

The Chartered Banks.
The Bank of Montreal.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL paid-up\$14,400,000.00
REST 10,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 801,855.41 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.
G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G.,
Vice-President.
Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.
James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq.,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq. James Ross, Esq. R. G. Reid, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay.
E. S. CLOUSTON, - General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent
of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager and Manager at Montreal. F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal. F. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, Winnipeg BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, C. W. Dean, Assist. Manager. Hochelaga
F. W. Taylor, Assistant Inspector, Montreal.
F. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, Winnipeg
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
BRANCHES IN CANADA: MONTREAL, C. W. Dean, Assist. Manager. Hochelaga. Papineau Ave.
" Papineau Ave. " Point St. Charles " Seigneurs St
" Point St. Charles
44 West End
"Westmount.
"West End "Westmount. Almonte, Ont. Lake Megantic, Mahone Bay, Braktord, "Montreal, Que. Brockville, "Hochelaga. Wolfville, N.S. Chatham, "Hochelaga. Wolfville, N.S. Collingwood "Pt. St. Charl Altona, Man. Cornwall, "Seigneurs St. Manuoun, Man. Cornwall, "Seigneurs St. Manuoun, Man. Beseronto, "West End. Goderich, "Quebec, Que. Ft. William," Westmount, Oakville, Man. Goderich, "Suvyerville, Q Hamilton, St. Raymond. Hamilton, Bathurst, N.B. Sherman Av. Kingston, Ont. Bathurst, N.B. Edgary, Alta Lundsay, "Edmunston, N.B. Fort Rouge
Belleville, " Levis, Que. Port Hood
Brockville " "Hochelage Wolfville, N.S.
Chatham, " " Papineau ave Yarmouth, N.S.
Collingwood " " Pt. St. Charl Altona, Man.
Cornwall, " " Seigneurs St. manuon, Man.
Ft. William " " West End. Oakville, Man.
Goderich, " Quebec, Que. Portage la
Guelph, "Sawyerville, Q. Prairie, Man Hamilton, "St. Baymond Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, " St. Raymond. "Loga"
Sherman Av Andover N.B. "Fort Rouge
Kingston, Ont. Bathurst, N.B. Calgary, Alta.
Lindsay, "Chatham, N.B. Edmonton, Alta London, "Edmunston, N.B. Indian H'd, Ass
Ottawa. " Freder'cton, " Lethoridge, Alt. Raymond, Alta.
Paris, "Hartland, N.B. Regina, Assa.
Lindsay, "Chatham, N.E. Fulnioni, Ata London, "Edmunston, N.B. Indian H'd, Ass Ottawa, "Freder'cton, "Lethbridge, Alt. Paris, "Crand Falls, Raymond, Alta. Petrh. "Hartland, N.B. Armstrong, B.C. Peterboro, Ont. Moneton, N.B. Enderby, B.C. Picton, "Shediac, N.B. Greenwood, B.C.
Picton. "Shediac, N.B. Greenwood, B.C
Stratford "Woodstock, N.B. V.J.
St. Mary's, " Amherst, N.S. New Denver P.C.
Toronto, "Bridgewater." New Westmin-
Yonge st. hr. Canso, N.S. ster, B.C.
Cookshire, Que Halifax, N.S. Rossland P.C.
Danville, " " Duke St. B'c Vancouver, B.C.
Fraserville, Que. "North End. Vernon, B.C.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND
Ottawa. "Freder Con, Raymond, Alta. Paris. "Evand Falls." Regina, Assa. Peterboro, Ont. Moncton, N.B. Armstrong, B.C. Peterboro, Ont. Moncton, N.B. Cherby, B.C. Pieton. "Shediac, N.B. Greenwood, B.C. Sarnia. "St. John, N.B. Kelson, B.C. Stratford, "Woodstock. N.B Nelson, B.C. St. Mary's." Amherst, N.S. New Denver, B.O. Toronto. "Bridgewater." New Westmin- ster, B.C. Wallaceb'rg." Glace Bay, N.S. Nicola, B.C. Cookshire, Que Halifax, N.S. Rossland, B.C. Panville, " "Duke St. R'c Vancouver, B.O. Fraserville, Que" North End. Vernon, B.C. Grand Mere, " Lunenburg, N.S Victoria. B.C. IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal.
Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
London Bank of Montreel 22 Abehurch
E.C. Alex. Lang. Man.
IN THE UNITED STATES:
Cookshire, Que Halifax, N.S. Rossland, B.C. Danville, " "Duke St. R'c Vancouver, B.C. Fraserville, Que. "North End. Vernon, B.C. Grand Mere, " Lunenburg, N.S Victoria, B.C. IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal. Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane. E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and A. D. Braithwaite Agents. 59 Wall Street.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal I M Groats
Manager.
Manager. Spokane, Wash.—Bank of Montreal. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.
BANKERS IN CREAT PDITAIN.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Lundon-The Bank of England. "The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd. "The National Provincial Bank of Eng. Ltd. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland—The Bark of Liverpool, Ltd. Bank Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Bank Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Bank of Diverse Bank, "The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston—The Marchants' National Bank. "J. B. Moors & Co. Buffsjo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Wrancisco—The First National Bank. "The Anglo-Californian Bk., Ltd.

New

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

	man or	FICE,	OBILA	TT A,	Uni.	
	Authorized				- \$1	,000,000
	Subscribed	-			Par Col	500,000
	Paid-up	1. 21			-	500,000
Rest A	ccount -			4 4		250,000
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq. - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Tomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan. - Cashier. BRANCHES.—Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisler. Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry. Sunderlast. Twistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Drats on New York and Sterling Exchance bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and prompti-made.

Correspondents at New York and in Contrast and in Contrast and in Contrast and in Contrast and Index, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Ban	nk of Bri	itish North
	Americ	ca.
Incorporate	Established in 1 ed by Royal Ch	1836. Darter in 1840.
Paid-up capi	ital	. £1,000,000 stg.
Reserve Fund		£420,000 stg.
Head Office, 5 A. G. Wal	Cracechurch	St., London, E.C. S. Goldby, Manager.
	Secretary.	Manager.
COL	JRT OF DIREC	CTORS:
J. H. Brodie,	R. H.	Glyn,
J. H. Brodie, J. J. Cater, H. R. Farrer, M. G. C. Glyn, G	H. J.	B. Kendall.
M. G. C. Glyn,	F. Lub	bock,
Hund Office	eorge D. Whati in Canada, St.	nan.
mead Omce	Montreal.	James street,
H. STIE	EMAN. General	l Manager.
J. ELM	ISLY, Supt. of NDERSON, Ins	Branches.
	NCHES IN CA	
	and the second se	
A. E. ELLI	S, Manager Mo	ntreal Branch. Calgary, Alta. Battleford, Sask Davidson, " Duck Lake, " e Estevan.
London.	Montreal P.O.	Battleford, Sask
Market sub br.	" Longueuil,	Davidson, "
Brantford, Ont.	(sub. br.)	Duck Lake, "
Hamilton, Ont.	" St Catherin	e Estevan,
Barton st.	Quebec. Que.	Yorkton, "
Victoria Av.	Levis (sub. br.)	Ashcroft, B.C.
Foronto, Ont.	St. John, N.B.	Greenwood, B.C.
" Stock Yard	Fredericton N I	Duck Lake, " te Estevan, " Rosthern, " Yorkton, " Ashcroft, B.C. Greenwood, B.C. . Hedley, B.C. 3. Kaslo, B.C. Rossland B.C.
Weston, sub. br.	Halifax, N.S.	Rossland, B.C.
Midland, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Rossland, B.C. Trail, B.C. "ub branch Vancouver, B.C. N. Victoria, B.C. Dawson, Y.T.
Bobcavgeon	Brandon Man.	ub branch
Campbellford.	Oak River. Man	Nictoria, B.C.
Kingston, Ont.	Reston, Man.	Dawson, Y.T.
DRAFTS ON	SOUTH AFRI	CA AND WEST
INDIES MA	AY BE OBTAIN NK'S BRANCH	NED AT THE
	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	STATES, ETC.:

AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson, J. C. Weish, and W. Oliver. San Francisco (120 Sansome Street)-H. M. J. McMichael and A. S. Ireland, Agents. Dicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Sodland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Minited, and Banches; Minited, West Indies Descriptional Bank, Descriptions, London, and West Indies.

Royal Rank of Canada CAPITAL PAID-UP.... \$3,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS.... 3,302,748

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. Board of Directors:
Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President. Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq. Hor David MacKeen.
H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq. Chief Executive Office, Montreal, P.Q. E. L. Pease, - General Manager.
W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches. C. E. Neill. Inspector.

Am Ant Bat Bri Cha

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Nan

	l, Înspector.
herst, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.
igonish, N.S.,	Ottawa, Ont.
hurst, N.B.,	Ottawa, Bank St.
dgewater, N.S.,	Oxford, N.S.
rlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pembroke, Ont.
lliwack, B.C.,	Pictou, N.S.
mberland, B.C.	Port Hawkesbury, N.
housie, N.B.	Rexton, N.B.
chester, NB.	Rossland, B.C.
nundston, N.B.	Sackville, N.B.
dericton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
sboro, N.S.	St. John's. Nfld.
nd Forks, B.C.	St. Paul (Montreal) Q
ifax, N.S.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
ner, B.C.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
donderry, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
isburg, C.B.	Toronto,
enburg, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
tland, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.,
icton, N.B.,	" East End.
treal, Que.,	Verpon, B.C.
treal. West End.	Victoria, B.C.
int Pleasant, B.C.	Westmount, P.Q.
aimo, B.C.	Westmount
on B.C.	Victoria Ave.
Westminster, B.C.	Weymouth NS

S.

Woodstock, N.B. Agencies in Havana. Cuba; Santiago de Cuba. Cuba; Camaguey, Cuba; Matanzas, Cuba; New York, N.Y.

York, N.Y. CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland; France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank; Dres-dner Bank; Spain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First Na-tional Bank; Blair & Co.; Boston, National Shuw-mut Bank; Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, San Francisco, First National Bank.

h	THE MOLSO	ONS BANK
	Incorporated by Act	of Parliament, 1855.
	HEAD OFICE	: MONTREAL.
	CAPITAL PAID-UP RESERVE FUND	\$8,000,000
	BOARD OF I	
	Wm. Molson Macpher S. H. Ewing W. H. Ramsay, H. Markland Molson, Wm. C. Mc JAMES ELLIOT,	rson - President. - Vice-President. J. P. Cleghorn, LtCal. F. C. Henshiw. Intyre. General Manager.
	JAMES ELLIOT, A. D. Durnford, Chief Branches; W. H. I H. Lockwood, W. W.	Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector.
	Insper	ctors.
	LIST OF B ALBERTA. Calgary.	RANCHES: ONTARIO—Continued. Owen Sound.
	BRITISH COLUMBIA. Revelstoke.	Port Arthur. Ridgetown.
	Vancouver. MANITOBA.	Suncoe. Smith's Fains.
	Winnipeg. ONTARIO.	St. Marys. St. Thomas.
	Alvinston. Amherstburg.	East End Branch. Toronto.
	Aylmer. Brockville.	Toronto Junction: Dundas Street.
	Chesterville. Clinton.	Stock Yards Branch. Trenton.
	Drumbo. Dutton.	Wales. Waterloo.
15	Exeter. Frankford.	Woodstock. QUEBEC.
12	Hamilton. James street.	Arthabaska. Chicoutimi.
1	Market Branch. Hensall.	Fraserville. Knowlton.
12	Highgate. Iroquois.	Montreal. St. James Street.
	Kingsville. London.	Market and Harbor Branch.
1	Lucknow. Meaford.	St. Catherine St. Br. Quebec.
	Morrisburg. North Williamsburg.	Sorel
	Norwich.	Blainville, Que.

The Chartered Banks.

Ottawa. Victoriaville GENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES.

London, Liverpool-Parr'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. FOREIGN AGENTS.

FOREIGN AGENTS. Trance-Societe Generale. Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank-ing Corporation. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba. New York-Mechanics' National Bank. Boston-State National' Bank. Philadelphia-Philadelphia National Bank. And agents in all the principal cities of the United States. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letter of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND NO. 99.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend 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 Friday, the First day of December next.

Tae Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Tenth day of January next, the Clair to be taken at noon.

D. COULSON.

General Manager. The Bank of Toronto, Toronto. 25th October, 1905.

The Dominion Savings

& Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London. - Canada. Capital Subscribed. - \$1,000,000.00 Total Assees, 31st Dec'br. 1900 - 2,272,980.58 T. II. PUR DON. Esq., K. C., President. NATHANIEL WILLS. Marager.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital \$5,700.000 Rest\$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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

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

Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager.

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

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

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

Bankers in Great Britain.

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

Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Head Office Toronto Executive Office Montreal.

48 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

Collections given prompt attention.

Drafts issued payable in all parts of the world.

General banking business transacted.

D. M. STEWART,

General Manager and 2nd Vice-President.

Imperial Bank of Canada
Capital Paid-up
Rest
DIRECTORS:
DIRECTORS:
T. R. MERRITT, President,
T. R. MERRITT, President, D. R. WILKIE, - Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Robert Janray,
Wm. Ramsay, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, Cherkenutt
-ames Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
HAV Aggigtant General Manaker.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Bolton Liston el Ridgeway.
Ener, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie,
Corgus, North Bay, St. Thomas,
Han Ottawa, Toronto,
Ingenetion, Port Colborne, Welland,
Emer. New Ont New Liskeard. St. Catharmer, Niagara Falls, Galt, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland, Ungersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock, BRAWG W. Catharmer, College
BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Arrowhead, B.C. Balgonie, Assa., Brandon M. B.C. Balgonie, Assa.,
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta. Cranbrock, D.C. Balgonie, Assa., Revelstoke, B.C. Carabrock, D.C. Construction, Sask.
Creatry, Alta. Rosthern, Sask.
B. Strathcona, Alta.
Golden Alta, Trout Lake, B.C.
Golden, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Victoria, B.C.
Fortess Tictoria, D.C.
Prince Albert, Sask. Winnipeg, Man
, Assa.
Aponta, y a
Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of

Oredit issued available in any part of the

Union Bank of Canada

Established, 1865.

HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC.

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

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President.

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Vice-President.

D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., R. T. Riley, Esq., Wm. Price, Esq., Wm. Shaw, Esq., E. L. Drewry, Esq., John Galt, Esq., F. E. Kenaston, Esq.

G. H. Balfour General Manager. F. W. S. Crispo, Western Inspector. H. Veasey Assistant Inspector. P. Vibert Assistant Inspector.

Advisory Committee, Toronto Branch. D. H. Hees, Esq. Thomas Kinnear, Esq.

Geo. H. Hees, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. QUEBEC.-Dalhousie Station, Montreal, Quebec, St. Louis Street, Quebec.

- ONTARIO.—Alexandria, Barrie, Carleton Place, Cookstown, Crysler Erin, Fenwick, Hailey-bury, Hastings, Hillsburg, Jasper, Kempt-ville, Kinburn, Manotick, Melbourne, Met-calfe, Merrickville, Mount Brydges, New-boro, New Liskeard, North Gower, Norwood, Osgoode Station, Pakenham, Portland, Plantagenet, Shelburne, Smith's Falls, Smith-ville, Stittsville, Sydenham, Toronto, Wark-worth, Wiarton, Winchester.
- MANITOBA.—Altona, Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Carberry, Carman, Crystal City, Cypress River, Deloraine, Glenboro, Gretna, Ham-iota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Morden, Neepawa Ninga, Rapid City, Russel, Shoal Lake, Souris Strathelair, Virden, Wawahesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg N. End Branch.
- SASKATCHEWAN.—Arcola, Carlyle, Humbolt, Indian Head, Lumsden, Moose Jaw, Mooso-min, Milestone, Oxbow, Pense, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Sintaluta, Wapella, Wey-burn, Wolseley, Yorkton. Humbolt, Moose-
- BERTA.—Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Dids-bury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek. ALBERTA .-

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

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)\$2.000,000 Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000.000 HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO. DIRECTORS: F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD. Vice-President. w. F. Allen, Fred. W. Cowan, W. R. Johnston W. Francis. AGENCIES: AGENCIES: Brussels, Campbellford, Cannington, Colborne. Deseponto. Durham, Fiesherton. Forest, Harrison, ilea Craig. Bay Street Market, Toronto, teaverton, Blenheim, towmanville, tradford, 'rantford, 'righton, Kingston. Lucan, Markham, Markhall, Orono. Parkdale, Parkhill Picton, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Wellington, BANKERS: New York - Importers and Traders National

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

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK of OTTAWA Capital Authorized\$3,000,000 Capital (fully paid up) 2,500,000 Rest and Undivided Profits, - 2,573,332

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, President. DAVID MACLAREN, .. Vice-President. Henry Newell Bate, John Burns Fraser, Hon. Geo. Bryson, John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan,

Denis Murphy, George Halsey Perley, M.P. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector. 0-14-1MD

FIFTY OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE' INVITED.

Traders Bank of Lanada

inducis	Dank U	Lanaua
CAPITAL AUT CAPITAL SUB CAPITAL PAI RESERVE FU.	HORIZED SCRIBED D-UP	rliament, 1885.) \$3,000,000.00
C. D. War. Hon. J. R. E. F. C. Klo C. S. W. J	ren, Esq., Stratton,W B. Johnston, Es epfe., Esq., M.P. Wilcox, Esq., H . Sheppard, Wau	President. Vice-President. 9., K.C. , Guelph. amilton. baushene.
H. S. STRATI	D OFFICE, TOR	General Manager.
	BRANCHES:	
Arthur, Aylmer, Ayton,	Hamilton, Eas Hep Aorth Ingersoll,	Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia.
Beeton, Blind River, Bridgeburg.	Kincardine, Lakefield, Leamington,	Stoney Creek,
Burlington, Cargill, Clifford, Drayton,	Newcastle, North Bay, Orillia, Otterville,	Stratiord, Strathroy, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury,
Dutton, Elmira, Elora,	Owen Sound, Paisley, Out. Port Hope,	Thamesford, Tilsonburg, Toronto,
Embro, Glencoe, Grand Valley	Prescott, Ridgetown, Binley	Tottenham, Windsor, Winops

nd Valley, Ripley, Windsor, elph, Rockwood, Winnipeg milton, Rodney, Woodstock, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. Grand Valle Guelph, Hamil**ton**,

The Dominion Bank

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS DIRECTORS: \$3,000,000 3,634,000

BIRECTORS:
E. B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
Wm. Ince, Timothy Eaton, W. R. Brock, M.P.,
A. W. Austin, James J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.,
DOMINION BANK—HEAD OFFICE,
Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY.
Belleville, Ont.	Madoc, On:
Boissevain, Man.	Montreal, Que.
Brampton, Ont.	Napanee, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Orillia, Ont.
Cobourg, Ont.	Oshawa, Ont.
Deloraine. Man.	Seaforth, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.	Selkirk, Man.
Gravenhurst, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Grenfell, Man.	Uxbridge, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.	Whitby, Ont.
Huntsville, Ont.	Wingham, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
London. Ont.	N. End Br., Winnipeg.
Bloor and Bathurst	
City Hall Branch,	
Dundas Street, Ton	
Market Branch, To	
Queen Street, Wes	
Sherbourne Street.	
Spadina Avenue, 7	
Cor. Yonge and Co	offingham Sts Toronto
Drafts on all parts of	the United States. Grea
Britain and the Contine	
blog	and the second states and the

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, Chinc, Japan and the West Indies.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of five per cent. for the half year ending 30th November, on the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Eank and its Branches on 1st De ember next.

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

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank at Hamilton on Monday, January 15th, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

THE ONTARIO BANK

DIRECTORS: CHARLES McGILL, General Manager. R. B. Caldwell, Inspector. BRANCHES: Fort William, Ottawa, Holstein, Peterboro, Lindsay, Port Arthur, Montreal, Sudbury, Mount Forest, Trenton, Newmarket, Tweed, Waterford, Scott and Wellington Streets, Queen and Portland " Yonge and Richmond " Yonge and Carlton " Alliston, Aurora, Bowmanville, Buckingham, Q. Cornwall, Collingwood, Toronto: AGENTS:

AGENTS: London, Eng.—Part's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York — Fourth National Bank and The Lyons Bank of Montreal. Boston—Eliot National Bank. A

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banikng House in the city of Sherbrooke on WEDNESDAY, SIXTH DECEMBER next. | The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, p.m.

By order of the Board,

J. MACKINNON. General Manager.

Sherbrooke, October 31, 1905.

BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent (31/2 p.c.) for the current half-year, eyual to seven per cent. (7 p.c.) per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, 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.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next. both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the bank, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December next. at noon.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST. General Manager.

