fact that several of the ventures through one of them, A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto, showed considerable profits, although the net result was a loss of about \$136,000. The heavier losses arose from operations which were handled under the direction of Mr. McGill by New York broking firms, such as Ladenburg, Thalmann Co., Marshall, Spader & Co., Denny & Co., and Cuyler, Morgan & Co. None of these offer any objection to an examination of the accounts with them.

It appears, according to Mr. Langton's evidence, that in 1901, when a new issue of half-a-million of bank stock was proposed, shareholders were allowed the new stock on the basis of one additional share of new at \$120 for every three shares of old stock held by them, the regular stock being quoted about that time, occasionally from 125 to 135 and upward. The amount of the new stock taken up to 1st June, 1901, was \$373,000, on which the premiums amounted to \$74,000. President Cockburn exercised his right as a shareholder to take up 278 shares. Mr. Langton told Mr. Morine of an agreement under which Mr. Cockburn procured from the Bank on a demand note

funds sufficient to pay for the new stock allotted him. On March 31, 1903, the transfer ledger showed the return of these 278 shares to the bank in two lots of 139 shares each, and at prices of 134 3-4 and 135 3-4, or a total amount of \$37,600. This price, paid by the officers' guarantee fund of the bank, showed an advance of \$4,230, profit for Mr. Cockburn.

So far as Mr. Langton could say, there was no collateral offered for the loan made to Mr. Cockburn, and the officer, upon making the sale of the stock, also received it upon behalf of the officers' guarantee fund of the bank.

Evidence was also produced which indicated a knowledge of the bank's investments by certain of the directors. The directors' minute book showed that early in 1903 a committee of the board was appointed to investigate the securities held by the bank. A memorandum, which was presented to the board on April 30, 1903, under the heading, "List of securities," was as follows: With/Thos. Denny & Co., New York, 1,900 shares Erie second pref. fours; 600 Minneapolis & St. Louis fives; 1,150 Metropolitan securities; total value, \$166,948.

The foregoing memorandum has upon it the initials of the president, "G.R.R.C." Another memorandum presented at the end of May, 1903, bore the initials "A.R.I.," the late A. R. Irving, of the Toronto News Co., who was at that time a director of the bank. This statement of these securities differs from the one initialled by Mr. Cockburn in but one item, and that is the substitution of the Erie stock for an entry representing cash, supposed to have been here by Denny and Co.

The Irving memorandum is as follows: With Thos. Denny & Co., cash \$50,200.25; 600 Minneapolis and St. Louis common, 1,150 Metropolitan securities, \$117,-957.74. Total \$168,157.99.

The prosecution claim that the amount represented by the last memorandum to be held in cash for the bank by Denny & Co., was in reality a debt which the brokerage firm owed the bank. Hon. Mr. Morine also found the transfer to the officers' guarantee fund of the bank, of a number of shares, owned by Sarah M. Grass, wife of a director, Mr. R. Grass. These transfers appeared to satisfy the counsel engaged in the case that some of the directors were sufficiently aware of the bank's business to know that it was dealing in its own stock.

A civil action concurrent with the criminal one has been entered against Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn and wife for the recovery of two lots of land on Bay Street, estimated at nearly 50,000, and conveyed recently to Mrs. Cockburn. It is alleged that the property had nominally belonged to her—had been bought with her own money—and that the late transfer was simply a legal formality.

The defence elicited from Ex-accountant Langton that "before Mr. McGill came from Peterboro to be general manager, the directors were engaged in an effort to maintain the quotations of the bank's shares on 'Change, and that Mr. A. E. Ames assisted in these operations.

The former general manager, Mr. Chas. Holland, has been called to give evidence in the matter.

# THE SOVEREIGN BANK.

The half-yearly statement of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, being to the 31st October, ult., has been issued over the signature of Mr. D. M. Stewart, the Second Vice-President and General Manager. It shows (cents omitted) a state of affairs on which any bank in the Dominion might well be congratulated after so few years of existence.

The management and directorate of the Sovereign Bank had the good fortune to enter the field of Canadian banking business at a time when prosperity was generally felt throughout the Dominion and promising to be steady for years to come. Of this there can be but little, if any, doubt if those who so largely sway the destinies of the nation do prove but true to themselves and those upon whose co-operation they must more or less depend, and apply the salutary advice----"Live and let live"---to their own conduct.

The semi-annual statement referred to, accompanied by an introductory circular address to the shareholders, appears on another page of this issue, to which we invite attention.

# THE LINOTYPE MACHINE.

Few manufacturing companies organized within the last 15 or 20 years have been troubled with as much internal dissension as those which were founded on the Linotype, the invention of Mergenthaler some 17 or 18 years ago, and probably the best of the many typecasting and type-setting machines yet placed upon the market. The original promoters were so cock-sure of becoming millionaires in a year or two that they took little trouble, if any, to conciliate these upon whom their success largely depended. This pugnacious disposition was not by any means confined to some of the heads of the concern: it infected such of the agents as were not gifted with a modicum of common sense, and the result was a degree of rivalry by means of other makes, which interfered more or less with the introduction of the better, but far more expensive, machine. It was often the subject of remark that the agents were generally readier to engage in a war of words rather than to make new customers. According as these characters dropped out of the business an improvement began to manifest itself, but the evil that men do lives after them, and it is only of late that the managers began to see their way to some profits for the shareholders, who, with a valuable patent, should have been receiving 20 to 30 per cent. dividends for several years past. When all is said and done, there is not as much economy in the use of any of the machines as one should expect. Frequent adjustments, repairs, supplies, power, cleaning, light, etc., eat up a great portion of the difference as compared with hand-setting. Add to these that wages are higher, and skilled operators not always procurable, and the advantage really dwindles down to a considerable gain in speed. The correction of proofs encroaches upon this feature for the alteration of a single letter calls for the resetting of a whole line.

With the view of indicating the difficulties that environ the manufacturing company, we append some extracts from the address of the president at the last annual meeting in London on the 26th October:—

The trading profits /of the company show £ 156,421, as against £153,363/last year, or an increase of £3,058. The net profit, after paying debenture stock interest, sinking fund and other charges, shows £10,486 better off in net profit than last year, the figure being £72,678. The £116,463 of accumulated profits brought forward gives the total accrued profits to June 30th of  $\pounds$  189,141. There is owing by customers  $\pounds$ 578,-525, which is an increase upon last year of £8,447. on the other side of the accounts temporary loans and liabilities of £71.910, and of these some have been discharged since July 1st. We have paid off out of revenue during the year £73,118, whilst cash receipts since July 1st, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of over £10,000. There is a further asset representing the surrender value of redemption policies for the first time of £9,155. We have also made provisions in the accounts nearly a year ahead for the premium of  $\pounds 9,340$ . The loans and reduced liabilities extinguished since the amalgamation three years ago are £484,-155. During the period of four or five years ago, when credit was curtailed, and banks called in our loans, which they had made to us in the way of trade against monies owing by customers, at that time amounting to between/ £600,000 and  $\pounds$  700.000 we had advances on loans from the bank of over £300,000, and as these are practically paid off the majority of the directors' board became personally responsible to the bankers for the debt. We felt we must do something to sustain the credit of the company in these trying times when credit was curtailed, and little money was coming in, and business was shrinking and other causes of depression which existed at that time. The profits on trading last year would have been greater, but for the increased price of materials, principally iron, steel, and brass. In common with other engineering firms, we have made concessions to workmen, mechanics, and others, but we have excluded from the accounts this year profits on completed orders, for which we have spent the money, and which had not been sent to the purchasers. As regards the year, our trade in the manufacture and sale of linotype machines was steady. Since July 1st the orders for linotype machines has also shown a gratifying increase. With regard to depreciation, which is not mentioned in the report, as attention has been called to it by some shareholders, we ought to have said that it is the same as last year, namely, £33,418, or £216 more than last year. We have written off the sum of £15,000 out of revenue, of which £13,500 represents bad debts in Italy, which in some cases we are endeavouring to recover, and we have still kept up our reserve for bad debts the same as last year, £32,787, which is within £100 of what it was last year, and under the head of machinery expenditure we have paid out of revenue, £11.745 more for tools, but we wrote off £9,000 for depreciation of old tools. Under the head of debentures there is a seeming increase in the amount issued, but it is not an increase, it is merely an exchange.

We have exchanged with the Canadian company a like amount of "A" debentures for a corresponding amount of "B" debentures, which, under our agreement with them, we were bound to gradually redeem in cash, and consequently made a better arrangement by getting them to take "A" debentures. This money paid to the Canadian was for the purpose of the buildings and works of the Canadian companies in Montreal, so it is a good investment. There is a small amount under the head of increased debentures arising from the necessity of issuing a small sum to make up fractional sums due to the shareholders, who took their share of the £60,000 which was in the nature of a dividend which was paid over last year under the amalgamation scheme. For example, a man would have probably £1 or £2 17s 6d of stock, and he would pay the balance to make it into an even £3, or whatever the fraction was, and it was these fractions which in the aggregate have helped to swell the amount, but the main portion of it, nearly 95 per cent.. is represented by the Canadian exchange of debentures. We have a corresponding amount of "B" debentures on the other side of the balance-sheet. Now as to the dividend on the preference shares. The accumulated profits for the three years are sufficient to pay the three years' dividend on the preference shares, and leave a net disposable balance of about £36,000. There is a very practical and tangible reason why you cannot pay a dividend this year, be-

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cause you have not got it in liquid cash, but next year it will be competent when we shall not have these loans to pay off, and when we shall have more liquid cash available, to consider the question of paying a dividend on account of the preference shares. It will be competent then for the shareholders to consider whether they will take the whole of it in cash, or take a part of it in some form of security, leaving a reserve of liquid cash necessary for the conduct of the business, or they can also take into consideration the expediency, if they think fit, because the directors can only recommend, and it is for the shareholders who will have to pass the dividend. It will be for you to consider, when the proposals are brought before you next year, whether you will write off any proportion for goodwill or patents, or whether you will add the money to reserve. If you desire it, the directors will not offer any obstacle to any one of these three courses being adopted, so if you do not desire any dividend next year you can carry it to reserve. You cannot have it both ways. I have already dealt with the main question asked about the writing off of some portion of the goodwill and patents. Then there is a question which arises about the houses and cottages. One shareholder has written to know whether all these houses we own are occupied, and how many of them there are, and what return we get. The total number of cottages is  $172, \mbox{ they are all }$ occupied, and they are yielding to us about 5 per cent. on the present written down value of the cottages in the company's books. There is nothing more arising on the accounts.

During the current year we entered into arrangement with the German Linotype Company, by which we agree to an alliance offensive and defensive-no eash is paid on either side, but we agreed to give each other our respective improvement and to promote our respective interests in . Twelve months ago, just the territories we served. . on the eve of the meeting, there were announcements in the newspapers of machines of the Américan company being advertised for sale, and a gentleman came to this meeting-I do not know by whom he was sent here-a Mr. Bell, who made a speech warning us in trembing accents of what would happen to us if that competition of the American Linotype Co. . But nothing was done beyond our was to succeed. . serving notice at the conclusion of the meeting about the advertisement threatening them with procedure, and the advertisement was subsequently modified, the word linotype being suppressed. Nothing more was done until June or July . Then a machine of theirs appeared here at an exhibition. T do not think it was there many hours before we had succeeded in obtaining an injunction to restrain them from selling it, and the American company consented to an order/forthwith, by which they undertook not to offer it for sale. We are continuing the proceedings against them for violation of their covenants with us, under which first of all they infringed our patents, infringed our trade marks, and they failed to observe all the covenants which they undertook in consideration of a very large sum of money, representing some hundreus of thousands of pounds, invading our territory. I am perfectly satisfied to await the issue of those proceedings. I have sufficient confidence in the justice of our English Courts to know that any attempts of that kind will receive scant favour at the hands of the judges. I am very hopeful that we may come to some sensible arrangement with the American company. It is, on the face of it, very irritating to see their announcement, and then to hear of their machines not only in this country, but in France, where, of course, we shall at once commence proceedings.

Mrs. Sampson complained that the shareholders had had a great many glowing promises made to them in the past which had never been fulfilled. She objected to the way in which items of expenditure were lumped together, and recommended a committee of investigation be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company.

Mr. Ward remarked that there was a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the management of the company.

The Chairman said that it was unavoidable that in a proprietary of over 10,000 persons there should be a few-say, even 10 per cent.—who were dissatisfied with the management of the company. There was no one sitting on the board who was not, perhaps, a larger individual holder of shares than any gentleman present, and, that being so, they suffered far more than the shareholders did. He could not see that any good purpose could be served by the appointment of a committee of investigation.

Mr. Quail said that the time had passed when a committee of investigation could do any good. If it had been appointed, it should have been done three years ago, but now it would only tend to wreck the company. Whatever the directors had done in the past they now repented, and were gradually bringing the company round into a more satisfactory position. He appealed to the shareholders to support the board in its present conservative policy. He would like to know/whether the covenant with the American company was still binding.

The Chairman said that, in his opinion and that of the board,/the agreement with the American company was operative, and it formed one of the features upon which they were relying in their case in the Courts against the American company. He assured the meeting that the board had had many difficulties to overcome in the past, and had by no means had an easy task. They were always hearing of new inventions to combat theirs.—After further discussion, Mrs. Sampson withdrew her motion, and the original resolution was adopted by a large majority.

# THE FUR TRADE.

There is no line more influenced by years of prosperity than the fur trade, as the present season also shows. The market for manufactured furs is seasonably brisk. repeat orders are coming in for Persian lamb, notwithstanding prices of that article are about 50 per cent. higher than a year ago. Astrachans are in active demand at an advance of about 25 per cent. over last year. Electric seal, which seemed likely to be neglected, is also selling freely, and at higher prices, owing to the advance in the material. Mink goods are not moving so well because of the extreme advance, and only moderate sales are reported. Grey squirrel has been in favour the present season for quite young ladies. Owing to the high values in staple lines the trade has shown a disposition to purchase ladies' cloth garments trimmed and lined in mink, skunk and cheaper furs. Seal garments, which are more a luxury than ever, sell in reduced volume owing to an advance of 40 per cent. on the high prices of last year.

In men's fur coats, the demand is maintained for coon, which is also materially higher. The same may be said of Wombats and Wollabys. Men's cloth coats, muskrat lined with Persian lamb and other trimming, have a large sale. There is an undiminished demand for ladies' minor articles in muffs, collars and stoles. Altogether the enquiry, notwithstanding the universal advance, has been well sustained, and the total sales will represent an increase on former years. With respect to new Canadian arrivals, a leading house states that prices of raw furs will be about the same as last year. The changes made will be slight.

A report on C. M. Lampson and Co.'s October fur sale, just received, says:-Although the present high values of furs in general rendered their sale rather difficult, it did not restrict business to any appreciable extent during the first half of the year; there was a fairly steady demand all along, even during usually trying summer months. the Unfortunately, the weather in September and, so far, during this month-the most important time for our trade-has not been favourable, either here or abroad. The temperature has been abnormally high, causing considerable disappointment. Business in Germany, England and America has not come up to expectation, but reports from France, Austria and Russia are rather better. The fur trade on the whole, however, is in a sound and healthy condition, the markets firm, and furs extremely popular all over the world, so that with a dry and cold winter we may still hope for a satisfactory conclusion. The attendance at these sales was fairly large, and the result, considering the de-

pressing influence of the weather, very satisfactory, the prices realized being, with few exceptions, about up to those of the Spring and Summer sales.