Montreal, October 17th, 1905.

La Banque Nationale

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

Capital	\$1,500,000
Reserve Funds	500,000
Undivided Profits	83.166.26
Paid in Dividends	90,000
NIX DED CENTE T	

CENT. Interest paid on the stock.

THREE PER CENT. Interest paid on the deposits.

THIRTY Branches in the Province.

GREATEST FACILITY to transact business afforded to every one.

SKILFUL STAFF devoted to the interest of the clients.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

RODOLPHE AUDETTE, President.

HON. JUDGE A. CHAUVEAU, Vice-President

Victor Chateauvert, Nazaire Fortier, J. B. Laliberte, Narcisse Rioux, Victor Lemieux.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

N. LAVOIE, Inspector.

And Desired	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK
100 100 100	Incorporated. 1836. St. Stephen, N.B
do who we	CAPITAL
and and and	J. F. Grant, Cashier.
and the second s	London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co- New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston- Globe National Bank, Montreel Bank of Mont
	real. St. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any branch of the Bank Montreal.

Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822. Capital Authorized.....\$3,000,000 Capital Paid Up.....\$2,500,000 Rest\$1,050,000 DIRECTORS:

The Chartered Banks.

The Quebec Bank

QUEBEC

BRANCHES: Jubbec, St. Peter St. Thorold, O.Jt. Do. Upper Town, Three Rivers, Que. Do. St. Roch, Toronto, Ont. Wontreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. Montreal, St. James St. Shawenegan Falls, Q. St. George, Beauce, Q. St. Romuald, Q. St. Henry, Que. Pembroke, Ont. Ville Marie, Que. Ville Marie, Que. Ville Marie, Que. Ville Marie, Que. L'Epiphanie, P.Q. AGENTS: London, England.—Bank of Scotland. Albany, U.S A.- New York State National Bk. Boston—National Bank of the Republic. New York, U.S.A.-Agents Bank of Brit' h North America; Hanover National Bank.

HEAD OFFICE ..

Provincial Bank of Ganada

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

Head Office—Montreal, No. 7 Place d'Armes BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
M. G. N. Ducharme, capitalist, of Montreal. President.
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. 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. S. Hamelin, Auditor.
BRANCHES:
Montreal:—Sife Rachel St., corner St. Hubert; Carsley Store; 271 Roy St., St. Louis de France; Eastern Abat-toirs; 1138 Ontario St., corner Panet.
Berthierville, P.Q.; D'Israeli, P.Q.; Pierrevill3, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guillaume, d'Up-ton, P.Q.; Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.; Terrebonne, P.O.; Valleyfield, P.Q.
BOARD OF CENSORS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice, President. Doctor E. Persillier-Lachapelle, Vice-President. Doctor A. A. Bernard and Hon. Jean Girouard, Legislative Councillor.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Issue "Special certificate of deposits" at a rate

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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



Legal Directory.

Henry J. Kavanagh, K.C. H. Gerin-Lajoie, K.C. Avanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, -Advocates,-PROVINCIAL BANK BUILDING, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Can. Cable Address, "Laloi." Bell Tel. Main 4800, 4801

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In every county in Canada to work, during spare hours, on good commission. Object, to secure persons of exceptional ability to fill salaried positions in Toronto and Montreal

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DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

Cornishman Dec. 16 Norseman 66 23 Welshman 30 Irishman Jan. 6 *Dominion 13 66 Cornishman 20 .. Norseman 27

*This steamer carries passengers:

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Class -\$55.00. Second-Class -\$40.00. Third-Class - To principal ports in Great Britain, \$27.50.

For all information apply to

DOMINION LINE,

17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.



For Sale at Vaudreuil

Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point On the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian on one side with shelter for Boats above and below the Falls. Also two islands adjoining. Area in all about 44 acres,

APPLY TO THE OWNER, M. S. FOLEY, . EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," MONTREAL.



Locks & Builders' Hardware



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

1213

Write us for Catalogue, prices and terms

The Gurney, Tilden Co. Ltd. Hamilton, Canada

A PIPE FITTER

In threading pipes, does more hard, exhausting work in an average day than any mechanic in other trades.

Our Pipe Die Reduces The Labor One-Half.

Get our die and you will find this statement is not exaggerated.

A. B. JARDINE & CO.,

HESPELER, ONT.

BOILER SHOP.

THE STEVENSON BOILER, MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORKS AT PETROLIA, ONT., (now of twenty years' standing), continues to make Matine, Stationary and Portable Boilers of all kinds. The Canadian Oil Wells and Refiners 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, Tanks, Bleachers and Agitators, Salt Pans, Steam Boxes for Stave and Hoop Mills, and any desired work in Plate or Sheet Steel or Iron as well as all productions of Machine Shops, induding Steam Engines and Castings in Iron and Brass.

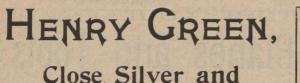
Having a full outfit of machinery and tools, including Steam Riveter, and men of long experience, it invites comparison of the quality of its work, with any shop in Canada.

ARTHUR KAVANAGH,

J. H. FAIRBANK.

MANAGER.

PROPRIETOR.

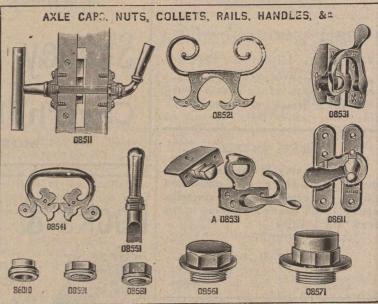


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BRITTANIA CARRIAGE FURNITURE WORKS,

PRINCIP STREET,

BIRMINGHAM. = Eng.



Legal Directory.

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

NEW YORK STATE.

NEW YORK CITY David T. Davis. (Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law.) Davis, Symmes & Schreiber

ONTARIO.

ARNPRIORThompson & HuntAYLMERMiller & BlackhouseBELLEVILLEGeo. DenmarkBLENHEIMR. L. GosnellBOWMANVILLER. Russell LoscombeBRANTFORDWilkes & HendersonBROCKVILLEH. A. StewartCANNINGTONA J. ReidCARLETON PLACEColin McIntoshDESERONTOHenry R. BedfordDURHAMJ. P. TelfordGANANOQUEJ. C. RossGODERICHE. N. LewisHAMILTONLees, Hobson & StephensHAMILTONStaunton & O'HeirHAMILTONStaunton & O'Heir

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OSHAWA J. F. Grierson
OWEN SOUND A. D. Creasor
PETERBOROUGH Roger & Bennet
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ONTARIO-Continued.

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AMHERT Townshend & Rogers
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YARMOUTH E. H. Armstrong
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NEW WESTMINSTER & VANCOUVER Martin, Weart & McQuarti SUMMERLAND H. Atkinson

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CALGARY Lougheed & Bennet[‡] EDMONTON Harry H. Robertson. RED DEER, Alberta .. Geo. W. Greene

TORONTO, ONT.