Raccoon, same as last March .- Muskrat, spring, 10 p.c. lower than in January, and black, fall, winter kitts and all N.W., 10 per cent. higher than Jan.-Skunk, 25 per cent. lower than March .--- Mink, Russian sable, squirrel dry hair seal, grebe, black and brown bear and house and civet cat same as last March, wild cat being 15 per cent. lower.-Fox, silver, blue, white, grey, cross and kitt, same as last March, red being 15 per cent. lower.-Marten, 5 per cent. lower than March, and Japanese 20 per cent. lower than June.-Otter, 10 per cent. lower than March.-Lynx, 71/2 per cent. lower than March .-- Fisher, 121/2 per cent. higher than last March .-Beaver, /same as January .- Wolf, 20 per cent. lower than March.-Wolverine, 25 per cent. lower; badger, 15 per cent. lower, and ermine, 10 per cent. higher than last March .-- Oppossum. Australian, 5 per cent. lower than June, and chinchilla same as June.-Wallaby, furriers, 20 per cent. lower than June, and tanners 20 per cent. lower; wombat and kangeroo being same as in June .- Salted fur seal, Cape Horn, 20 per cent. higher than last December, and Cape of Good Hope, 20 per cent. lower than December.

# THE LIFE ASSURANCE MANAGERS' MEMORIAL.

As already announced, the managers of the life assurance companies of Canada have for some time past been preparing a memorial to lay before the the Royal Commission on the subject of their investigation for soveral months past. It cannot be gainsaid that the parties to the memorial are, through their ability and long experience, far and beyond the best qualified to tender advice to the Government in respect of the business they are engaged in, and which they themselves —many of them large shareholders—are more deeply interested in than many outsiders can possibly be. The success of their companies is the goal they are aiming at.

At Monday evening's session in Ottawa, Mr. David Burké, general manager of the Royal Victoria Life, presented the following memorial of the Life Managers' Association:---

"The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association beg to present the following suggestion for the consideration of the Royal Commission on life insurance:

"1.—That legislation to secure adequate publicity of the essential facts in the conduct of each company's business would prove more beneficial than legislation of a restrictive or of a prohibitory character. The history of life assurance in Great Britain, where the conduct of the business reaches a high standard, furnishes proof of the success of legislation based upon freedom and publicity and worthy of minute consideration.

"2.—That call company shall on every policy issued by it on or after 1st of January, 190—, state the nonforfeiture and surrender regulations, if any, in respect to such policy.

"3.-That from the date from which the proposed amendment to the insurance act comes in force, the powers of investment of like offices shall be as follows:-Any life insurance company which derives its corporate powers or any of them from an act of the Parliament of Canada, or which is within the legislative power of the Parliament of Canada, may invest its funds or any portion thereof in the purchase of: (a) Public debentures, bonds, stocks, consols, or other securities of (Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any other country, or of any municipal or public corporation; or (b) The bonds of any company or corporation, which bonds are secured by a mortgage to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon real estate or other assets of such company or corporation; or the debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of any such company or corporation, which has been doing business for a term of not less than three years prior to the date of such investment, provided default shall not have been made by such company or corporation in the interest payments upon its debentures of other evidences of indebtedness within the said period of three years prior to such investment; or the stocks or shares of any such company or corporation upon which dividends have been paid for not less than three years preceding the purchase of such stocks or shares; provided, however, that no company shall be permitted to invest in its own shares or the shares of another life insurance company.

(c) Life endowment or other policies or contract issued by the company or by any life insurance company, or (d) Ground rents, montgages on real estate, leaseholds, life

and reversionary interests in property, whether absolute or contingent, or

(e) Any securities accepted by the treasury board as deposits from insurance companies under this act.

Sec.—Any such life insurance company may lend its funds or any portion thereof in security of,

(a) Any of the bonds, stocks, shares, debentures or other securities mentioned in the preceding section,  $\sigma r$ 

(b) Real estate or leaseholds for a term of years or other estate or interest in real property.

4.—It is recommended that such legislation be enacted as will effectually prohibit the granting or the accepting of a rebute of a life assurance premium.

5.—The association has considered the advisability of suggesting the adoption of a suitable gain and loss exhibit as part of each company's returns to the Government, but whilst the Canadian companies do not object to an approved form of exhibit, it is believed that such a compulsory return would be so objectionable to the British companies (members of the association), that it might involve their retirement from Canada; such an exhibit being generally contrary to the practice and views of the actuaries managing the companies in Great Britain.

That the Government statement form be revised in such manner as to call for greater detail in income, expenditure, assets and liabilities.

6.-That the principle of a net premium valuation be maintained, but that any company desiring to do so may be permitted to make deduction from its reserve for a portion of its expense in securing new business. Such deduction to apply only to policies subject to a net premium equal to or greater than the ordinary whole life net premium, and such deduction at the inception of the contract not to exceed the difference between the net ordinary whole life premium and the net oneyear term premium, the said initial deduction to be provided for out of the following four years' premium, by being converted into an annuity for the said four years, the said annuity to be added to the net premium in calculating the reserve, so that the full net premium reserve shall be reached on the payment of the premium for the fifth policy year, the amount of such deduction to be shown in the company's annual returns to the Government. (Vide schedule and table annexed).

7.—That if a company issues estimates for surplus for the use of agents, there shall be furnished to the Government and published in the report of the superintendent of insurance, illustrations of such estimates for each \$1,600 of assurance, on the principal plan of assurance at decennial ages, and that there shall also be furnished for publication a statement of the principle upon which such estimates have been determined.

8.—The illustration of the surplus allotted by each company at its last division of surplus for \$1,000 of assurance on the principal plan of assurance at decential ages, and for selected durations, be furnished to the Government and published in the report of the superintendent of insurance, together with a statement for publication of the principle upon which the method of distribution is based.

9.—That section 19 of the present insurance act be amended so that the annual statement of the Government of each company shall be submitted to the board of directors and signed by their order that the assurance and annuity liabilities shall be subscribed to by a person who is either a fellow or an associate of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, or of the faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, or the Actuarial Society of America; and, further, that the other items in the accounts which are included in the said annual statements be signed by the company's qualified mem

10.—That s endment to the conditions und may amalgam its business t

11.—That su Act be amend more persons pany and app trust company

12.—That th terially increases taxes of premithe policyhold serious addition commission be this in its repo-

13.—Taking Insurance Offi business of lif amendments t poration of su body."

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the company's auditors, at least one of whom shall be a duly qualified member of an incorporated society of accountants. 10.-That suitable provision be made to the proposed amendment to the Insurance Act governing and simplifying the conditions under which two or more life insurance companies may amalgamate,, or under which one company may transfor

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its business to another. 11.-That sub-section 2 of section 10 of the present Insurance Act be amended by the insertion between the phrases "two or more persons resident in Canada" and "appointed by the company and approved by the minister," of the words "or in a trust company incorporated in Canada."

12.-That the expenses of life insurance companies are materially increased by provincial and municipal licenses and taxes of premiums and interest, which expense is necessary by the policyholders, and is decidedly objectionable, as being a serious addition to the cost of life insurance, and that the royal commission be respectfully requested to consider and refer to this in its report, and, if possible, suggest a measure of relief.

13.-Taking into account the relations of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association to the companies, and to the business of life insurance in Canada, it is suggested that the/ amendments to the Insurance Act should include the incorporation of such association as a consultative and advisory body."

# IMPORTS OF GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS.

Canada imported in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1905, 409,793 lbs. weight of calf, kid, goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed or glazed, valued at \$311,308, on which the duty is 171/2 per cent.; calf, kid, or goat, lamb and sheep skins tanned, 17,319 lbs., value \$5,807, duty 15 per cent.; Japanned patent or enamelled leather and Morocco leather 65,228 lbs., value \$70,222, duty 25 per cent.; skins for Morocco leather tanned 2,-449 lbs., value \$893, duty 15 per cent.; dongola, cordovan, kangaroo, alligator, and chamois skins 194,517 lbs., value \$158,-081; duty 171/2 per cent.

# THE HAMILTON STRIKE.

The citizens of Hamilton are to be commiserated upon the disturbed conditions of affairs precipitated by tramway strikers and other disaffected persons in that city during the week. It would seem as though every successive strike, wherever the scene, whatsoever the connection, becomes more and more violent. Much of this violent feeling is due to promptings and interference from abroad, as though the people of Canada were not able to adjust their own differences and take care of themselves. Whatever of right may be on either side, life and limb and property should be f.ee from danger or destruction. When such disturbances occur it is evident that there is something wrong in the premises.

### A PROPOSED NEW HOTEL IN MONTREAL.

A new brood of uptown hotels has been incubated. The site chosen for the scheme is that partly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, together with the lot and Knox (hurch on Dorchester Street, and the Lyman property with Starr's stables on Metcalfe and Mansfield Streets. The block at the upper end of Dominion Square, including the Bellevue Flats and other properties extending to Peel Street, was long the site of uptown hotel schemes; but a change has come over these fond visions; and now the whole of the property and building once occupied by the Hamiltons (the former site of Erskine Church) can be had for a long term at about \$7,000 a year and taxes. It is likely to be occupied again for commercial purposes. Large loans are tighter.

# PROSPEROUS CONTRACTORS.

The Canadian White Company belongs to a class of upto-date business men who may freely echo the old Caesarian announcement, "I came, I saw, I conquered." In little over a year the management in Montreal has secured contracts which, even with the greatly enlarged complement of men, must keep them more than busy for some time to come. Among the contracts now in hand are the following buildings:-The Federal Life, nine storeys, Hamilton; Storage Warehouse for the Terminal Warehouse and Cartage Co., six storess, Montreal; the Linton Apartments, Limited, nine storeys, Montreal; the Walker Syndicate Theatre, Winnipeg; Car Barns, Montreal Street Railway Co.; Royal Bank, five storeys, St. John, N.B.; Power House for Montreal Street Railway, 10,000 H.P. development; the Montreal Jockey Ciub buildings, etc. All these are of modern steel construction, reinforced. To the above may be added the Industrial plant for the C. I. & F. Co., Fort Willlam, Ont.; Hydro-Electric Power House, Soulanges Canal, for Montreal L. H. & P. Co.; Northern Aluminum Co., Shawinigan Falls; Canadian Pacific Railway additions, etc., at Windsor Station, Montreal; two Roller Skating Rinks, also in Montreal: and last, though not least, 140 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, from Touchwood Hills to Saskatgon. Mr. Douglas is to be congratulated on the remarkable success which has crowned his efforts in Montreal.

# FIRE RECORD.

The fire loss during the month of October in the  $\mathrm{U}_{n}^{\prime}\mathrm{ited}$ States and Canada aggregates \$13,872,450, or over a million and a half dollars in excess of the amount accredited against the same month last year. This brings the total losses b $\mathbf{y}$ fire for the first ten months of the current year to the record sum of \$414,460,200. The October losses were widely distributed throughout the country, no section suffering severely. During the month of October there were 254 fires where the loss in each case reached \$10,000 or over. A detailed list of these fires in Canada follow :- Deschenes, Que., lumber, \$425,000; St. Catharines, Ont., winery, \$137,000; Armstrong, B.C., business part of town, \$32,000; Winnipeg, Man., saw and planing mill, /\$40.000; St. Charles, Que., dwelling, etc., \$25,-000; St. Rochs, Que., lumber and other, \$10,000; Summerside, P.E.I., various \$225,000; Brantford, Ont., statch works, \$30,-000; Winnipeg, Man., undertaking plant, \$10,000; Toronto, Ont., exhibition buildings and grand stand, \$130,000; Canora, Sask., hotel, \$12,000; Toronto, Ont., paving plant, \$35,000; River du Loup, Que., hotel and sanitorium, \$10.000; Burrie, Ont., iron foundry, \$80,000; Fort Rouge, Man., lumber and mill, \$40,000; Cedar Point, B.C., sawmill, \$200,000; Saskatoon, Sask., offices, \$10,000; Mountain, Ont., mill, \$10,000.

The brick plant of J. Logan, Toronto, was destroyed by fire Nov. 7; loss, \$10,000.

Fire destroyed two barns at Belleville, Nov. 7. Loss, \$3.000; insurance \$1,500, in Anglo-American.

A disastrous fire broke out at St. Roch, Que., Nov. 8, destroying Robitaille's sheds containing 200 sewing machines, also L. C. Giguere's hardware store, and Valliere's furniture store. Loss, \$40,000.

The premises of the Canada Rubber Co., city, was damaged by fire last Saturday to extent of \$10,000.

Muirhead and Black's elevator, Fort William was burned Nov. 11. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

The Morman church at Tabor, Alta, was destroyed by fire Nov. 11. Loss, \$3,000.

A serious fire broke out at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta, Nov. 9, in a building on Government Street owned by Mr. A. W. M. Campbell, the postmaster, and occupied by Mr. Paul and his family as a tailor shop and dwelling house. Loss, \$6,000. Two thousand dollars damage was done to the Toronto City

Dairy's plant, Cobalt, Ont., Nov. 9, by fire caused by the overflowing of the tank of a gasoline stove.

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# The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Office of the 2nd Vice-President and General Manager.

To the Shareholders of

### The Sovereign Bank of Canada:

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith statement of the Bank's position as at the clo-e of the fiscal half-year, ending 31st October, together with comparative statistics for the past five years. The figures require no special explanation, and we feel sure the progress and stability which they indicate will afford the proprietors and friends of the Bank complete satisfaction.

The Bank's American and Foreign business has now attained considerable importance. Our connections abroad, as well as our facilities at home, enable us to handle British, Continental and American transactions entrusted/to us on a favourable basis, and the results so far have been satisfactory to all concerned.

Our principal business is, of course, confined to Canada, and is concentrated in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which long experience has proven to be the safest territory in the Dominion for the conduct of a general and commercial banking business. In these two Provinces the Bank has 55 branches and 22 sub-offices, the latter being managed from central points, and in some instances open only two or three days a week. We have not yet opened any branches in the North-West, as competition there seems to be unusually keen, but with the undoubted progress the country is making, these conditions will probably right themselves later on, and in the meantime we have very satisfactory banking arrangements for the conduct of our business throughout that territory.

The Capital of the Bank (\$4,000,000) will be fully paid up in a few months, and it is a source of great satisfaction to know that our shareholders number nearly 1,200 and include some of the most powerful financial people in the world.

The Sovereign Bank is at present the eight largest chartered bank in Canada in point of capital. Its a sets amount to \$25,-343,401, a large part of which are 'liquid," and the continued growth of deposits testifies to the popularity of the institution throughout the country.

The Note Circulation shows an advance of 83 per cent. over last year, and both the Circulation and Deposits have increased materially since the present statement was compiled.

The past half-year is the best the Bank has ever had, and we have every reason to think that the current half-year will be at least as good.

Your obedient servant,

D. M. STEWART.

General Manager.

### HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT, 31st October, 1906. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS. (Cents omitted): LIABILITIES. LIABILITIES. Reserve Sovereign ..... \$3,942,710 Capital Stock paid-up . Fund and Bank Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... Capital undivided Notes in 1,335,847 31st October. Paid-up. \$5,278,557 Profits. Circulation. Deposits. Notes of the Bank in Circulation .... 2,850,675 1902 .. .. ..... \$1,173,478 \$ 240,000 \$ 759,995 \$1,681,730 Deposits Payable on Demand ..... Deposits Payable after Notice ..... 5.685.3211903 . . . . . . 1.300.000 362 838 1.237.650 4,309,432 9,893,598 1904 .. .. .. .. 1.300.000 420.373 1.284.840 7.196.741 15.578.919 1905 . . . . . . 1,610,478 523.461 1,550,790 10,134,209 Other Liabilities . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,635,249 1906 .. .. .. .. 3.942.710 1.335.847 15,578,920 2,850,675 \$25,343,401 ASSETS. Cash on Commercial Bonds, ASSETS. Hand and Debentures, Loans at Loans 1 31st October. at Bankers. etc. Call & Discounts . . . . \$ 538,989 Gold and Silver Coin on hand ... 1902 . . . . . . \$ 383,097 \$ 439,363 \$1,630,199 \$1,358,469 1,121,447 Dominion Government Notes on hand ... 1903 ..... 713,397 4,074,048 622,774 1,747,342 1,155,304 Notes and Cheques of other Banks ... 1904 .. .. .. .. 1.214.822 672.034 1.179.540 7.014.123 Balance with Bankers ..... 1,101,101 1905 .. .. .. .. 1,491,398 791,153 1,566,144 9,578.850 1906 ... .. .. .. 1,612,831 4,614,067 14,640,510 3,916,842 \$3,916,842 Total Cash Assets ..... GENERAL. Cash Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Note Circula-Excess of 80.000 tion ... Assets over Branches No. of Prov. Government and Other Securities 1.612.831 and Sub-Total Liabilities Share-Call and Short Loans Secured by Bonds. 31st October. Assets. to the Public. offices. holders. 4.614.067 etc. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1902 . . . . . . . - \$10,223,740 \$3,855,203 \$1,413,478 17 757 1903 .. .. .. .. 7,209,920 1,662,838 28 819 Commercial Loans and Discounts (less 14,640,510 10,201,954 1,720,373 854 rebate of interest) ..... 1904 .. .. .. .. 42 . . 473.837 1905 .. .. .. .. 13.818.938 2.133.939 53 1004 Bank Premises, Real Estate, Safes, etc. 5.312 1906 .. .. .. .. 25,343,401 5.278.557 78 1195 Other assets ..... 15,119,660 D. M. STEWART, General Manager. \$25,343,401 N.B.-This Bank commenced business 1st May, 1902.

MONTREAL, 13th November, 1906.

The reven present fisca \$13,265,179 m with the san tion in th the capital hand, the re October amo 716.385, an in of \$348,328 in ment of the

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# CANADA'S REVENUE.

The revenue from all sources for the four months of the present fiscal year ended October 31 was \$28,882,860, being \$13,265,179 more than the ordinary expenditures. Compared with the same period of the previous year, there is a reduction in the ordinary expenditure of \$223,047, and in the capital expenditure of \$260,432. On the other hand, the receipts were \$4,084.381 larger. The revenue for October amounted to \$7,789,384, and the expenditure to \$4,716.385, an increase of \$1,183,379 in the former and a decrease of \$348,328 in the latter. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for the four months:—

Revenue.		Total to October 31.
Customs		\$17,401,013
Excise		5,104,604
Postoffice		1,779,869
Public works, incl	uding railways .	3,373,863
Miscellaneous		1,223,509
Total		#20,002,000

Total ..... \$28,882,860

The Postoffice receipts for October show a diminution of \$145,000, when compared with the same month of 1905.

# BRITISH CHEMICALS.

A private circular from S. W. Royse of Manchester, says:-Business in chemicals has become more active during the last month; the demand has been brisk both for the home trade and for export abroad, and especially for the United States. The improved values of many articles should greatly stimulate production, but there appears to be room for some in-creased output: the demand all round is strong, and the out-In heavy alkalies a good trade is passing, and look good. values continue steady. Bleaching powder is selling weil, and caustic soda has a steady outlet. Chlorates of potash and soda are now obtainable over next year at unchanged prices, and some contracts have been arranged. The tar products market continues in good condition. Solvent naphtha is in good demand and very firm, the rubber trade being busy and taking deliveries freely. Benzole 90 per cent. is moving better, and higher prices are being paid. In creosote some important contracts have been placed during the last few days, and the market remains very firm. Crude carbolic is barely steady; consumers will not increase their limits at present, and in consequence there is only moderate business passing for forward delivery. Crystal carbolic is only quiet: Liquid carbolic has a good enquiry and is firm. Pitch has a steady market, and there is now more enquiry for forward delivery. Sulphate of ammonia is active; the market is improving, and higher prices are easily obtainable for both present and forward delivery. In general chemicals there is considerable activity, and great firmness in values. Nitrate of lead, sugar of leau, etc., have all advanced further with the metal, and are selling well. In sulphur of copper a large business has been done, and the market is strong. Caustic and carbonate of potash are very firm indeed, on account of the dearness of raw materials, and makers are chary of giving quotations for forward delivery. Stocks on this side are small, and high prices are paid for prompt delivery. White powdered arsenic has been bringing famine prices, and the scarcity continues. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have a strong enquiry for forward delivery, and are again dearer. Oxalic acid is scarce for near delivery, and has been selling freely for next year. Tartaric acid is quiet but is rather firmer on account of raw material. Borax is moving well at unchanged prices.

-A new illuminant is being discussed, said to be independent of pipes or wire. The name, "Lusor," is suggestive at all events, and the Bard of Avon says—"That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet."

# BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

941

In Ontario recent assignments include the following:—A. D. Soloway, trader, Darking; McMurtry Co., Ltd., general dealers, Midland; John and G. E. Murdock, soda water, Strathroy; J. M. Wilson, harness, Wyoming; J. and T. Gagnon, storekeepers, Moose Creek; Empire Tailoring Co., St. Catharines; E. H. Overhoit, implements. Selkira; H. M. Faul, agent, Windsor; E. Edenne, grocer, Sudbury; F. H. G. Rowles, restaurant, Toronto.

The Province of Quebec furnishes numerous changes. Stevenson, grocer, Kazabazna, has made a settlement. In this city, Edmond Andre, a small city grocer, has as-igned, and Baril and Desrosiers, hardware, have had a meeting of creditors. R. Paquette, a general storeke-per in a moderate way, has succumbed. St. Armand and Clement, produce, already referred to, are offering to compromise. A meeting of the creditors of the Quebec Furniture Mfg. Co., has been called to appoint a liquidator. Tel. Allard, grocer, St. Agathe, has made an assignment. L. H. Collett, hardware, Thetford Mines, has assigned. J. A. Gauthier, restaurant; L'Annoncia-tion, has assigned. A. Leduc, provisions, city, has compromised at 60c on the dollar cash. A. St. Denis, men's furnishings, city, has been burnt out, and has assigned. J. O. Gauvin, grocer, Quebec, has assigned. A. Gaigneau and Co., city saloonkeepers, have failed. Ferd. Gareau, trader, Rigaud, has made an assignment! Nap. Hebert, dealer, Thetford Mines, is offering 50c in the dollar, cash.

Charles Levesque and Antoine Laurandeau, doing business at the St. Lawrence Hardware Co., have a signed on demand of P. D. Dods and Co. The assist consist of a stock of paints, turpentine, brushes and other painting materials, while the liabilities amount to about \$1,000.

With about \$35,000 liabilities, Gross and Feldman, fur merchants, city, have made an assignment at the request of Schafer and Co. The assets consist of a stock of furs, of ready made overcoats, and of overcoats in process of manufacture, of book accounts, and of right in a fire insurance policy. The principal claimants are: A. H. Korstock \$2,720.66; A. and E. Pierce and Co. \$1,737; C. Pierce and Co. \$1,877.90; The British Canadian Fur Co. \$3,651; Bourdeau and Son \$10.000; N. Silver, \$1,032; and Dominion Bank \$13,000.

Joseph Giroux, contractor, city, has assigned on demand of Julien Therrien, with liabilities of \$4,150. His assets consist of the property 478 and 480 Chambord Street and his plant.

The Business Systems, Ltd., of Toronto, have obtained a winding-up order from the Court. for the placing in liquidation of the Colonial Creamery Co., Ltd., of 27 St. Antoine Street, city. According to the statement filed at the Court, the liabilities amount to \$34.248.94, and the assets to \$14,-929.76. leaving a balance of \$19,319.18./ The active Habilities are as follows:—Open accounts plyable \$3,081.94; open accounts with the Union Bank \$3,000; Sovereign Bank \$7,900; and bills payable \$967, while the passive Habilities consist of capital stock paid up to the amount of \$15.200. The assets are as follows:—Open accounts \$3,360.49; rolling stock \$500; fixtures and furniture \$2,113.85; building at Sherbrooke, Que., \$2.805.42; and plant \$6,150.

In the North-West the following have sold out:-S. C. smith, Killarney; T. C. Preston, Pilot Mound, L., L. Malone, North Battleford; R. Roulston, Bowden; Robinson and Co., Calgary; C. E. Shaw, Wapella; Webb and Swallow, Welwyn; Watson and Gillingham, Lashburn: E. Von Berber, Regina; B. St. Germain, Leduc, and N. W. Gould and Co., general store. Wetaskiwin. C. B. Julius, general store, Winnipeghas assigned, and the Threshers Supply Co., Ltd., same city, is applying for a winding-up order. E. E. Duplessis, trader, Ranfurly, Albt., and Williams and Sons. Vermillion, have assigned. R. H. M. Ansell, restaurant, Edmonton, and W. F. Tenneson, trader, Valley City, are reported to be in difficulties. J. P. Greer, of Greer and Beere, implements, Macleod. has rssigned.

In New Brunswick, J. A. Humble, trader, Stanley, has assigned to the sheriff. J. R. Andrews. carriages, St. John, has sold out, and is removing to the North-West. Fredk. Currie, grocer, Fredericton, is selling off to close business. O. F.

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Commercial s at Loans & Discounts 99 \$1,358,469 42 4,074,048 40 7,014,123 44 9,578,850 67 14,640,510

hes No. of hub- Sharees. holders. 757 819 854 1004 1195

1902.

eral Manager.

Stacey Co., Ltd., traders, Bathurst, have stopped payment. C. Lamarche & Co., mfrs. boots and shoes, city, C. Lamarche the only registered partner, is in trouble, and an assignment has been made. The concern manufactured ladies' and children's medium priced goods, and was unsuccessful some five or six years ago. The present liabilities are \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by Dun and Co., were 172, against 180 a week ago, 204 the preceding week and 183 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada numbered 31, against 25 a week ago, 21 the Of failures last week in preceding week, and 18 last year. the United States, 57 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for November to date are \$1,221.132, compared with \$2,663,097 a year ago.

A branch of the Union Bank of Canada has been opened at Leamington.

-The Grand Trunk Railway is to remove its repair shops from Toronto to Mimico.

-Regina, Man., will shortly have 9 bank branches to promote business in that growing town.

-The North-West Land and Investment Co. will erect a brewery at Saskatoon, to cost \$100,000.

-The list of King's Birthday honours includes a C.M.G. for S. E. Dawson, King's Printer, Ottawa.

—Sir H. M. Durand, the British Ambassador to the United States, is to retire early in the New Year.

-Amendments to the banking act are to be considered at a meeting to be held between the Minister of Finance and members of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

-A despatch from Winnipeg announces that the Royal Bank of Canada has purchased a \$200,000 site on Main Street, 40 feet between Bannatyne and McDermott Avenues, from R. J. Whitla Co., Ltd., being the old Imperial dry goods store.

—The Allans purpose having two new commodious/ vessels added to their fleet on the St. Lawrence route next yearthe Corsican of 11.000 tons, and the Grampian 10,000. A speed of 16 and 15 knots per hour respectively is looked for. Turbine motors will not be used in these ships.

-At the annual general meeting of the Royal Trust Co., held in Montreal last Tuesday, the old board of directors was reelected :--- President, Lord Strathcona; vice-president, Sir George Drummond; Messis, R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, E. B. Greenshields, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon, Robert Mackay, Sir W. C. Van Horne ,A. Macnider, H. B. Meredith, A. T. Paterson, R. G. Reid, James Ross and Sir T. G. Shaughnessy.

At a meeting on Tuesday of the directors of the Windsor Hotel, subsequent to the annual meeting, held lately, it was agreed to introduce a radical improvement in the system. Under the new arrangement the hotel will be conducted on the European Plan, beginning with the New Year (1907), somewhat after the manner latterly adopted by many of the principal hotes in New York, Chicago and other cities. The election of Directors resulted in the appointment of the old B ard, viz.: J. P. Dawes, Wm. C. McIntyre, Henry Joseph, F. L. Wanklyn, Selkirk Cross, N. J. Dawes, and Charles Cassils. The officers chosen for the new year are: J. P. Dawes, president; W. C. McIntyre, vice-president, while Mr. W. S. Weldon was unanimously reappointed secretary and manager. The large addition to the hotel is making fair progress, notwithstanding the delay in materials.

-On the 9th inst. the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held in Foronto. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Finance Minister, Hon. W. S. Fielding, to discuss certain suggested changes in the Banking Act. The old officers, all general managers, w. re re-elected, as follow:-E. S. Clouston. Bunk of Montreal, president; with Duncan Clouston, Bank of Toronto; George Bura, Bank of Ottawa: II. Stikeman, Bank of British North America, and M.

J. A. Prendergast, Banque d'Hochelaga, as vice-presidents. The Council of the Association comprises the following general managers :- B. E. Walker, Canadian Bank of Commerce; E. F. Hebden, Merchants; D. R. Wilkie, Imperial; Thomas McDougall, Quebec; James McKinnon, Eastern Townships; H. O. McLeod, Nova Scotia; James Elliot, Molsons; P. A. La France, La Banque Nationale; G. P. Schofield, Standard; C. A. Bogart, Dominion; E. L. Pease, Royal; G. H. Balfour, Union; E. L. Thorne, Union, of Halifax; and H. S. Strathy, Traders'. In the evening the annual banquet was held at the King Edward Hotel, with about 100 in attendance.

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

# Montreal, Thursday, November 15th. 1906.

The sagging anticipated a fortnight since and more, and indicated a week ago, has kept on steadily meantime with occa-The subsional slight recoveries in a few instances only. joined table calls for little or no comment, except that the drop in Steel common is largely due to renewed efforts to unload.

It will be noticed that nearly all speculative stocks are excluded. Caution is again urged in respect of a number of mining schemes north and south.

Money is beginning to return to the banks after having served its useful purpose in moving and marketing the harvest. There should be considerable liquidation of accounts going on all over the country.

There is talk on our local Wall Street concerning sales short" about a month ago of a few large blocks of Ontario Bank stock, but which do not appear to have seen the kindly light that leads to transfer books.

The local money market is firm at 6 per cent./ for call loans. The foreign exchange continues very dull. Closing rates were: Sterling sixties, 8 3-32; sight, 9 9-32; cables 91/2 to 9 19-32; francs, 5.20; marks 94 11-16; New York funds, 1-64 premium, bid and asked.

New York, money on call, firm; highest, 9 per cent.; lowest, 3 per cent.; ruling rate, 61/2 per cent.; last loan, 3 per cent.; offered at 4 per cent.; time loans, easier for long periods, firm for short; 60 days, 8 per cent.; 90 days. 7 to  $7 \frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; six months, 6 to 61/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 to 61/2 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady, at 4.85.60 to 4.85.65 for demand, and at 4.80.20 to 4.80.25 for 60-days bills. Posted rates, 4.811/2 to 4.861/2. Commercial bills, 4.79 to 4.79%. Bar silver, 713/8. Mexican dollars 551/2. Government bonds, steady. Railroad bonds, dull.

London, Spanish 4's 95. Bar silver steady, 3215-16d per Discount rates :- Short ounce. Money 5 to 51/2 per cent. bills, 6 to 61/2 per cent.; 3 months' bills, 6 per cent. Gold premiums: Madrid, 9.75; Lisbon, 2.50. India council bills were allotted at 1s 41-16d. Berlin exchange on London 20 marks; 521/2 pfgs.; Paris, exc. 25 francs, 28 centimes. Consols 865-16 for money and 869-16 for account.

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El	Padre	N	lee	dles
/	10 CE	INT		1
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The B	est CIGARS that			

half a century's experience can produce.

Made and Guaranteed by S. Davis & Sons. MONTREAL, Que.

BONDS.

Bell Telephone Can. Colored ( Dominion Coal

Dominion Cott Dominion Iron Dom. Textue S Dom. Textue S Do. B. ...

Do. C. .. .

Do. D. . . Havana Electri Lake of Woods Laurentide Pap Mexican Electr

Mexican Light Montreal Lt. H. Mont, Street R N.S. Steel & Co

Ogilvie Milling Price Bros. .. Sao Paulo ....

Winnipeg Electr

The follow the week end Meredith and Stocks.

Banks: Montreal ... Molsons .. .

Toronto .. . Merchants .. Royal . . . Commerce ...

Sovereign ... Miscellaneo

Canadian Pac Montreal Stre Toronto Stree Twin (ity Ele Detroit Electr roledo Electri Trinidad .. .. Rich. & Ont. Mont. Light, H Mackay, comm

Do. Prefei Nova Scotia S Dom. Iron & S

Do. Prefer Dominion Coal. Do. Prefer Canadian Conv Bell Telephone Ogilvie Milling Laurentide .