TONDO DDOO & M. EDMOID
ONES BROS & MACKENZIE,
U Barristers & Solicitors,
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CONTRACTOR AND A LONG THE PROPERTY OF
CLARKSON JONES, BEVERLY'JONES,
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99 Carinon St., London,
Commissioner for N. Y., Illinois and other States.
The subarty is all the defendence in preserving the sub-state of the sub-state state state of the subarty sub-

MACECHEN & MACCABE, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Notaries Public, etc^a MacDONALD'S BLOCK, Sydney, CAPE BRETON, Nova Scotia. Rea¹ Extate and Commercial Law receive Special Attention



For Solid System Cable Troughs. GENUINE TRINIDAD



Prepared Refined Bitumen In Various Grades. Insulating Compound for Joint Boxes, in Tins or

E Kegs.

Guaranteed Highest Test.

Special Cable Waxes, Ozokerit, Geresine, &c.

Cuts will be inserted as soon as received.

QUALITY ALWAYS RELIABLE. SAMPLES FREE.

LARGE STOCKS READY.



Bitumen Dep't, Hall End Works, WEST BROMWICH, Eng. LONDON OFFICE: 101 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

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London Showrooms. 47 Holborn Viaduct. and 49 Farrington street.

William Soutter & Sons, LIMITED



ART BRASS WORK, ELECTROLIERS

COPPER & WROUGHT IRON WORK, &c.

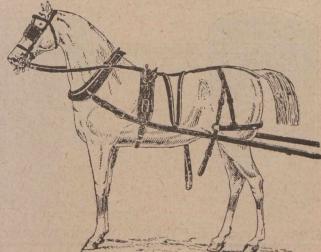
Farm Street Works, BIRMINGHAM, England

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

S. BEEBEE & SONS,

Wholesale Saddlery Manufacturers and Saddlers' Ironmongers.

SPECIALITIES FOR COLONIAL MARKETS



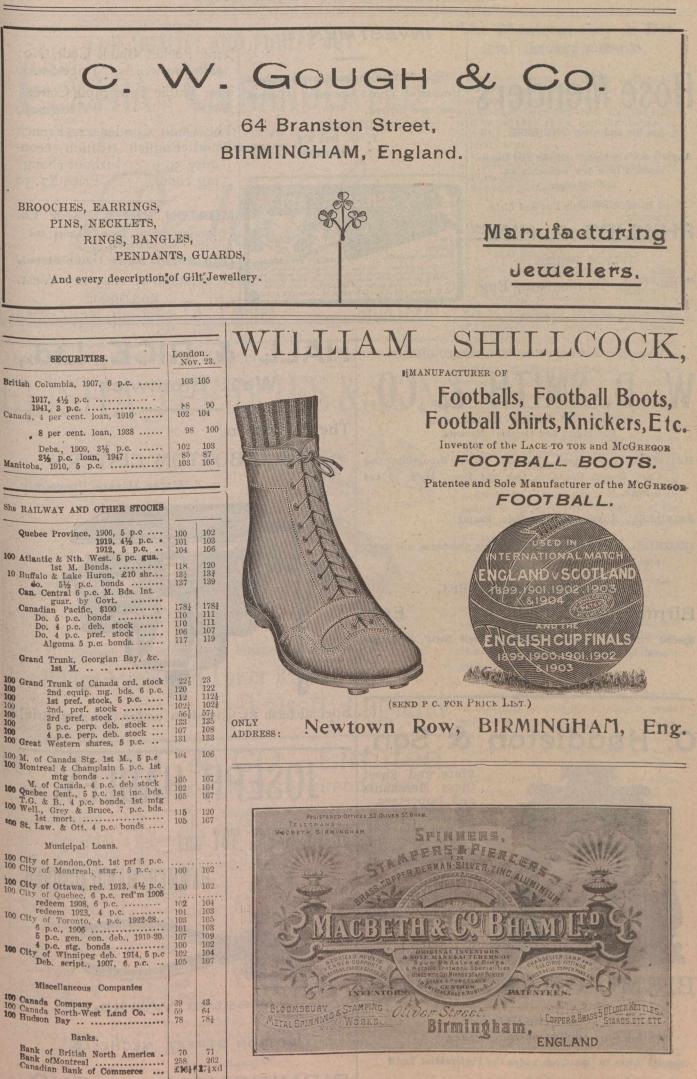
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, of Every Description.

111 Persehouse Street, WALSALL, ENGLAND.



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The Montreal City & District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of eight dollars and a bonus of two dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its banking house, in this City, on and after Tuesday, the 2nd of January next. ' The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, November the 30th, 1905

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

-The Canadian Northern Railway begins the construction of its proposed line between Port Arthur and Montreal next The line will be located bespring. tween those of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and will give Montreal three distinct railway lines as far west as Edmonton.

-In a recent address on the resources of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, made before the stockholders, of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Kailroad, Gov. Enrique C. Creel of Chihuahua, said: "Ten years ago the statement that within a decade the output of the mines of Chihuahua, which then amounted to less than \$2,000,000, would exceed \$10,-000,000 a year, was regarded as exceedingly optimistic. Last year the output exceeded \$15,000,000, and production is increasing by leaps and bounds. In the past the mineral production of Chihuahua has been phenomenal, but I predict that the mineral wealth that will be gathered in the near future will make old records appear insignificant. The estimated total amount of silver in circulation in the world is 4,000,000,000 ounces, and of this amount the mines of Chihuahua have produced more than one-third. In addition to our silver, Chihuahua is steadily coming to the front as a producer of gold. Gold districts east and west of this city will be opened by the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad and the records of the state will one day equal those of Colorado and California."

Many Printers use

GITTINGS, HILLS & BOOTHBY'S

INKS

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

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

Dense Cut Black.

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

Tower Works, Aston, Birmingham.,

ENG

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

Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent, less than other countries.

-It is understood that J. W. Ewart, K.C., has purchased the Ottawa Free Fress for some local parties. The price is sad to be \$70,000.

-The Detroit Journal says 140 mices made been sacrified, over 70 ships wrecked and a loss of nearly \$7,00,000 has been sustained in the three big storms on the great lakes this season. That this is the most disastrous season in the history of shipping on the great lakes is beyond doubt.

-At the monthly meeting held last week of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the following were elected directors:-Sir Wm. C. VanHorne, of Montreal; Wm. C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, and John D. Kernan, of Utica, N.Y.

-It is understood in London that Canadian manufacturers are enquiring in the Midland markets regarding large supplies of steel strip for tube making, not being able to obtain said to be \$70,000. Mr. E. Norman-Smith, for the past y ar city editor of the Toronto Globe has been appointed manager.

-The Galt Reformer newspaper, for several years published by H M. Hunt and Sons, has changed hands. Frank Erichsen Brown, barrister, with whom is associated A. G. Donaldson, business manager of the Re orter for some years, has acquired possession of the business and the paper will, within a few days, be issued under the new regime.

-Senator F. L. Beique announced that he bought the Quebee Southern the South Shore and the East Richelieu Valley Railways recently for the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company. The object is to get an entrance into Montreal from the set of the Delaware and H. now run over their cwn tracks as far as Rouse's Point, and thence over the Grand Trunk to Montreal.