Laurentide Par Lake of Wood Lake of Woods Montreal Cotto Textile, pfd. .

# Bonds:

Can. Col. Cottor Dominion Cotto Dom. Iron & S Winnipeg .. . Montreal Street Textile A. .. . Textile B. .. . Textile D. ....

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

					· · · ·		e
BONDS. /	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations Nov. 15 Ask. Bid	REMARKS.
Bell Telephone Co	6	\$ 2,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	2 April, 1912	100 991 	Redeemable at 105 & Int.
Dominion Cotton Co	6	1,354,000	1 Jan. 1 July		1 Jan., 1922	97	after May 1, 1910.
Dominion Iron & Steel Co Dom. Textue Series A Do. B	5 6 6	758,500	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Royal Trust Co., Montreal Royal Trust Co., Montreal	1 Mch., 1925	834 83 94 90 94 90	Redeemable at 110 & Int. Redeemable at par after
Do. C	6	1,000,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Royal Trust Co., Montreal	1 Mch., 1925	94 90	5 years. Redeemable at 105 & Int.
Do. D Havana Electric Railway Lake of Woods Mill. Co Laurentide Paper Co Mexican Electric Light Co.	6 5 6 5	<b>450,000</b> 8,061,046 1,000,000 1,200,000 6,000,000	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 June 1 Dec. 2 Jan. 2 July	Royal Trust Co., Montreal 52 Broadway, New York Merchants Bank, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Feb. 1952 1 June, 1923 2 Jan., 1920	90 92 894	Redcemable at 105 & Int.
Mexican Light & Power Co. Montreal Lt. H. & Power Co.	5 4 ½	12,000,000 7,500,000	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Feb., 1933 1 Jan., 1932		Redeemable at 105 & Int.
Mont. Street Ry. Co N.S. Steel & Coal Co	4½ 6	1,500,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal	1 May, 1922	103	after 1912.
	0	2,000,000	roan. r July	or Toronto		99	
Ogilvie Milling Co	.6	1,000,000	1 June 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1932	1171 1171	Redeemable at 115 & Int.
Price Bros	6 5	1,000, <b>0</b> 00 6,000,000	1 June 1 Dec. 1 June 1 Dec.	C.B. of C. London National Trust Co. for		/ 1051 96 94	after 1912. Redeemab.e at 105 & Int.
Winnipeg Electric	Б	3,500,000	l Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal			
	1						

The fol	lowing	is a con	nparative	table	of stock	prices	for
the week	ending	Novembe	er 15, 190	6, als (	compiled	by Mes	srs.
Meredith	and Co	., Stock	Brokers,	Mont	real:		
Ct a large						-	

	and only broker	, mon	orear.			
	Stocks. Banks:	Sales.	High	. Low	. Year	•
	Montreal	6	2563/4	2563/		
	Molsons	21	219	219		
ŝ					• •	
	Toronto	8	230	230	$242\frac{1}{2}$	
	$Merchants \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$	60	171	170	163	
	Royal	100	239	239	2213/4	
	Commerce	5	182	182	170	1
	Sovereign	581	$136\frac{1}{4}$	134	• •	
	Miscellaneous:					
	Canadian Pacific	375	$1763_{4}$	1721/2	172	
	Montreal Street Railway	3757	251	237 1/2	231 1/8	
	Toronto Street Ry	854	115	113	105	
	Twin City Electric Ry	605	111	1091/4		I
	Detroit Electric Ry	2249	85	831/2	943/4	I
	Toledo Electric Ry	875	$313_{8}$	29	33	I
	Trinidad	100	86	86		I
	Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	125	801/2	791/2	701/4	I
	Mont. Light, Heat & Power	1630	97	91	91	I
	Mackay, common	114	73	721/4	50	I
	Do. Preferred	989	70	$691/_{2}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	l
		134	70	65	$66\frac{1}{2}$	l
	Dom. Iron & Steel, com11		$26\frac{3}{4}$	21 /	$21\frac{3}{8}$	l
	Do. Preferred	766	$76\frac{1}{2}$	71	701/2	
		135	$68\frac{1}{2}$	58	$74\frac{1}{2}$	
	Do. Preferred/	60	114	113	1171/4	
	Canadian Converters	500	61	60	· ·	
	Bell Telephone Co	61	145	145	1553/4	
	Ogilvie Milling Co., pfd	22	124	124		
	Laurentide	100	891/2	891/2		
		25	109	109		
	1 . 1	95	90	90	129	
	M	10	113	113		
			$130\frac{1}{2}$ 100	1301/4/	119	
	Textile, pfd	202	100	$95\frac{1}{2}$	100	
	Bonds:				· · ·	
		900	98	98	·	
	Dominion Cotton 30	000	97	97		
	Dom. Iron & Steel 106,0	000	$82\frac{1}{2}$	811/4	85	
		00 1		107		
		00 1	103	103	1031/2	
		00	911/2	911/2	96	
		50	91	90	951/4	
4	Textile D 15	00	91	91		
			1.515 1.42	Acres		

# FOR SALE.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

> M. S. FOLEY, Editor-Proprietor of the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

e-presidents. llowing genf Commerce; ial; Thomas wnships; H. ; P. A. La standard; C. H. Balfour, S. Strathy, s held at the e.

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ent.: lowest, 3 per cent.; periods, firm 1/2 per cent.; aper, 6 to 61/2 o 4.85.65 for ills. Posted 9 to 4.795/8. nment bonds,

32 15-16d per rates:-Short Gold cent. council bills n London 20 nes. Consols

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

			Capital	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	to paid-up	value per	value of one	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.			Prices per cent. on par Nov. 15	
	BANKS.	1	subscribed.	\$	\$	Capital.	share.	share.	p.c.				Ask.	Bid
	British North America Can. Bank, of Commerce		. 10,000,000	4,866,666 10,000,000 885,625	2,141,333 4,500,000		243 50 100	352 0 <b>0</b> 88 00	3 3½	April June		Oct. Dec.	••••	145 176
	Crown Bank of Canada Dominion Eastern Townships	•• •	. 3,000,000	3,000,000 2,877,700	3,500,000 1,600,000	<b>1</b> 16.66	50 100	130 00	3* 2*	Feb. May		Nov. Oct	270	260
	Hamilton		2,000,000	2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,000	72.50	100 100	159 00	2½* 3½	June	Sept.	Dec.	•••••	159
	Home		863,000 4,420,000 1,500,000	767,970 4,420,000 1,500,000	175,000 4,420,000 600,000	100.00	100 100 <b>3</b> 0	<b>39</b> 60	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	Mch. June May		Dec. Nov.	140	132
	Merchants	··· · ··· ·	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000	6,000,000 1,000,600 3,000,000 14,400,000 620,940	3,600,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 1,024,644	100.00 100.00 69.44	100 100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{c} 170 \ 00 \\ 215 \ 00 \\ 256 \ 75 \end{array}$	<b>4</b> 2* 2½* 2½* 3*	June Jan. April Jan. April Mch. June Jan. April	July Sept.	Dec. Oct. Oct. Dec. Oct.	$171\frac{1}{2}$ 220 259	170 215 2561
	Northern		2,842,200 2,987,600	880,197 2,746,400 2,953,080 180,000	4,613,952 2,953,080 180,000	100.00	/100 100 150	285 00	234* 5 4	Jan. April June Jan.		Oct. Dec. July	300	<b>28</b> 5 /
	Provincial Bank of Canada Quebec		2,500,000 3,874,000 3,998,600 1,995,050	827,324 2,500,000 3,700,000 3,804,050 1,218,453	100,000 1,150,000 4,200,000 1,250,790 1,318,453	60.00 113.51 32.86	100 100 100 100 50	$\begin{array}{c} 141 \ 00 \\ 134 \ 25 \\ 117 \ 50 \end{array}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}*$ $1\frac{1}{2}*$ $3*$	Jan. June Jan. April Feb. May Mar. June	July Aug. Sept.	July Dec. Oct. Nov. Dec.	135 247	141 1341 235
	/ St. Stephen's	··· ·	504,600 771,300 3,926,300	$\begin{array}{r} 200,000\\ 329,515\\ 541,174\\ 3,898,210\\ 4,200,000 \end{array}$	47,500 75,000 4,298,210 1,250,000	22.79 110.26	100 100 100 100 100	230 50	21/2 3  5 31/2	April Feo. June June		Oct. Aug. Dec. Dec.	231	2301
	Union of Halifax Union Bank of Canada United Empire Bank Western		3,000,000 523,700	1,500,000 3,000,000 334,688 550,000	1,143,752 1,500,000 300,000	50.00	50 100 100 100	154 00	2* 3½  3½	Feb. May Feb. April		Nov. Aug. O.t.	158	154
				* Quarterly.										

quarteriy.

# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

# Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1906.

The tariff question will soon be in evidence in view of the early opening of Parliament, the acceleration of business due to the near closing of navigation putting everything in the background in the meantime. The market for both anthracite and steam coal is firm owing to the large requirements and the fact that imports by water must soon close for the season. Outside railway work will be reduced with the approach of winter but the mills will be busy/on material, and a large quantity of ties will be got out. The aggregate railway mileage under contract or in immediate prospect in Canada and the United States is about 25,000 miles. The mileage for Canada is the heaviest in the history of the country, as four roads are going to put down some 10,000 miles of rail. Prompt payments continue to give satisfaction in dry goods, groceries and hardware circles. Leading houses in dry goods estimated that 80 to 85 per cent. of their customers' paper had been met this month. The jobbing hardware houses are busy, but complain of the difficulty in getting supplies from the manufacturers with which to fill their orders. So far as Canadian iron is concerned the furnales are sold ahead and have nothing to offer. No. 1 Scotch is held at \$24 and No. 1 English at \$22.

APPLES.—The market has been fairly active, and prices are steady within a range of \$2.50 to \$4.50, as to quality. Shipments from Montreal last week were as follows:—To Liverpool 16,245 brls., Glasgow, 17.701; London, 1.159 and Bristol, 1.185.

ASHES.—Business quiet and steady, with light offerings. Pearls \$6.50 to \$6.60; first pots \$5.40 to \$5.50; and seconda \$4.70 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs.

BALED HAY.—Active with firm undertone. No. 1 \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 \$12 to \$12.50; clover, mixed, \$11 to \$11.50. and pure clover \$10 to \$10.50 per ton.

BEANS. —Quiet and steady at  $\$1.32\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.33 per bushel for three pound pickers in a jobbing way and \$1.30 for car lots

BUTTER. - A good demand at firm prices. Choice creamery 23% c to 24c, and seconds 23c to 231/2c. Dairy firm at 21c for Western and 19c to 20c for Manitoba. Exports of butter from Montreal last week amounted to only 482 packages, against 1,686 packages the previous week and 774 packages for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments since May 1, 360,418 packages, against 550,371 packages for the corresponding period of last year. Receipts since May 1, 567,662 packages, against 725.383 packages for the corresponding period of last New York, butter firmer. Street price, extra creamery, year. 27c. Official prices, creamery, common to extra, 19c to 261/2c; held, seconds to extra. 21c to 261/c; state, dairy, common to extra, 19c to 251/2c; renovated, common to extra, 151/2c to 22c; western factory, common to firsts, 161/2c to 20c; western, imitation creamery, firsts, 201/2c/ to 211/2c.

CHEESE.—The feeling was easier. Fresh Ontario 121/2c and held Sept. and Oct. 123/c; Quebec 12c to 121/c. At the wharf sales were made at 1134c to 1178c. Shipments of cheese from Montreal for the week amounted to 55,083 boxes, against 71,-058 boxes for the previous week and 41,703 boxes for the corresponding week of last year. Total shipments since May 1, 2,105,662 boxes, against 1,999,496 boxes for the corresponding period of last year. Receipts since May 1, 2.229,325 boxes, against 2,190,998 boxes for the corresponding period of last year. Mail advices from London say: At the moment sellers are living more in the future than in the present. They take a hopeful view of the position, and are not downhearted at the poorness of the trade. Quotations, therefore, are kept at 62s to 63s, with 64s as top price. The bulk of enquiry is for the lower priced goods, say at 62s, while some buyers content themselves with inferior quality, which is to be found at 60s to 61s. Cables from Canada have had a stronger tone, and c.i.f. prices have moved upwards at 62s to 64s.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been improved by the wintry aspect of the weather, if anything, and conditions are favourable for the winter and spring trade. Money has been coming in freely in payment of obligations. No further changes of importance are mentioned in prices, markets being steady to firm on foreign and domestic goods alike. In New York, cotton, spot closed quiet, 20 points advance; middling uplands 10.30e; do. gulf 10.55e. Liverpool, cotton, spot in fair demand, prices good middling ordinary 4.73 firm; America and December and February

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EGGS.—Firr way at 23c to to 21c; and M

FEED.—Bra still over so \$22 per ton; O to \$23; milled \$28 to \$30.

FISH.—Busin Fresh haddock, grass pike 7½c 10c; Gaspe sal 8½c; sea trou \$1.50; selects, \$8 to \$9; oysta \$1.30. Boneles cod 6c; boneless less cod, 100-lb kitts, \$1.

FLOUR.—Dea Manitoba spring wheat patents, a do., in bags, \$1

GRAIN.—An <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c per bushel.

### Stocks, Bonds and Securities dealt in on the Montreal Stock Exchange. Percentage of Rest Par value Capital Reserve Fund. Prices per cent. on par Nov. 15 Capital paid-up. Miscellaneous. Dates of Div'd. to paid-u Capital. subsoribed. per nare \$ \$ \$ Ask. Bid 7,916,980 1,270,000 135,000 25.53 100 2\* Jan. Aprn July, O.i. . . . . . . . . 146 100 .... ... 1,475,000 101,400,000 265,000 17.96 100 100 Detroit Electric St. 12,500,000 Dominion Coal, com. 15,000,000 Dominion Coal, pfd. 8,000,000 Dominion Iron and Steel, com. 20,000,000 Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd. 5,000,000 . . . . . . . . 176 25 1761 176 12,500,00015,000,0003,000,000100 100 100 For May Aug. Nov. Jan. July. **86** 63 68 50 871 70 86§ 68§ 31/2 20,000,000 5,000,000 $25 63 \\ 73 25$ ..... 100 100 Jan. July. 257 741 ..... 25 m 73 m Dominion Textile Co., com, ..... Dominion Textile Co., pfd. .... Duluth S.S. and Atlantic.... Duluth S.S. and Atlantic pfd. .... Halifax Tramway Co. ... 7,500,000 2,500,000 12,000,000 10,000,000 1,350,000 ····/... 5,000,000 100 100 100 100 100 .... 1,940,00012,000,00010,000,0001,350,00097 00 Jan. Apl. July Oct. 13/4\* 99į 97 ..... 102 00 Jan. April July / Oct. 11/2\* 107 Havana Electric Ry., com. Havana Electric Ry., pfd. Illinois Trac. pfd. . . . . Laurentide Paper Co. . . . . 162 Havana Electric Ry., com. Havana Electric Ry., pfd. ..... Illinois Trac. pfd. Laurentide Paper Co. ..... Laurentide Paper Co., pfd. .... 7,500,000 5,000,000 **3**,214,300 7,500,000 5,000,000 3,214,300 1,600,000 1,200,000100 100 100 100 100 ..... ..... 44 00 44 92 50 Jan. Feb. Jan. 11/2\* April July Oct. 1,600,000 95 114 113 921 ..... 106 00 Aug. July. 31/2 Lake of the Woods Milling Co. com. Lake of the Woods milling Co. pfd. Mackay Companies com. Do. Preferred. Mexican Light and Power Co..... 106 2,000,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 ..... 100 100 100 100 100 ····· 80 00 April March Jung Sept. Jan. April July Jan. April July Oct. Dec. Oct. Oct. 1,500,000 41,380,400 35,968,700 96 80 13/4 \* 1\* 1\* 1,500,000 50,000,000 50,000,000 12,000,000 71 50 69 00 50 00 721 691 53 71± 69 50 12,000,000 . .. .. .. .. . 14,000,000 14,000,000 7,000,000 ..... .... 100 146 50 2 Jan. July. 146 ..... ..... 1/00 100 100 100 3,000,000 17,000,000 **400,000** 130 00 96 87 99 50 13/4 \* 11/4 \* March June Sept. Feb. May Aug. Dec. Nov. 135 971 105 000,000 700,000 130 967 800,000 7,000,000 2,000,000 6,900,000 1,467,681 800,000 March June Sept. Dec. Feb. May Aug. Nov. Jan. April July Oct. March June Sept. Dec. 698,379 100 50 1½\* 2½\* 2\* ½\* 13.31 $\begin{array}{c} 118 & 00 \\ 164 & 00 \\ 27 & 00 \end{array}$ 240 165 30 2,000,000 6,900,000 1,467,681 238 164 40 100 25 ..... . . . . . . . . 3,090,625 4,120,000 3,090,625 ,750,000 ,/ 100 100 6 March. 15.00 68 00 1,030,0001,250,0002,000,00070 68 1,030,00 2\* Jan. April//June Oct. 100 100 100 ····· / ····· 1,250,000 2,000,000 ... 122 00 1%\* Jan. April July Oct. 126 Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. ...... St. John Street R..... Toledo Ry. & Light Co. ..... Toronto Street Ry. ..... Trinidad Elec. Ry. ..... 199 **3**,132,000 800,00.) 3,132,000 ..... 80 50 ..... 100 .. .. .. .. $82\frac{1}{2}$ 800,000 12,000,000 801 3 Dec. 100 100 100 4.80 12,000,000 7,000,000 1,200,000 29 00 115 00 1.675.122 April July Oct. April July Oct. 23.92 30± 115± 1,032,000 29 115 $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{4}}$ Jan. Jan. Twin City Rapid Transit Cc. 16,511,000 Do. Preferred 3,000,000 Windsor Hotel 600,000 Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Co. 4,000,000 16,511,000 2,163,507 13.10 100 100 110 50 $1\frac{1}{4}^{*}$ $1\frac{3}{4}^{*}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{4}^{*}$ Feb. May Aug. Nov. Dec. March June Sept. May Nov. Jan. April July Oct. 112 110 # ..... •••••• 4,000,000