-Three hundred new positions will soon be at the disposition of the C.P.R., for the directors have decided to place special conductors on skepping cars all over their system. Up to the present time their skeeping cars have been in the sole charge of colored porters, but owing to the increased travel it has been found advisable to relieve the porters' of all ciencalwork. The change will become effective as soon as enough men have been engaged.

-A very largely attended meeting of fruit-growers and basket manufacturers from all pairs of Ontario was held in St. Catharines to discuss the size and shape of fruit baskets and to decide upon a uniform basket. The matter was fully discussed, and it was finally decided to ask the Government at its next session to make the standard sizes eleven and six quarts. A committee was also appointed to decide on the shape or slant of baskets.

-"The Ontario Car Ferry Company" is the name bestowed upon a company which has just b en incorporated at Toronto with a capital of \$500,000. Its connection with the Grand Trunk is evident from the appearance of the names of Charles M. Hays, Earl H. Fitzhugh and John W. Loud among the incorporators. The remaining incorporators are A. G. Yates, William T. Noonan and Robert W. Davis of Rochester. They propose to operate the freight, passenger and mail service between the United States and Canada on Lake Huron. Power is given to conduct businers in the United States as well as Canada, and to enter in'o arrangements with any railway company in the Dominion or the nepublic for the operation of car farries in connection with their system.



-Hon. Jean Prevost, Provincial Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries has decided to call a convention of those interested in the hunting and fishing of the Province of Quebec in order to consider reforms in the fish and game laws. The Minister has issued invitations to a large number of those interested, but has also intimated that all who take an interest in the matter will be welcomed to the convention, whether formally invited or not.

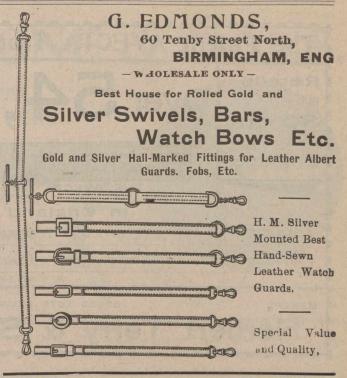
—The Act providing for a bounty of 75 cents per one hundred pounds on lead contained in ores mined in Canada, stipulates that the total sum paid shall not exceed \$500 000 in any iscal y ar, and t at when the 'st ndard price of pig lead in London, England, exceeds £16 per ton, such bounty shall be reduced proportionately by the amount of such exceess." The price of pig lead having advanced to £16 per ton the Minister of Trade and Commerce has decided that the bounty is no longer payable.

-Representatives of Glencoe have completed arrangements with the Canada Cordage Flax Company to establish their binder twine factory and fibre mills here. The company will expend \$75,000 on buildings and machinery, and will employ 90 men the first year, increasing to 150 in the third. The Town Council will submit a by-law to the qualified electors on Dec. 28th to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of \$1.000, secured by a first mortgage for a period of 20 years. A fixed assessment of \$15,000 and a free site.

-A largely attended meeting, including representatives of nearly 100 English and Scotch chambers of commerce, co operasocieties, agricultural, butchers and other associations met recenty at Westminuter Palace hotel. The working constitution of the association is to be known as the Free Importation of Canadian Cattle association of Great Britain. An excentive committee of thirty-five members was appointed. It was decided to a preach all candidates on this question at the next general election. Subscriptions are to be voluntary.

The crew of the Allan liner Bavarian with the exception of a few necessary to watch and look after the ship during the winter months will be taken to England on board the Sicilian. The furniture and fixtures of the ship will be taken to Quebec. River pilots fear the Bavarian may suffer considerable damage during the winter in her exposed position. The Government steamer Montcalm was considerably damaged in the efforts to tow the Bavarian off owing to the absence of a tow post.

-A report from the Canad'an Agent at Cape Town says that as the prices of Australian and Argentine butters are very high in South Africa, Canada should endeavour to capture this trade. South Africa demands a good quality of tab'e butter of a natural color, and containing about two per



cent. of salt. In hams and bacon Canada is not getting her share of the trade. The Cape Covernment is asking for tenders for 94.(0) long tons of steam coa, required for the Government railways.

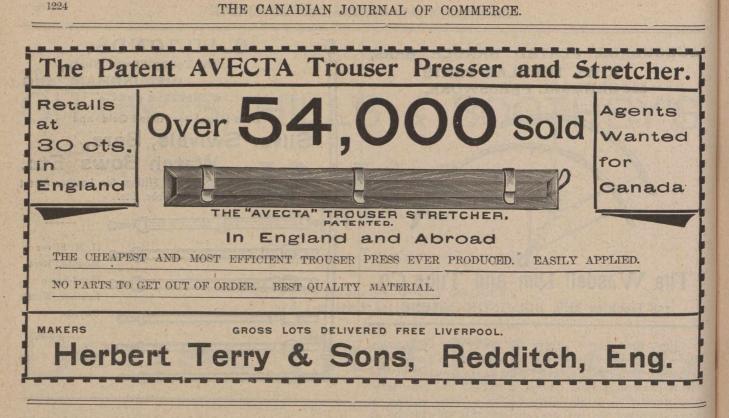
-A Soo dispatch states that Mackenzie and Mann contemplate a chain of ice-breaking car ferries on Lake Superior as a part of their transcontinental road. The idea is to keep navigation open during the winter months between Port Arthur and Balchawaning bay. They would also take over the Manitoulin and North Shore road, one of the Clergue enterprises. It is computed that a fleet of car ferries could be placed at commission on Lake Superior at one-tenth of the cost of building a railway around the north shore.

—The United States Minister, Herbert G. Squiers, has cabled his resignation to Washington. The Minister declined to be interviewed on the subject, but it can be asserted that the Cuban Government cabled a message of complaint to Washington against Mr. Squiers' attitude on the Isle of Pines question, following his persistent opposition to the Anglo-Cuban treaty, which the Cubans have chosen to consider unreascable. On the race pt of Secretary Root's message with reference to the complaint, Mr. Squiers immediately cabled his resignation.

—A company has been organized at Victoria, B.C., to extract turpentine from fir wood, and recently made a 24 hours' run of its plant with gratifying results. The turpentine produced is said to be of the highest quality, several specimens having been put through the whole process. In addition to the turpentine a high quality of rosin is obtained as well as less value of s. The returns from the wood vary considerably. From 15 to 30 gallons of turpentine a cord have been obtained from some of the samples treated independent of the by-products.

—Speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, Col. Lamb, chief of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, spoke enthus astically of the prospect next year. "Last year we had 60,0'0 applicants and we sent out 4,000; this year we expect an increased number of applicants and are making greparation to send out 10.000. Our first steamer sails on March 1, and we have chartered three steamers. We were offered inducements to go outside the corf rence steam hip lines but our steamers will be the AMan, Dominion, and C.P.R. The business of the de artment has increased, so we have had to secure more commodious premises."