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mand, prices 1 point higher; American middling, fair, 6.09d; good middling 5.65d; middling 5.51d; low middling 5.33d; good ordinary 4.73d. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed firm; American middling g.o.c, November 5.29½d; November and December 5.23d; December and January 5.22d; January and February 5.22½d.

Prices per ent. on par Nov. 15

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EGGS.—Firm and fairly active. Selected sell in a jobbing way at 23c to 25c, and seconds 20c to 21c; No. 1 candled 201/2c to 21c; and Montreal limed 20c.

FEED.—Bran and shorts are unchanged, with millers still over sold. Manitoba bran, in bags. \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$20 to \$20.50; shorts, \$22.50 to \$23; milled mouillie, \$21 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain \$28 to \$30.

FISH.—Business is steadily improving with colder weather. Fresh haddock, per lb., 4c; fresh steak cod 5c; halibut 9 to 10c; grass pike  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c white fish  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; weakfish 8c; B.C. salmon fresh 10c; Gaspe salmon 16c; mackerel 12c; dore 10c; lake trout  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; sea trout 12c. Standard bulk oysters, imperial gallon, \$1.50; selects, bulk, \$1.70; shell oysters in bbls., Malpeques, \$8 to \$9; oyster pails or carriers pints, per 100, 95c; quarts, \$1.30. Boneless fish. in 2-lb. bricks, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; boneless cod 6c; boneless fish. loose, in 25-lb boxes, per lb.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; skinless cod, 100-lb. boxes, \$5.50; Scotch cured herring, 25-lb. kitts, \$1.

FLOUR.—Dealers reported a good business at firm prices. Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.80; do., in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

GRAIN.—An improvement is noted in oats, prices going up  $\frac{1}{2}c$  per bushel. Sales of car lots of No. 2 white were made

at 41½ to 42c; No. 3 at 40½ to 41c, and No. 4 at 39½ to 40c per bushel, ex store. There continues to be a fair enquiry from European sources for Manitoba oats. There was a good enquiry for some large lots of Manitoba spring wheat from outside foreign ports, but owing to the difficulty in securing ocean irright room to these ports for December-January shipment little business resulted. American corn remains steady, with No./2 yellow, in car lots, quoted at  $50\frac{1}{2}$  to 57c and No. 3 mixed at  $55\frac{1}{2}$  to 56c per bushel, ex store. The demand for buckwheat was slow at 561/2e to 57e per bushel, ex store. The spot Liverpool wheat market closed at 6s 41/2d to 6s 5d for No. 1 northern Manitoba; no stock of No. 2. Options closed steady at 6s 3%d for December 6s 5%d for March, and 6s 4%d for May. Antwerp closed steady at 163% for No. 2 Kansas, November and December. Par's closed at 23.20 for November and 23.45 for March and June. Winnipeg was 3/4s up on Nov. wheat at noon at  $74\frac{1}{2}c$ , Dec. being  $\frac{5}{8}c$  up at  $72\frac{1}{4}c$ , and May 72 at 76%c. Chicago was 3/4c up on Dec. wheat at 73% c, and on May at 78% c. Dec. corn was steady at 42c, and May at 431/4c. Dec. oats were 1/8c up at 343/8c.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Dates: First arrivals, finest golden Hallawees, new stock, per lb., 6c.—California fruits: Tokay grapes, extra fine stock, \$2.75 to \$3.25.—Malaga grapes: "Villalobas," famous long-keepers, per keg, \$7; fine tinted stock, per keg, \$6; good sound stock for immediate use, per keg, \$4.25. —Oranges: California, late Valencias, 288 size, \$3.50; Jamaicas, cultivated stock, per bbl., \$4.75; per box, \$2.75.—Lemons: New lemons, 300 size, \$4.50.—Grape fruit: Jamaica selected stock, 64, 80 and 96 size, per box, \$6.—Cranberries: Finest dark, long-keeping berries, large barrels, Nova Scotias, per barrel, \$9.—Pineapples: Fancy Floridas, 24 size, \$6; fancy coloured, 30 size, \$5.75.—Bananas: Jumbo Jamaicas, \$1.65 to \$2.

GROCERIES --Business has been good, and payments have been coming in as freely as expected. There have been sales of evaporated apples at 8c to 81/2c, and the market is firm owing to short supplies at the moment. A good demand has been experienced for dried fruit and California raisins have been selling at 8c to 111/2c. Prunes, figs and currants are steady to firm. There has been a moderate movement in teas at firm prices. Canned goods have not been coming in too freely owing to a shortage in cars. New York sugar, raw quiet: centrifugal, 96 test 3 13-16c; fair refining, 3 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 3-16c. Refined quiet; No. 6 \$4.30; 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; confectioners' "A," \$4.60; mould "A." \$5.10; cut loaf \$5.50; crushed \$5.50; powdered \$4.90; granulated, \$4.50; cubes \$5.05. London raw sugar. muscovado, 8s 9d; centrifugal 10s 9d; beet, November, 8s 10½d. The New York market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices, and worked up a partial 5 points on cables from Havre, saying that the unfavourable Santos crop accounts had been confirmed, and that interior stocks in Europe/were light. Trading was only moderate, but the market held steady, and closed net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were reported of about 28,500 bags, including: December at 6,15c; March at 6.40e to 6.45e, May at 6.55e to 6.60e, July at 6.70e, and September at 6.90. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7% c; mild steady: Cordova 83/4c to 12:.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Market steady, and unchanged. Calfskins. No. 1 are quoted at 13e/ and No. 2 at 11e Beef hides are steady under a fair demand. Dealers are paying  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and selling to tanners at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Lambskins are steady at 90c each. Horse hides are steady at \$1.50 each for No. 2 and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow is moving about the same as usual, prices being unchanged at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3c per lb. for rough 3 to 5c for rendered.

HONEY.—Business quiet, and prices steady. White clover comb at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c; white extracted at 10c to  $10\frac{1}{2}c$ ; buckwheat Sc to 9c per lb.

/ IRON AND HARDWARE,-Business has been brisk in view of the early closing of navigation, which means a good deal in connection with freight on heavy goods. ine trouble is to get deliveries from manufacturers quickly enough. Prices are steady to firm all round. New York pig ign is firm; northern \$22.50 to \$26.50; southern \$22.25. Copper firm, \$21.75 to
 \$22.50. Lead quiet, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Tin quiet; Straits \$42.70 to \$42.85; plates quiet. Spelter firm; domestic \$6.30 to \$6.40. In the States the railroads have continued the chief factors, either directly or indirectly, in the support of the markets for finished steel products. The heavy orders for rolling stock and motive power that were prominent a month ago have been followed by supplementary contracts for about 5.000 cars and 200 locomotives, and business is now pending for about 12,000 cars, as well as for a number of locomotives. / These contracts assure the finishing mills additional large orders for steel shapes, plates and bars, as well as for sheets and other lighter material. The London market for tin has been weak, with a decline of 10s on spot with futures unchanged. The Singapore market has been relative strong and has advanced  $\, \mathfrak{C}1 \,\, 10 \mathrm{s} \,\, \mathrm{dur}$ ing the week, closing at the equivalent of £195 10s c.i.f. London. In London, tin, spot closed £194 15s; 3 months £196 5s. Copper in London advanced about £1 for standard warrants and £2 for best selections. Standard spot closed at £99 and 3 months at £100 5s. Lead in London has advanced 2s 6d net during the week, soft Spanish closing at £19 7s 6d, against  $\pounds 19$  5s on the preceding week, and against  $\pounds 14$  17s 6d at the corresponding period a year ago. In St. Louis the market for spelter has been active and higher, prices advancing 15 points under heavy purchases by large buyers. The close is strong at  $6.321_2$  to 6.35c spot and November. London has declined 2s 6d net during the week, G.M.B. closing at £27 10s against £27 12s 6d on the preceding week, and against £28 12s 6d at

the corresponding time last year. The latest information concerning pig iron is the advance of 50c per ton for the second quarter of 1907 delivery by the Sloss-Sheffield Coal and Iron Co. Telegrams received from Birmingham reported large contacts for Southern iron taken for April, May and June delivery on the basis of \$18.50 for No. 2, including about 5,000 tons for shipment to New York district during the week. A leading firm in Cincinnati, say of pig iron: "It would be difficult to imagine a business situation more aggravating and tantalizing than that in which the makers and sellers of pig iron now find themselves. If they only had iron free to sell, they could get almost any reasonable or unreasonable price for it, and the sad part of it is that they haven't got it. The demand for iron for quick, nearby and future spipment is tremendous, and the trouble is that it is out of all proportion to the supply. It is only here and there that a furnace has anything worth mentioning for the first quarter of 1907, and heavy purchases have taken up much of the iron for the second quarter. As for this year, there are only a few odds and ends here and there and some little resale iron."

LIVE STOCK.-Liverpool cables quoted 11c to 12c for best cattle and 10% c for ranchers. On the local market the choicest stock was quoted at 41/4c, good being 23/4c to 4c, medium 3c to 51/2c. common 21/4c to 23/4c, and inferior under 2c. The supply other kinds of live stock was on the light side, and prices/ held firm. Sheep sold from 4c to 4½c for best, and lambs at 5c to 6c, according to quality. The bulk of the offering of calves was of inferior quality, being grassers, and prices of these ranged from 2c to 31/2c or 4c, the choicest ranging up to Hogs were rather lower than of late, and purchases of õe. Shipments of live linest were made at 6 to 61/sc off cars. stock from Montreal for the week ending Notember 10th were 2,988 head of cattle, against 3,797 the previous week.

NAVAL STORES.—Pine pitch. \$3.75 brl.; pine tar, \$4.50; oakum. 4e to 7c per lb.; coal tar, \$4 brl.; roofing pitch, \$7 per 100 lbs.; cotton waste, colored, 5c to 7c per lb.; white, 8c to 11c. Rope:—Sisal 7-16 and upwards,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ %; 11c; 3-16,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Manilla, 7-16 and larger, 15c;  $\frac{3}{6}$ ,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 5-16, 16c. Lath yarn, 10c to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OILS. ROSINS, ETC.—A London cable reports, Calcutta raw linseed, November and December, 438 9d. Linseed oil 21s 4½d. Sperm oil. £34. Petroleum, American refined, 6 3-16d; do. spirits, 7¾d. Turpentine spirits, 49s 3d. Rosin, American strained, 10s 3d; fine 13s. Petroleum in Antwerp 19 francs 50 centimes. New York rosin strained, common to good, \$4.25.

/ POTATOES.—A good business is being done at steady prices. Traders pay 65c to 72c per 90 lbs. for car lots, as to quality and sell at an advance of 10c in large lots, and 15c in small lots.

PROVISIONS.—Lard and pork in fair demand, and other lines quiet. Abattoir fresh killed hogs easier at \$8.75 to \$9 per 100 lbs. Live hogs have ruled lower at \$6.00 to  $$6.12\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in therees \$33.00 to \$34.00 brls. \$22.50 to \$23. Compound lard in therees, 375 lbs., 8c to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; tubs 50 lbs., parchment lined  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; kettle lard therees 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 13c; pure lard therees 12c. Hams, extra large sizes, 25 lbs., upwards, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 14c; large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; medium sizes, selected weights, 12 to 18 lbs., 15c; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 15c; hams, bone out, rolled, large 15c; do. small, 16c; English boneless breakfast bacon, 15c; Wiltshire bacon backs, 15c.

ROLLED OATS.—The demand continues quiet at 2.12per bag. A fair business is passing in cornneal at 1.35 to 1.45 per bag.

WOOL.—Pulled lamb wool continues in fair demand. These are offering at 30 to 32c for brushed, and 30c unbrushed. Canada fleece is 26 to 28c for tub washed and 18 to 20c in the grease; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c and unbrushed 27 to 29c. North-west merinos are 18 to 20c per lb. WHOLES

# DRUGS AN

Acid Carbolic Aloes, Cape ... Alum ... Borax, xtls. .. Brom. Potass Camphor, Ref. Camphor, Ref. Citric Acid ... Citrica Acid ... Citrica Magnes Cocaine Hvd. ci Copperas. per 1 Cream Tartar Epsom Salts . Glycerine ... Insect Powder Insect Powder Menthol, lb, ... Morphia .... Oil Peppermint Oil Lemon ... Ophosphorus ... Oxalic Acid ... Potash Bichroms Potash Bichroms

Licorice.-

Strychnine .... Tartaric Acid .

Stick, 4, 6, 8, 1 boxes ..... Acme Licorice I Licorice Lozenge

# HEAVY CHE

Bleaching Powde 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 ... Sumae ... Tin Crystals ...

# FISH-

Bloaters, per box Labrador Herring: Labrador Herring: Mackerel, No. 2, 6 Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, No. 1 Large Dry Gaspe Salmon, brits. Lab. Salmon, British C Solmon, British C Solmon, British C Boneless Fish ... Solmo, British C Soneless Cod ... Skinless Cod, case Lach Fyne Herring

# FLOUR-

Ogilvie's Royal Ho Ogilvie's Glenora I Manitoba Spring V Nong Bakera ... Staight Roller ... Staight Boller ... Staight Boller ... Rolled Oats ... Bran, in bags ... Shorts, in bags ... Mouillie ... Do. Straight

# FARM PRODUC Butter—

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CUR	RENT.		WHOLESALE PRICES CU	JRRENT.
Name of Article.	Wholesale		Name of Article.	Wholesale
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	\$ c. \$ c.	Club	FARM PRODUCTSCon	1
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Camphor, Ref. Joz. ck	1 00 1 10 0 37 '0 45 0 25 0 45	Julia	Eggs-	- a.
Cocaine Hvd. oz. Copperas. per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A LITTLE BETTER	Best Selected	. 0 23 0 25 . 0 20 0 00
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Oil Peppermint lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Marguerite Cigars	Sundries— Potatoes, per bag, of 90 lbs	. 065 090
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Potash Iodide	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Exceed "A Miliion a Month."	Beans—	T
euvennine	0 70 0 80 0 28 0 30		Prime	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 32 & 1 & 35 \end{array}$
Licorice.—			GROCERIES-	
Stick. 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to lb., 5 lb boxes	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$	Established Half a Century.	Sugars-	/
Licorize Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans	1 50	JOHN GARDNER & SONS	Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex. Ground, in barrels	4 25
HEAVY CHEMICALS		Inventors, Patentees and Sole Maker	Lowvered in barrols	4 90 4 50
Brimstone	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	of the	ris Lumps, in barrels	4 95
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Sal Soda Concentrated	0 80 0 90 1 50 2 00	—And—	Evaporated Apples	0 08 0 182
DYESTUFFS-			Raisins— Sultanas	
Ex. Logwood	0 27 0 31 0 08		Sultanas Loose Muse. Layers, London Con. Cluster	0 08 0 08 0 00
Indigo (Bengal)	1     75     2     50       1     50     1     75       0     70     1     00       0     06     0     07		Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Buckingham	0.00
Madder	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A GED	Valencia, Layers	0 00 0 00 0 00
	au 0 30		Patras	0 05½ 006½ 0 05½ 0 00 0 06¼ 0 074
FISH— Bloaters, per box	00 1 10		Prunes, French	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Labradon Henrings 6	00 6 50 50 0 00		Figs, new layers	0 07, 0 13
Green Cod, No. 1	00 0 00 00 0 00		C. C	3 15 3 25
Large Dry Gaspe per qntl 0 Salmon, brls. Lab. No. 1 0 Salmon, balf brls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PIE MEAT CUTTER	Burmah, per 100 lbs.	3 15 3 25
Salmon, British Columbia, brls. Salmon, British Columbia, half brls.	7 00 12 50 7 00 05 0 654	By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.	Carolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb. Tapicca, Flake per lb.	2 00 2 25
Skiplers Call	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Made for both Hand and Steam Power -These Machines are universally ac-	Corn 2 lb ting	0 08 007½ 0 08 007½ 0 08 0 924
	1.00	knowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sau- sage Machine in existence.	Salmon, 4 dozen case	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 92 \\ 08 \\ 2 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 1 & 17 \\ \end{array}$
FLOUR-	0 00	The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter.	511 mg Deans	0821/2 0 85
lanitoba Spring Wheat	0 00 4 60 4 10	WITH ENGINE COMBINED.	Salt— "Windsor 1 lb. bags, gross	1 50
taight have	10 4 25 75 3 80 35 1 75	Manufacturers of Every Description of	5 lb. 60 bags	2 70 2 60 3 50
olled Oats	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pork Butchers' Machinery,	Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag 5 bags	1 15 0 60 0 57
horts, in bags         19 0           louillie         22 0           Do.         Straight Rollers         28 0	00 20 00 00 23 00 00 25 00	On the Latest and Most Improved Principles.	bries 280 lbs bris. 280 lbs bris. 280 lbs bris. 280 lbs	1 55 2 10 1 55 2 10
FARM PRODUCTS-		Registered Telegraphic Address:	Coffees-	2 10
Butter-		Illustrated Price List and Full Par-	Seal brand, 2 lb. cans	0 32 0 33
ownshing Dairy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST.,	Pure Maracaibo	0 31 0 24 0 18
anitoba Dairy 0 20	0 0 21	BIRMINGHAM, - ENG.	Pure Jamaica Pure Santos Fancy Rio Pure Rio	0 17 0 17 0 17 0 16

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rmation conr the second oal and Iron ed large con-June delivery 5,000 tons for A leading e difficult to d tantalizing iron now find hey could get

hey could get r it, and the e demand for mendous, and o the supply. aything worth avy purchases quarter. As here and there

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ne tar, \$4.50; pfing pitch, \$1 per lb.; white, wards, 101/24

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Calcutta raw d oil 21s 41/2d. 6 3-16d; do. sin, American

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ne at steady ear lots, as to ots, and 15c in /

d, and other at \$8.75 to \$9.00 to  $\$6.12\frac{1}{2}$ eavy Canada  $\Rightarrow$  \$34.00 brls bs., 8c to  $\$\frac{1}{4}c$ ; to  $\frac{1}{4}c$ ;

tle lård tierces extra large 18 to 25 lbs., 12 to 18 lbs., ns, bone out, eless breakfast

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abrushed. Canto 20c in the shed 27 to 29c.