1223



-No less than 32,032 250 bushels of the 1905 grain crop had been inspected at Winnipeg up to November 33th, according to figures compiled f.om the returns of the Chief Grain ins. ector. A comparison of these figures with those of the coursespond ng period in previous years shows the marked su, er ority of this year's crop. During September, October and November, the first three months of the present cuop year a total of 30,225 cars of wheat have been inspected, of which 551 cars w.r. inspect.d at Calgary and the balance at Winnipeg. Last year during the same period there were 20,120 cars and 21,-126,000 but hels inspected, and in 1903 18:494,000 busites passed inspection. With the exception of the crop of 1902 the quality of wheat was better, but then the quality was far short of that of this year. The present year's crop is the best in the h story of the West.

-Our correspondent, writing from Shelburne, Cutario mentions some remarkable realist from Alsoke and Mammoth clover seed in Duffer'n County. One firm jurchased \$30,000 worth this fal, of which they have at present in hand some ten thousand dollars' worth. One farmer at Wh thield re cen ly delive ed the farm the season's crop off ten acris, which retted \$664.05, a chade over \$60 en ac e. Aleke and Man moth clover seed bring from \$7 t: \$9 a bushel the crop

-A phenomenon of a remarkable nature has been observed Et Childtehurch, N.Z. Consumers of mutton have been moved to alarm on going to their meat saf s at night and dise verng the interior bright with a phosphere cent glow, which appeared to be exuding from the meat. Scores of hou choiders have noticed this strange appearance on the day on which they had purchased the meat. Expert authorities who have enquired into the matter declare that the phosphorescence is of bacterial origin. It is stated, however, that no injurious effects have been found to arise from consuming the affected meat.

-Sponges to be beached are first to be deprived of the'r sand and c her obvious impurities or damaged portions by heat ing w shing or trimming and then souk d in a 1 per cent. s lution of potestium permanganate for about 15 minutes, says a wr 'er in the Ame 'can Dauggist. They are than removed and wa h d with wa'e: un i' the atter runs off c dor less. The sponges are next pac d in a solution of sodium thosu that containing 1 try ounce to the pint. To this so ut on s ad led h dry home seid in the proportion of 1flu'd ounce of acd di uted wih 4 fuid cun es of wa er for every pint of the last mentio, ed solution. The spinges are mac. rated in this liquid for about 15 minutes or until sufficiently blenched. They are then removed and wa hed thoroughly with water.

ENGLAND





in some instance overtopping the value of the land. As usual there are very large shipments of hogs and beef cattle at good prices til quite recently. Euter brings 21 cents, or from five to six cen's over past years; fowl dear; fru't the same; the latter only middling crop. Other products mostly good cats, barley and hay particularly so; roots somewhat injured by frost.

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-Speaking of the ocean-cariying trade, Colonel Edwards ch ef of the bureau of insular affairs, in the Philippine Islands. in his annual report to the United States Secretary of War, says: "T.e United Kin dom continues to dominate the foreign carrying trade of the islands, nearly 60 per c nt. of the value of the imports arriving, and over 75 per cent. of the exports departing, under the British flag. Spanish vessels take the second rank for the year in import, and though figuring to a smaller degree in exports, their participation in the corrying trade has been very confident in both imports and exports during recent years. The German flog on the other land, while generaly a close comp titor of the Spanish, did a less uniform business and suffered a heavy loss in 1905, with a decine of almost half in the value of both import and exp r. ca gots. Ameri an vecse's show g ins in 1907, carrying 10 per cen . of both the imports and exports of the islands.'

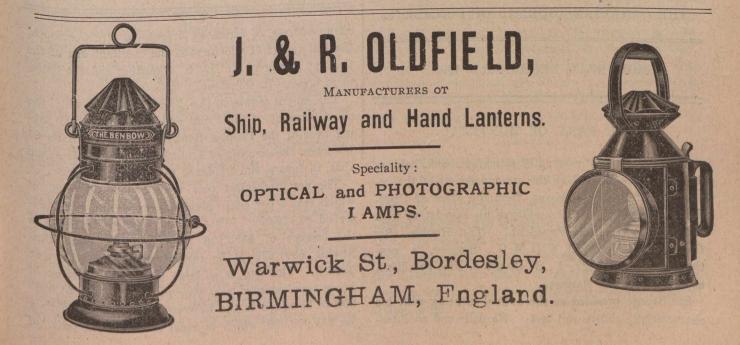
-The Mexican Consul-General here says: "ince the Edér-Dempster Line opened the monthly service with Mexico in July 1:st the shipm nts of Canadian pr ducts, particularly

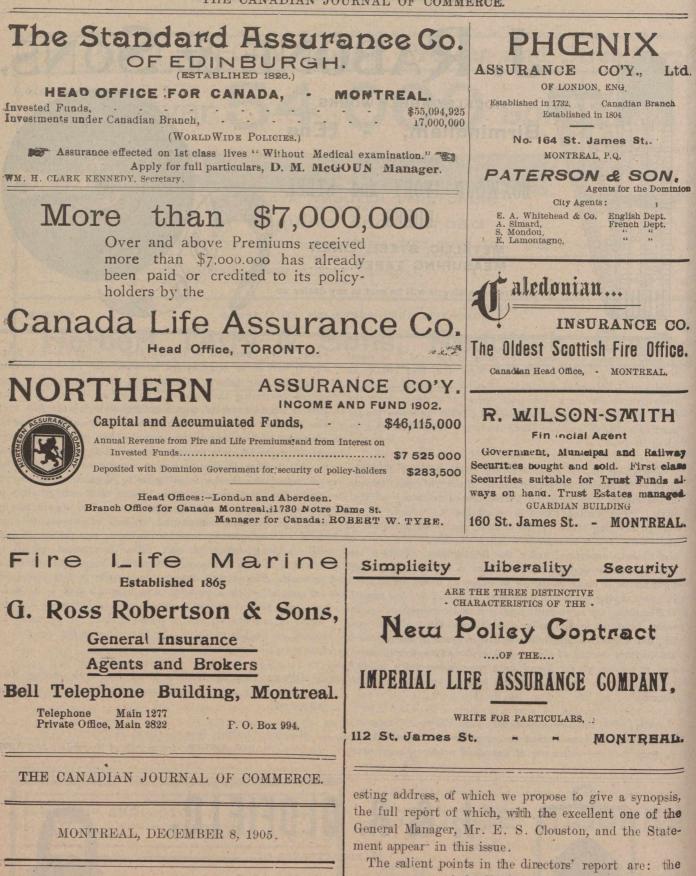
wheat, have increased so rapid'y that it is probab'e a fortnightly service or larger ships or both, will have to be put en in the near future. The amount of business that has opened up during the summer," he continued, "has been far greater than I expected, particularly consider ng the fact that the line was opened up with scarcely any advance notice whatever. The Angola has now on her present trip over \$30,000 worth of grain, mostly wheat and I expect there will be still further sh pments before navigation closes. The opening of this service is going to be of much more advantage to Canada than to Mexico, though each country gives it the same amount of subsidy, \$50,0.0 annually. Grain has up to the present time constituted the bulk of our exports but there is a fine opening there for machinery and timber, though little s being sent at present. The Government will likely be asked to give Mexico a preference in sugar and other raw products. The present duty on one grade is 711/2 cents per 100 Lounds, which is prohibit ve to Mexican s.ga. A 33 1-3 per cent. preference which would mean approximate y a decrease of, one quarter cent a pound in duty, would make its export to Canada prottable. The same might be said of bananas and oranges."