Anne of Arbeic,       Hoteland         GROCERTESContinued-       I of is of is         Teas-       is c is c         Young Hysons, common       0.16       O and         Japana       0.16       0.16       O and         Instruct       0.15       0.35       O and         Instruct       0.15       0.35       O and         Instruct       0.00       0.47       O and         Copper: Ingot, per Ib.       0.01       0.00       0.68       BIR N         Coll Chain       0.65       0.00       0.00       0.00       0.00       0.00         State       0.00	FINLEY GLASS afacturer St., St. PAUL SQ INGHAM, haland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP FACTURER	HARDWARE Black Sheet Iron 8 to 16 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 29 gauge 29 gauge 20 do do do 10 do Barbed Wire do 7-16 and up do 328 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 20 f extra 40 and 54 extra 36 and 76 extra 80 and 90 extra 160 and 200 extra Base BITILDING P	No. 5	Wholesale,           \$ c. \$ c.           2 55           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 40           2 55           2 55           2 55           2 55           2 55           2 55           2 65           2 75           3 75           2 80 f.o.b.           Montreal.           2 15           2 80 f.o.b.           0 101           0 15           0 16           0 10           0 15           0 16           0 10           2 45           2 20           2 10           2 20           2 20	WHO OILS God Oil S. R. Pa Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Cive, pu Oilve, ex Turpentir Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Teas-       0 <th>ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP</th> <th>S to 16 gauge 18 to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 29 gauge 29 gauge 20 do do do do do Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Stell Wi ROPE— Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 326 do 3-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 20 f extra 40 and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra 16d and 20d extra Base BITILDING P</th> <th>No. 5 No. 6 7, 8, No. 6, 7, 8, No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 14 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 18 No. 16 No. 17 No. 17 No</th> <th>2 55 2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 0 100 14 0 154 0 100 15 2 45 2 75 4 30 2 80 1 14 0 15 0 16 0 10 1 2 45 2 75 2 80 1 14 0 15 0 16 0 10 1 2 50 2 75 2 80 1 15 0 16 1 16 1</th> <th>UHO Straw Se Cod Live Cod</th>	ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	S to 16 gauge 18 to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 29 gauge 29 gauge 20 do do do do do Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Stell Wi ROPE— Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 326 do 3-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 20 f extra 40 and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra 16d and 20d extra Base BITILDING P	No. 5 No. 6 7, 8, No. 6, 7, 8, No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 14 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 16 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 17 No. 18 No. 16 No. 17 No. 17 No	2 55 2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 0 100 14 0 154 0 100 15 2 45 2 75 4 30 2 80 1 14 0 15 0 16 0 10 1 2 45 2 75 2 80 1 14 0 15 0 16 0 10 1 2 50 2 75 2 80 1 15 0 16 1	UHO Straw Se Cod Live Cod
Team       0       16       0 <td>ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP</td> <td>S to 16 gauge 18 to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 29 gauge 29 gauge 20 do do do do do Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Stell Wi ROPE— Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 326 do 3-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 20 f extra 40 and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra 16d and 20d extra Base BITILDING P</td> <td>No. 5 No. 6, 7, 8, No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 12. No. 12. No. 13. No. 16. No. 16. 100 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger larger  a.</td> <td>2 55 2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 101 9 (104) 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 104 2 45 2 75 2 80 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8</td> <td>WHO OILS God Oil S. R. På Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Linseed, Cive, pu Olive, sy Uupentin Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri</td>	ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	S to 16 gauge 18 to 20 gauge 22 to 24 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 28 gauge 29 gauge 29 gauge 20 do do do do do Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Stell Wi ROPE— Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 326 do 3-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 20 f extra 40 and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra 16d and 20d extra Base BITILDING P	No. 5 No. 6, 7, 8, No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 12. No. 12. No. 13. No. 16. No. 16. 100 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger larger  a.	2 55 2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 101 9 (104) 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 0 104 2 45 2 75 2 80 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	WHO OILS God Oil S. R. På Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Linseed, Cive, pu Olive, sy Uupentin Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Japana         0 <td>ST., ST. PAUL SQ INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP</td> <td>Vire— Plain galvanized, do do do - Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 3.8 do 1.4 to 5.1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra dd extra da and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra Base BUILDING P</td> <td>No. 5 No. 6, 7, 8, No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 12 No. 14 No. 16 100 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger 16 16 17 16 17 1</td> <td>2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 20 8 20 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base. 0 104 0 11 0 15 0 15 0 10 11 0 11 0 15 0 104 2 30 7 7 7 2 45 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base. 0 104 0 104 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 10 2 70 2 75 2 80 2 75 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 75 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 75 2 80 2 75 2 80 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 80 2 75 2 80 2 90 2 90</td> <td>WHO OILS God Oil S. R. På Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Linseed, Cive, pu Olive, sy Uupentin Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri</td>	ST., ST. PAUL SQ INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	Vire— Plain galvanized, do do do - Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 3.8 do 1.4 to 5.1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra dd extra da and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra Base BUILDING P	No. 5 No. 6, 7, 8, No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 12 No. 14 No. 16 100 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger 16 16 17 16 17 1	2 40 2 40 2 45 2 55 7 8 70 8 15 2 50 8 20 8 20 8 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base. 0 104 0 11 0 15 0 15 0 10 11 0 11 0 15 0 104 2 30 7 7 7 2 45 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base. 0 104 0 104 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 10 2 70 2 75 2 80 2 75 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 75 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 75 2 80 2 75 2 80 2 80 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 80 2 75 2 80 2 90 2 90	WHO OILS God Oil S. R. På Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Linseed, Cive, pu Olive, sy Uupentin Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Creyton       0       15       0       25         Indian       0	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	Wire- Plain galvanized, do do do faito Fring Wire, per Net extra. Iton and Steel Wi ROPE- Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 3-86 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-86 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 2d extra dd and 5d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra Base BUILDING P	No. 5 No. 6, 7, 8, No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 14 No. 15 No. 16 Inol 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger 16	8 70 8 15 2 50 8 25 2 65 2 75 8 75 8 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 154 0 16 0 10 018% 3 05 2 70 1 5 2 45 2 20 2 15 2 15 0 16 0 10 018% 1 5 2 15 2 15 2 15 0 16 1 5 2 15 2 15 2 15 0 16 0 10 0 10 2 05 2 05 2 15 2	OILS God Oil S. R. Pa Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentin Wood Alo PETR Acme Pri
Antimony       0       0       0       27       0.47         Tin: Black, L. & F. per Ib.       0       0       21       021         Copper: Ingot, per b.       0       0       0       0       0         Copper: Ingot, per b.       0       0       0       0       0         Coil Chain       0.6       0       0       0       0       0         So in b.       0       0       0       0       0       0       0         So in b.       0	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	Plain galvanized, do do do main Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Steel Wi ROPE Sisal, base do 7.16 and up do 3.6 do 7.16 and up do 3.8 do 1.4 to 5.1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra 2d f extra dd and 5d extra Sd and 9d extra Base Base Base	No. 6, 7, 8, No. 9, No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 12 No. 13 No. 16 No. 16 100 1.25 ire, plain, 6 to 9 larger 105	3 15 2 50 3 20 3 25 2 65 2 75 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 164 0 10 0101/2 2 45 2 205 2 10	OILS God Oil S. R. Pa Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentin Wood Alo PETR Acme Pri
Tim, Block, L. & F. per Ib.       0.47         Tim, Block, Straits, per b.       0.47         Copper: Ingot, per b.       0.21         Cyt Nail Schedule—       220         Base price, per keg       0.00         Coil Chain—No, 6       0.00         No, 5       0.00         Ya inch	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do barbed Wire Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Steel Wi Base do 7-16 and up do 346 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-86 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 2d f extra 4d and 5d extra Sd extra do and 2d extra Sd and 7d extra Sd and 9d extra Base BITILDING P	No. 10	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 20 \\ 3 & 25 \\ 2 & 65 \\ 2 & 75 \\ 4 & 80 \\ 2 & 80 \\ \text{ f.o.b.} \\ \text{Montreal.} \\ 2 & 15 \\ \text{ base,} \\ 15 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 1$	OILS God Oil S. R. Pá Straw Se Cod Live Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Dive, pu Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Tin, Strips, per .b	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do Barbed Wire Spring Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Steel Wi ROPE- Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 3-6  do 3-16  do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn do and 5d extra do and 5d extra do and 5d extra do and 9d extra Base BUILDING P	No. 18	3 75 4 80 / 4 30 2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 115 0 154 0 16 0 10 018/2 7 0 16 2 30 7 2 45 2 20 2 15 2 20 2 10 2 05	OILS God Oil S. R. Pá Straw Se Cod Live Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Dive, pu Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Base price, per kog 10. Nalls 220 10 BROOK Statas-sorver and above 10. Nalls 220 Coil Chain—No. 6 10. 000 0 000 No. 4 000 0 000 0 000 Superior 10 inch 1000 0 000 0 000 Special Prices Special Prices	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	do do Barbed Wire, per Net extra. Iron and Ste-I Wi ROPE- Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 3% do 7-16 and up do 3% do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra 2d f extra dd and 5d extra Sd and 9d extra Sd and 9d extra Base BUILDING P	No. 16	2 80 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 15 base, 2 15 base, 0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 10 0 10 010½ 2 45, 2 265 2 10 2 15 2 10 2 05	OILS God Oil S. R. Pi Straw Se Cod Live Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, sy Turpentir Wood Ab PETR Acme Pri
364 $564$ $304$ $306$ $306$ Coil Chain - No. 6 $306$ $000$ $006$ <td>INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP</td> <td>ROPE- Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 34 do 7-16 and up do 38 do 1-16 and base do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 2d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 2d extra 3d and 7d extra 3d and 9d extra band 9d extra 3d and 9d extra Base BULLDING P</td> <td>ire, plain, 6 to 9</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 0 &amp; 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 &amp; 11 \\ 0 &amp; 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 &amp; 15 \\ 0 &amp; 15\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 &amp; 10 \\ 0 &amp; 10 \\ 0 &amp; 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 &amp; 70 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 &amp; 37 \\ 2 &amp; 20 \\ 2 &amp; 15 \\ 2 &amp; 10 \\ 2 &amp; 05 \\ \end{array}</math></td> <td>God Oil S. R. P. Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentir Wood Ab</td>	INGHAM, naland. to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	ROPE- Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 34 do 7-16 and up do 38 do 1-16 and base do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn 2d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 3d extra 2d extra 3d and 7d extra 3d and 9d extra band 9d extra 3d and 9d extra Base BULLDING P	ire, plain, 6 to 9	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 70 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 05 \\ \end{array}$	God Oil S. R. P. Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentir Wood Ab
Coil Chain—No. 6	ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	Sisal, base do 7-16 and up do 34 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-8 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-8 Manilla do 3-8 Manilla	larger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 16 \\ \end{array}$	God Oil S. R. P. Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentir Wood Ab
No. 3	to Canadians under Ne ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	do 7-16 and up do 34 do 3-16 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra 2d extra 3d extra 4d and 5d extra 6d and 7d extra 8d and 9d extra 16d and 20d extra Base 8 BUILDING P	larger	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 16 \\ \end{array}$	God Oil S. R. P. Straw Se Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, su Turpentir Wood Ab
7.76 inch       3 60       3 60         Coil Chain       Ye       3 60       3 60         Special Prices       3 60       3 60         Special Prices       3 60       3 60         Galvanized Staples—       3 00       3 65         Ioo 16. box, 1½ to 1%       2 85       E. S         Galvanized Iron—       2 85       E. S         Queen's Iteat, or equal gauge 28       4 50       4 75         Galvanized Iron—       2 65       MANU         Queen's Iteat, or equal gauge 28       4 50       4 75         Galvanized Iron—       2 65       MANU         No. 2 and larger       2 65       MANU         No. 2 and larger       2 65       MANU         Sheet Steel, 6 1, x 2½ ft, 20.       2 70       MANU         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 1, x 2½ ft, 26.       3 65       3 65         Boiler plates, iron, 3.16 inch       2 50       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3.16 inch       2 50       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3.16 inch       2 77       3 75         Ordinary 0 sheets       2 77       3 75         Ordinary 0 sheets       2 77       3 630         Uting the duited linenond       3 75       3 630	ablished 1875. ADLEF SONS CAP	New do 8-16 Manilla, 7-16 and do 3-8 do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS R 2d extra 2d f extra 3d ext	larger	0 15 0 154 0 16 0 10 018% 2 70 /  2 45, 2 35 2 10 2 15 2 10 2 05	Straw Se Cod Live Cod Live Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ab PETR Acme Pri
$\frac{5}{34}$ $\frac{5}{35}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{35}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{36}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{2}{70}$	ADLEF SONS	do 1-4 to 5-1 Lath yarn WIRE NAILS 2d extra 3d and 5d extra 8d and 9d extra 16d and 12d extr 16d and 20d extra Base	16	0 10 0101/4 3 05 2 70 / 2 45, 2 85 2 10 2 15 2 10 2 05	Castor O Castor O Lard Oil Linseed, Olive, pu Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ald PETR Acme Pri
Galvanized Staples       2 95       E. S         100 16. box, 1½ to 1¾       2 95       E. S         Galvanized Iron       4 50       4 75         Queen's Head, or equal gauge 18       4 50       4 75         Galvanized Iron       4 350       4 60         No. 2 and larger       4 50       4 75         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 18.       2 65       MANUU         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 20.       2 70       2 66         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 20.       2 70       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 28.       2 60       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 28.       2 60       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 11, x 2½ ft. 28.       2 60       2 60         Boiler plates, iron, 3 16 inch       2 50       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3 16 inch       2 50       2 50         Bard Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30:ei over base of ordinary iron, smaller size.       2 70       2 70         Torinary 60 sheets       2 75       2 70       2 70         Theop Iron, base for 2 in and larger       2 75       2 70       2 70         Theop Iron, base for 2 in and larger       2 75       2 75       2 70         Theop Iron base for 2 in and larger	ADLEF SONS	R 2d extra 2d f extra 3d extra 3d extra 6d and 5d extra 6d and 7d extra 8d and 9d extra 10d and 12d extra 10d and 20d extra Base BUILDING P		$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 70 \\ 2 & 45 \\ 2 & 35 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 05 \end{array}$	Lard Off Linseed, Dive, pu Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ab PETR Acme Pri
100 16. box, $1\frac{12}{2}$ to $1\frac{34}{4}$ 2 85       E. S         Bright, $1\frac{13}{2}$ to $1\frac{34}{4}$ 2 50       E. S         Galvanized Iron       4 50 4 75       4 50 4 75         Queen's Head, or equal gauge $18$ 4 50 4 75       LENS         Comet, do., $28$ gauge       4 50 4 75       LENS         No. 2 and larger       2 65       MANU         No. 2 and larger       2 65       2 65         Bar troi pc $1^{k}$ or $x^{-1}$ ftt, $21^{k}$ , $22^{*}$ 2 60       2 65         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, $x^{-21}$ ftt, $22^{*}$ 2 60       2 65         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, $x^{-21}$ ft, $22^{*}$ 2 60       2 65         Boiler plates, iron, $3^{*}$ 16 inch       2 60       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, $x^{-21}$ ft, $22^{*}$ 2 60       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, $x^{-21}$ ft, $22^{*}$ 2 60       2 60         Boiler plates, iron, $3^{*}$ 16 inch       2 50       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, $5^{*}$ inch       2 50       2 50         Canada Plates -       2 75       2 70       2 75         Grinnary 60 sheets       2 75       2 75       2 75         Minch       2 75       2 75       2 75	SONS	4d and 5d extra 6d and 7d extra 8d and 9d extra 10d and 12d extr 16d and 20d extra 20d to 60d extra Base	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 70 \\ 2 & 45 \\ 2 & 35 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 05 \end{array}$	Olive, ex Turpentir Wood Ale PETR Acme Pri
Solution 1.5 to 1.4 t	SONS	4d and 5d extra 6d and 7d extra 8d and 9d extra 10d and 12d extr 16d and 20d extra 20d to 60d extra Base	na	2 45 2 35 2 20 2 15 2 10 2 05	PETR Acme Pri
Queen's Head, or equal gauge $18 \dots 450$ 4 55       4 75         Comet, do., 28 gauge	CAP	10d and 12d extr 16d and 20d extr 20d to 60d extra Base	ra	$     \begin{array}{r}       2 & 15 \\       2 & 10 \\       2 & 05     \end{array} $	Acme Pri
Connet, do., 28 gauge		R BUILDING P		2 20	Acme Wa
No. 2 and larger       3 65         No. 1 and smiller       3 90         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Bar nor pe       1 8 as a set or reserve         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, x 212 ft, 22.       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, x 212 ft, 28.       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft, x 212 ft, 28.       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3 16 inch       2 50         Bard Canadian, 1 to 6 in, 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size,       2 50         Canada Plates -       2 75         Full Polish       2 75         Ordinary, 60 sheets       2 75         Torining, 52 sheets       2 75         Minch       2 75         Minch       2 55         Black Iron Pipe, 34 inch       2 75         Torining, 52 sheets       2 75         1 inch       2 55         1 inch       2 55         1 inch       2 55         1 inch       2 66         <			DADER		Astral, pe Benzine, j Gasoline,
Bar troi pe 18 area in troi pi pe 19 area in troi pi			noil           roll	35 45	GLASS
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 It. x $2^{1}_{2}$ II. $2^{2}_{2}_{1}$ .       2 60         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 It. x $2^{1}_{2}$ II. $2^{4}_{1}$ .       2 85         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 It. x $2^{1}_{2}$ II. $2^{2}_{1}$ .       2 85         Am. Sheet Steel, 6 It. x $2^{1}_{2}$ II. $2^{2}_{1}$ .       2 85         Boiler plates, iron, 3^{16} inch       2 50         Canada Plates -       2 70         Ordinary 60 sheets       2 70         Ordinary, 75 sheets       2 75 $3^{16}$ inch       2 70 $2^{1}$ inch       2 75 $3^{16}$ inch       2 75 $3^{16}$ inch       2 17 $3^{16}$ inch       2 17 $3^{16}$ inch       3 22         1 inch       2 55 $3^{16}$ inch       3 25 $3^{16}$ inch       3 25 $3^{16}$ inch       2 17 $3^{16}$ inch       3 25 $1^{10}$ inch       3 25					First brea Second Br First Brea
Am. Short Steel, 6 ft, $x \ge 1_2$ ft, $28$ .       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3:16 inch       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3:16 inch       2 50         Boiler plates, iron, 3:16 inch       2 50         Bead Canadian, 1 to 6 in, 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size.       2 50         Canada Plates-       2 70         Full Polish		HIDES— Montreal Green	Hides-		Second Br Third Bre Fourth Br
Band Canadian, 1 to o fin, 300; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size.       3 75         Canada Plates -       2 70         Full Polish		Montreal, No. 2		0 00 0 12 0 00 0 11	PAINT
Full Polish       3       75         Ordinary 60 sheets       2       75         Ordinary 75 sheets       2       75         Black Iron Pipe, 14 inch       2       255 $3'$ inch       2       25 $4'$ inch       2       25 $1''$ inch       2       25 $1''$ inch       3       322 $1''$ inch       3       322 $1''$ inch       4       62 $10''$ inch       4       62 $10''$ inch       6       30 $12''$ inch       75       6         Per 100 feet nett.       10''08       34½ Grea         Steel, Spring, 100 lbs       2       260       Special price         Steel, Steigh snoe, 100 lbs       2       260       Special price         Steel, Toe Calk       2       265       New Tariff.		Tanners pay \$1 ex and inspected Sheepsking	d.	<b>0 00 0 1</b> 0 Å	Lead, pare Do, No. Do, No.
Ordinary, 52 sheets       270         Ordinary, 60 sheets       270         Ordinary, 75 sheets       285         Black Iron Pipe, 14 inch       217         36 inch       255         34 inch       255         34 inch       322         1 inch       462         11/2 inch       630         12/2 inch       756         Enlarging Sc       Cases, Stop Call         Per 100 feet nett.       0074         Steel, Spring, 100 lbs       240         Steel, Steigh snoc, 100 lbs       240         Steel, Steigh snoc, 100 lbs       245         Steel, Toe Calk       245         Steel, Klichhery       245         Steel, Neight snoc, 100 lbs       255         Steel, Toe Calk       255         Steel, Toe Ca		Spring Lambskins Calfskins, No. 1	s, each	0 00 90 0 13	Do. No. Do. No. White lead
Ordinary, 75 sheets       285         Black Iron Pipe, 34 inch       217         36 inch       217         36 inch       255         34 inch       255         34 inch       322         1 inch       462         13/4 inch       630         12/2 inch       756         Enlarging Sc       Cases, Stop Ca				0 12	Red lead, Venetian R Yellow Och Whiting, or
34 inch	s //	LEATHER-		/	Whiting, O Whiting, C Whiting, F English Ce Belgian Ce
102 inch       7 56       Emarging St.         Per 100 feet nett.       Cases, Stop Ca.         2 inch       10'08       34½ Grea         Steel, spring, 100 lbs       2 60       BIRMING         Steel, Steigh snoe, 100 lbs       2 26       Special price:         Steel, Toc Calk       305       Special price:         Steel, Neihnery       2 85       New Tariff.		No. 2, B, A. Sole No. 3, B. A. Sp	le e panish Sole	-0 00 0 00 0 26 0 28 0 24 0 26	United Stat
2       inch       10'08       34½ Grea         Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond       0 074       BIRMING         Steel, Spring, 100       0bs       2 60       Steel Time 100 lbs         Steel, tiegh snoe, 100 lbs       2 25       Special price         Steel, Toe Calk       3 05       New Tariff.	reens, Iso Screens, Les es, &c., &c.	Lens Slaughter, No. 1 light medium a '' No. 2	and heavy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, 2 Rosin, per
Steel, cast per Ib., Black Diamond       0 074         Steel, Spring, 100 lbs.       2 60         Steel Tire 100 lbs.       2 40         Steel, Sleigh snoe, 100 lbs.       2 25         Steel, Toe Calk       3 05         Steel, Toe Calk       2 85         New Tariff.	t Hampton Street,	Upper, hea Upper, ligh	wy	0 28 0 34 9 36 0 38 0 36 0 38	Glue—
Steel, Toe Calk	HAM, ENGLAND to Canadians under t	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, Frence	ch	0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 65 0 70 0 50 0 60	Domestic Br French Cas French, bar
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Tin Plates-		French Calf	medium	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Furnit
1C Coke, 14 x 20		Splits, heavy		0 18 0 20 0 06 0 10 0 16 0 18	Brown Japan Black Japan Orange Shell
	R SALB	Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, C Enamelled Cow, Bobble Grain	per ft	0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 18 0 22	Orange Shell White Shells Putty, bulk, Putty, in bl
22 and 24 gauge case lots	Jac.	Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, C Enamelled Cow, Bobble Grain	per ft	0 00 0 00	Den in Di
Sheet         650           Shot, 100 lbs., less 15 per cent         700           Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs         7c per lb.	r sale itching Machin ry cheap.	Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, C Enamelled Cow, Pebble Grain Glove Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Brush (Cow) Kid Bf Russetts, light Russetts, heavy	per ft	0 00 0 00 0 14 0 17 0 40 0 45 0 30 0 35	rarish Green
Zinc less 5 p.c. ► JOURNAL	itching Machin	Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, C Enamelled Cow, Pebble Grain Glove Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Brush (Cow) Kid Bff Russetts, light Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddler Imt. French Cal	per ft	0 14 0 17 0 40 0 45	Parish Green Kalsomine 5 WOOL- Canadian Wa

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URRENT.		T. TAYLOR,										
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9 215	base.	Name of Article. Who	lesale.			Name of Article. Wholesale,						
	0 10 <del>1</del>	OILS— * c.	∦ C.	SYNOPSIS / OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.	1	WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 11 0 11 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 16 0 010 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	S. R. Pále Seal       0 45         Straw Seal       0 35         Cod Liver Oil, Nftd., Norway Process       1 00         Cod Liver Oil, Norwerian       1 25	1 20	Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be home- steaded by any person who is the/sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres,		Ale-         8 c. \$ c.           English, qts.         2 40 2 50           English, pts.         1 60 1 65           Canadian pts.         0 85 1 56						
	<u>л</u> та	Lard Oil, extra	0 08 0 80 0 70	more or less. Entry must/be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is	7	Porter-						
/	3 05 2 70	Linseed, boiled, nett 0 54 Olive, pure 1 10 Olive, pure, ot, per case	0 55 1 30 3 70 0 87	situate. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three	- 1 -	Dublin Stout, qts.       2 40 2 50         Dublin Stout, pts.       1 60 1 65         Canadian Stout, pts.       1 60 1 65         Lager Beer, U.S.       1 60 1 40         Lager, Canadian .       0 80 1 40						
	$     \begin{array}{cccc}       2 & 45 \\       2 & 35 \\       2 & 20 \\       2 & 15 \\     \end{array} $	PETROLEUM-		years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the	-	Spirits Canadian—per gal.—						
	$   \begin{array}{c}     2 & 10 \\     2 & 05 \\     2 & 20   \end{array} $	Acme Water White, per gal Astral, per gal	0 15 0 17 0 19 1 1 20	requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.		Spirits, 25 O.P						
• ••	35 45	Benzine, per gal 0 174 Gasoline, per gal 0 224 GLASS—		(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicin- ity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.		Ports-						
		Second Break, 50 feet	1 85 1 95 8 50 3 95	Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.		Farragona 1 00 1 50 Sherrie <del>a -</del>						
		Third Break	4 25 4 10	W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.		montillado (Lion) 3 50 4 00						
• •• 0 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PAINTS, &c Lead, pare, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs	3 25	N.BUnauthorized publication of this adver- tisement will not be paid for.	s	Clarets						
: ::	-0 00	Do. No. 1	5 90 60 5 25	CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED TO		$fedoe \dots \dots$						
· ·· · ·· · ·· 1 50	90 0 13 0 12 0 2 00	White lead, dry         5 75 7           Red lead,         5 75 6           Venetian Red, English         1 75 2	50 25 00	FOREIGNERS.	М	arq. de la Tour, secs 11 00 12 00						
	/	Whiting, ordinary	50	The following Canadian patents have been recently granted to foreigners	н	Brandies-						
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Belgian Cement	90 t	hrough the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal,	A	chard 20 years flute 12 qts. in case 17 50						
•••• 0 24 ••• 0 28 ••• 0 28	8 0 30 8 0 30	United States Cement         2 00 2           Fire Bricks, per 1,000         17 00 21           Fire Clay, 200 lb, pkgs.         0 75 1           Rosin, per 100 lbs.         2 50 5	00 2 <sup>F</sup> (	Canada, and Washington, D.C.		Chard Fleur de Cognac do.       15 50         Ichard V.S.O.P. 12 qts.       12 25         Ichard V.O. 12 qts.       9 00						
· · · 0 27 · · · 0 28 · · · 0 36 · · · 0 36	8 0 34 6 0 38	Glue—	ь	Any information on the subject will e supplied free of charge by applying	1	Scotch Whiskeys- / illock Lade, E.E.S.G.L 10 25 10 50						
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· · · 0 98 · · · 0 28 · · · 0 18	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon 0 85 0 9 a Furniture Varnish, per gallon 0 75 0 8	16 la 90 la 80 h	and, manufacture of gas for illuminating, eating. or power purposes; Albert Ma-'		do Finest Ó d Scotch, 12 gts 12 5						
· · · 0 18 · · · 0 06 · · · 0 16 · · 0 18	6 0 10 6 0 18	Black Japan         0 80 0 8           Orange Shellac, No. 1         2 25 2 3           Orange Shellac, pure         2 45 2 5	85 gr 85 ce	inot, Dampierre, France, multicellular entrifugal turbine pumps; Josiah John-	Pov Jar	wer's, qts 10 25 10 50						
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	7 • 20	Australian, greasy	0 00	hann Rappold, Allschwil, Switzerland, ntinuous kilns with travelling hearths.								
and and												



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

# SHIPPING RATES.

Shipping interests at the port of New York last week received copies of an agreement of sailing vessel owners to maintain minimum freight rates. This agreement was reached at a well-attended meeting of the Sailingship Owners' International Union which recently met in Paris, and at which British, French and German members were well represented. At the meeting in question previous minimum rates were endorsed, and it was resolved that except as regards round rates to and from the ports, on the Pacific seaboard of North and South America, round rates from Australia being raised, and round rates from United Kingdom and Continent being fixed as below:

W. C. S. America (coal and nitrate or wheat)-

(a) If ship sent direct and discharged and loaded in the same port on W.C.S.A.

From U.K. or Continent ..... 35s 3d

(b) If ship sent direct to one discharging port on the W.C.S.A., ex Valparaiso, and stiffened to her loading port-

From Australia ... From U.K. or Continent . . . . .. 36s 3d

(c) If ship sent direct to on diamage. The latest statistics available of ing port, ex Valparaiso, and requires to The latest statistics available of the world in 1905 put to reach her loading coal production of the world in 1905 put (c) If ship sent direct to on dischargport-

..... 38s 9d From Australia . From U.K. or Continent . . . . 37s 6d

For (b) and (c) sixpence (6d) per ton additional if discharged at Valparaiso or if sent to a port for orders, which port may also be a discharging port.

(Basis coal and North Pacific ports. wheat with Union additions for other homeward cargo.)-

San Francisco, from Australia or 37s 6d U.K. or Continent

Puget Sound, from Australia or 38s 9d U.K. or Continent .!

Portland (Or.), from Australia or U.K. or Continent ..... 40s 0d

To both W.C.E.A. and North Paeific ports fuel or cement 1s per ton additional, coke eight shillings per ton additional, all on quantity of such cargo shipped. For necessary stiffening under a tull cargo of coke, rate of freight is unfixed.

In no case is the proportion of the round rate on the homeward cargo to be less than the union minimum rate for such cargo.

Only one reduction for size shall be allowed and that on the homeward cargo.

### WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

the total at 929.623,000 tons, as com-

pared with 867,021,000 tons in 1904, or an increase of 7.25 per cent.

Most of the producing countries share in the advance, the notable exceptions being Belgium' and Russia. The greatest gain is exhibited by the United States whose output has jumped from 318,276,-000 to 352,694,000 tons, or a rise of 6.25 per cent. America is now by far the largest producer, though the United Kingdom is no mean second and still remains the biggest exporter. The production of the United Kingdom, according to British official figures, was 239,889,-000 tons, as against 236,147,000 tons, or an advance of 1.50 per cent. Germany, the third largest producer, mined 173 664,-000 tons, as against 169.248,000 tons. or a gain of 2 per cent. The output of India increased from 7,682,000 to 7,921,000 tons and of Japan from 11,600,000 to 11,895,000 Austria-Hungary's total is 40,tons. 725,000 tons, as compared with 40,335,000 tons, and France's contribution is 36,-The 048.000, as against 34,502,000 tons. yield of Canada has grown from 6,814,000 to 7,959,000 tons and of South Africa from 3,015,000 to 3,219,000 tons. Spain's output remains at about 3,200,000 tons. A decline is shown in the chief producing States of Australasia, New South Wales and New Zealand. The production of Belgium has dropped from 23.380,000 to 21.844.000 tons and of Russia from 19,318,-000 to 17.120.000 tons, but the exceptional factors that must be taken into account in the latter case are, of course, obvious .- "Iron and Coal Trades Review." London.

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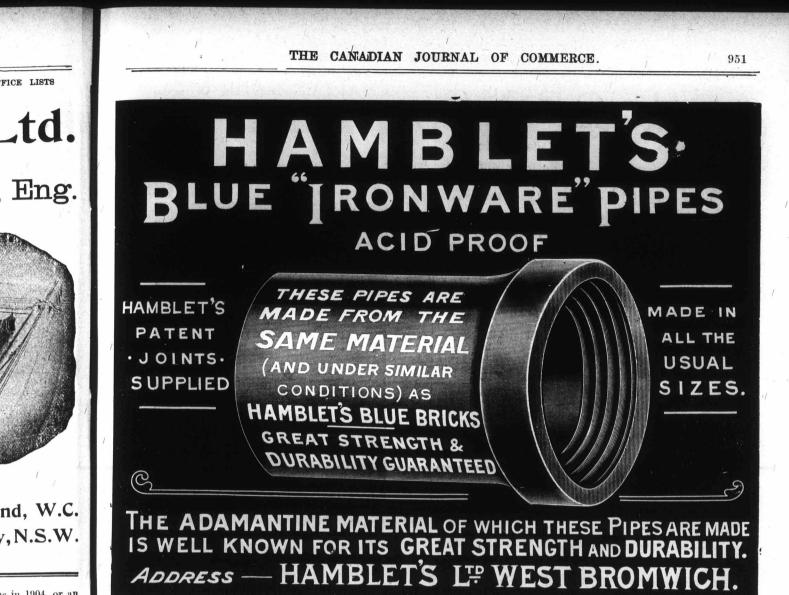
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countries share able exceptions ne United States d from 318,276,r a rise of 6.25 ow by far the gh the United and and still rer. The producgdom, according was 239,889,-147,000 tons, or cent. Germany, , mined 173 664,-248,000 tons. or output of India to 7.921,000 tons 000 to 11,895,000 total is 40,with 40.335,000 ribution is 36,-,000 tons. The n from 6,814,000 of South Africa 00 tons. Spain's 3.200.000 tons. chief producing ew South Wales e production of om 23.380,000 to ssia from 19,318,it the exceptiontaken into acare. of course, oal Trades Re-

These pipes have been tested by Messrs. KIRKALDY to a bursting pressure of over 140 lbs . per square inch and our PATENT JOINT has been tested to stand as much pressure as the pipe without shewing the least signs of weeping or leekage.

HAMBLET'S BLUE BRICKS, Pavings, for Stables, Yards, Footpaths, etc./

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES ON APPLICATION TO HAMBLET'S Ltd. (JOSEPH HAMBLET, Managing Director) WEST-BROMWICH, ENGLAND

*ÇABLE ADDRESS :—HAMBLET, WEST-BLOMWICH, ENGLAND.* CODES :- A. B. C., 5th EDITION and PRIVATE.

INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Health Insurance--Release from Liability.-Plaintiff was insured under a health and accident policy obligating defendant to pay plaintiff in case of sickness the sum of \$8 a week for the first eight weeks, and various other sums in case of accident, and that the first 14 obtaining further indemnity by virtue days of continuous sickness should constitute the first benefit week, etc. Plain-

16 days, filed a claim and was tendered \$10.29 in full settlement, the draft being accompanied by a release from all liability for the results of sickness, beginning on the date specified in the proofs. Held, that plaintiff having executed such release without fraud on the part of the insurer, was barred from of such sickness, though both he and the person whom he procured to sign the tiff, on being confined to the house for release, were illiterate, and unable to

read or comprehend its effect.-Conroy v. Equitable Accident Co., 63 A. (R.I.) 356.

Life Insurance-Wagering Policy .- A life policy was not a wagering policy, though insured assigned it without consideration to one having no insurable interest, and though the policy was taken out for the purpose of such assignment. -Harrison's Adm'r v. North-western Mutual Life Ins. Co., 63 A. (Vt.) 321. Life Insurance-Reinsurance.-Where the risks of a life insurance company



were transferred to and reinsured by another company, and a member in good standing of the transferring company, who did not appear to be such on the books of that company, was never treated as a policyholder by the transferee company, and no dues or assessments acquired of him, he was not bound to notify the transferee company of his claim to membership in it, or to pay or offer to pay dues or assessments.— Bolles vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn., 77 N.E. (Ill.) 199.

Life Insurance-Incontestable Clause-Where a life policy provided that it should be void for failure of insured to pay any premium when due, and also provided that it should be incontestable after two years from the date of issue. and insured failed to pay a premium when due, but he was subsequently reinstated in reliance on the fraudulent representation made by him, the insurer might take advantage of such representation at any time within two years from the reinstatement.—Pacific Mut. Life lns. Co. v. Galbraith, 91 S. W. (Tenn.) 204

Life Insurance-Extended Insurance.-A life policy provided that the insurer after default in the payment of premiums after premiums had been paid for three or four years, should be liable only for a paid-up policy for a fractional part of the face thereof as shown in the table of paid-up insurance, and declared that the insured, on default after the payment of three annual premiums, might, by giving notice to the insurer within thirty

days, elect, in lieu of the paid-up insurance provided for, to take extended insurance. Held that, as the provision for paid-up insurance went into force automatically on default in the payment of the premium, the insured could not substitute the extended insurance without making an election so to do.-Michigan Mut. Life Insurance Co. vs. Mayfield's Adm'r., 90 S.W. (Ky.) 607.

be had.

# TRADE ENQUIRIES.

1

(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.)

713 .- Yorkshire fruit association de sires to get in direct communication with an apple exporter in a position to send them 600 barrels a week during the sea-The best of bank references given. son.

714.—Yorkshire firm of hay merchants desires to 'import Canadian hay ,direct, and invites correspondence.

715.-A Yorkshire apple importer, dealing in Canadian apples, invites correspondence with Canadian exporters.

716.-Yorkshire ietail gro ers' company desires to hear from Canadian exporters of cheese, eggs and other products handled by English provision stores.

717.-Large Yorkshire firm of apple ex-

porters invites correspondence with Can-References "Union of adian shippers. London" and "Smith Bank."

718.—Yorkshire boot manufacturer desires to place his specialities: Workmen's boots and gents' shooting boots, on the Canadian market.

719.-A Leeds firm of apple importers, doing a large business, both in green and canned apples, and other fruit, invites correspondence with Canadian packers. Best of bank references given,

720.-Yorkshire engineering firm desires to put their fuel economiser on the Canadian market, and invites correspondence from Canadian firms interested.

721.—Yorkshire apple importer desires to get in touch with a Canadian shipper who can supply him with 100 barrels per week. Best of bank references given. 722.-A Yorkshire firm of apple exporters desires to get in touch with Canadian shippers of apples in large quan-Satisfactory bank references furtities nished.

723 ---- Yorkshire produce firm desires to get in communication with Canadian shippers, direct, of cheese, butter, glycerined eges, hog products and canned fish. 724.—Yorkshire firm, manufacturing

cocoa mat and matting for all purposes, desires communication with Canadian wholesale hardware houses for Fall trade. Samples will be furnished on request.

-The French Treasury report shows a deficit of \$35,000,000 for the year.

ROPES. HAI TE



Contra



Brass a

# FORE

A despatch f

The advance in

commenced at th has been steadily During the last fo been quite heavy per ton, and this checking business that this increase justified by the ac feeling sue that action, they are p purchasing furthe metals, this has month. Copper, strongly, has latt now steady at an the month. Tin a £9 per ton, and i Spelter is about 1 Lead has gained a closes steady at a est.



#### FOREIGN METALS.

A despatch from Manchester says:-The advance in values of pig iron that commenced at the turn of the half-year has been steadily continued during Oct. During the last fortnight the advance has been quite heavy-some 1s 9d to 2s 3d per ton, and this has had the effect of checking business, many buyers feeling that this increase is too rapid and not justified by the actual state of trade, and feeling sue that there will be some reaction, they are preferring now to delay purchasing further. In the higher-priced metals, this has been an extraordinary month. Copper, after advancing most strongly, has latterly given way, but is now steady at an advance of £8 during the month. Tin also has advanced about  $\pounds 9$  per ton, and is very firm and active. Spelter is about 15s dearer and is firm. Lead has gained about 20s per ton, and closes steady at a little below the highest.

Stocks and Bonds-INSURANCE COMPANIES .- Canadian .- Montreal Quotations, Nov. 13, 1906.

Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	quotations	
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life Confederation Life Vestern Assurance	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000\\ 2,500\\ 10,000\\ 25\ 000\\ 13,372 \end{array}$	$3\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos. 4-6 mos. $7\frac{1}{2}-6$ mos. 5-6 mos. 2-3 mos.	350 40C 100 40 50	350 400 10 20 50		
British & Foreign-Quotations on th	e London	Market , No	v. 3 1906. *	Mark <b>et</b> valu	ne p. p'd	up s
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tlas ritish and Foreign Marine aledonian ommercial U. Fire, Life & Marine uardian Fire and Life	120,000 67,000 21,500 50,000 200,000	20 12s. p.s. 45 8 <del>1</del>	10 20 25 50 10	24s 4 5 5	51 181	57 187 764 107
tlas	120,000 67,000 21,500 <b>50,000</b> 200,000 89,155	$20 \\ 12s. p.s. \\ 45 \\ 8\frac{1}{6} \\ 28$	10 20 25 50 10 25	24s 4 5 5 2	5 18 18 18 10 21	57 187 764 107 22
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tlas	120,000 67,000 21,500 <b>50,000</b> 200,000 89,155 35.862 10,000	20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 - 204	10 20 25 50 10 25 25 25 10	248 4 5 5 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	54 187 758 104 21 48 9	5 18 18 10 22 50 9
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Alliance Assurance	120,000 67,000 21,500 80,000 200,000 89,155 35.862 10,000 £245,640 30,000 110,000 11,000 53,776	20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 - 20 90 90 32 34/6 p.s. £5 35	10 20 25 50 10 25 25 10 8T. 100 25 100 50	248 4 5 5 2 1 2 2 2 10 6 12	51 181 101 21 48 9 421 77 371 113 33	57 187 761 107 22 50 91 431 79 381 118 34
tlas	$\begin{array}{c} 120,000\\ 67,000\\ 21,500\\ 50,000\\ 200,000\\ 89,155\\ 35,862\\ 10,000\\ \pounds 245,640\\ 80,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 110,000\\ 100,000\\ 1$	20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 204 90 32 34/6 p.s. £5 35 634	10 25 50 10 25 25 10 ST. 100 25 100 50 20	248 4 5 5 2 1 2 2 2 10 6 4 12 5 8	51 184 754 104 21 48 9 424 77 374 113 33 474	57 187 764 107 22 50 94 436 79 384 118 34 484
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\*Excluding periodical cash bonus.

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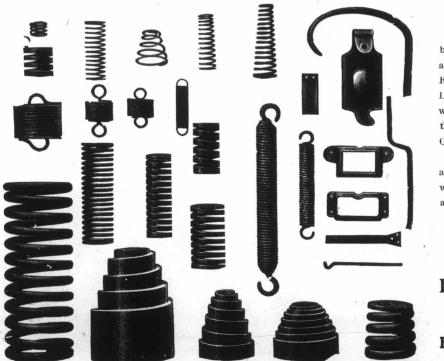
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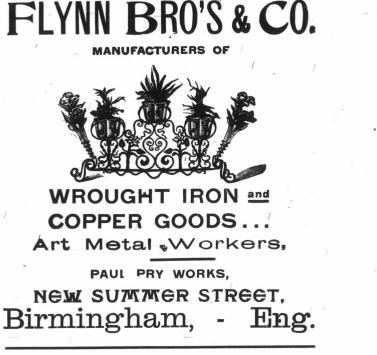
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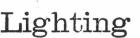




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