1225

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total for week ending Nov. 3), 1905 \$2,008,202.87; corresponding week las. year. \$2-063,882.83.

-Loudon Clearing House.-Total clearings for we ending Nov. 30, 1905, \$899,438; for month of November \$4,660,297.





THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The 88th annual meeting of this great bank, held on 4th inst., was marked by the announcement of the retirement of Lord Strathcona, from the office of President. He will, however, continue his association with the bank as Honorary President. The Honble. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Senator, is now the President, and Mr. E. S. Clouston, Vice-President, as well as General Manager.

Sir George presided at the annual meeting with his characteristic ability and tact. He delivered an interThe salient points in the directors' report are: the announcement of the Profit and Loss figures, the taking over of the Peoples Bank of Halifax, with its 20 branches, the opening of a number of sub-agencies, and that, in future, the dividends will be paid quarterly.

The net profits last year were \$1,638,659, out of which two 5 per cent. dividends were paid, which absorbed \$1,420,000. This left \$218,659 to be added to the balance of \$583,196 from previous year, thus leaving \$801,855 to be carried forward to the year 1905-6. This sum is so large as to give assurance of being supplemented next year so as to provide \$1,000,-000 to be added to the Reserve Fund, that would then be \$11,000,000, which is equal to 76.38 per cent. of

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Canadian Head Office:

J. E. E DICKSON. Manager.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada.

the paid-up capital.

The paying of quarterly dividends is doubtless a convenience to the smaller shareholders and is probably a factor in making the shares more attractive, and so enhancing their market value.

The General Manager called attention to the large increase in deposits, over 24 millions in the past year. It is a question whether the magnificence of the head office building has not been helpful in this connection. Visitors from all parts of Canada have inspected the banking room, one of, if not the handsomest in the world, and gone away deeply impressed by the manifestallions therein of great wealth and solidity. In Gilbart's work on Banking he declares that, an imposing bank building draws business and inspires confidence, so we may reasonably regard the noble offices of the Bank of Montreal as having had this effect to some extent. The General Manager spoke of the very large amount of immediately available assets, over 68 millions, as being too large ordinarily, but the disturbed state of Europe and of the American stock market rendered heavy reserves advisable. He said "Prosperity" was written large in the records of Canada this year, and gave it as his judgment that, in no previous year had the country enjoyed such general prosperity. The chairman, President Drummond, spoke of the profits of banking as decreasing owing to the accumulation of wealth, that money was lower in price because so abundant, and competition was lowering rates. He gave statistics (which are detailed on another page) to show with what rapid strides Canada had advanced.

Since 1870 the bank deposits have risen from 49 millions. Five new banks have gone into operation since 1900, five have been absorbed by other banks, and one has failed. In the last 3 years charters have been given to 11 new banks with a capital of \$19,000,000. In 1863 the Bank of Montreal's capital was \$6,000,000 and assets \$15,252,000, while at present the capital is \$14,400,000 and assets \$158,470,000. The bank has now 100 branches as against 29 in 1863. He condemned the using up of our lumber resources so recklessly, which, he said, would "end disastrously."

The increase of manufactories in Canada is most marked. They are springing up in this city and district and enlarging the native industries and field for capital and labour. Many of these manufactories are branches or offshoots from the United States, which, we may remark, have been added to Canada's productive resources because of the protective tariff.

Sir George estimated the North-west crops as marketable for 75 millions, and they are gathered from an area FREDERICK A. BURNHAM,

GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Pres. and Actuary

OF NEW YORK.

1904's GOOD SHOWING IN LEGAL RESERVE BUSINESS.

Policy Reserve (per Certificate New York Insurance Department, January 3rd, 1905.)	\$4,397.9
New Insurance Paid for in 1903, New Insurance Paid for in 1904,	\$12,527,288 \$17,862,353
Gain in New Insurance Paid for, -	\$5,335,065
Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid for Basis) in 1904, Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904, Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904, Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, Total Payments to Members and their Beneficiaries,	\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296 \$61,000,000
Capable men, with or whithout experience, may seen best agency contracts. Address Agency De Industrial Agents, Address Provident Departme	partment

that is only 5 to 10 per cent. of what is available. He quoted a Government surveyor as saying that "the immense wealth so long stored in the virgin soil of the great western country will be gradually developed, and the fact that Canada is destined to rapidly become one of the greatest food producing nations in the world will soon become apparent to all, in the volume of her exports."

Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New Yor k.

Sir George Drummond concluded his very able, interesting, and suggestive address by allusions to the expansion of our railway systems, the entente cordiale between France and England, and the alarming conditions in Russia.

The meeting decided to raise the number of directors from 9 to 10, and to give the Board power to elect an honorary president. A very cordial resolution was passed in recognition of the services of Lord Strathcona, which was supported in eloquent terms by Mr. E. B. Greenshields.

After a resolution of thanks to the staff the meeting closed, when congratulations all round were indulged in by the shareholders. The directors elected were: Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, Sir George A. Drummond, Sir William Macdonald, Messns. R. B. Angus, E. Β. Greenshields, Alex. T. Paterson, R. G. Reid, Jas. Ross, E. S. Clouston and Hon. Robert Mackay. At a meeting of the Board Sir George A. Drummond was elected President and Mr. E. S. Clouston, Vice-President who retains the office of General Manager.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE ON THE DUTIES OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Insurance, Otitawa, recently was requested by the Minister of Finance to furnish him with a report dealing with the manner in which the inspection of insurance companies by the Insurance Department is carried on, showing what features are looked into, and to what extent inspection is able to go.

In response to this the Superintendent has issued a very lengthy Memorandum stating fully what is done to inspect the insurance companies. The following is a synopsis of this document.,

The main purpose of the inspection of a company is to verify its sworn statement. Briefly stated the statements, the books, the records, the securities, of each insurance company in Canada are audited by the Insurance Department, the work being done on the same lines as are observed in auditing any joint stock company.

The cash receipts are ascertained and their disposal traced. The investments are examined and checked from year to year. The amount loaned on real estate, on policies, or disbursed in buying stocks and bonds are investigated.

In regard to real estate its value is enquired into and if found over-valued an intimation is sent to the company that, on the judgment of the Department the values should be written down. This advice is not always taken, but the Department in such cases inserts its own valuation in the company's statement.

As regards mortgages, the well known auditing process is followed. The title is examined, the valuator's appraisement, the insurance on the property, etc., and all the entries relating thereto in the company's books are verified.

The return of securities is tested by their examination, and all changes by sales or purchases are verified. The bonds and stocks on which loans have been made are counted and examined, and care taken to see that their value is good security for the loans.

As regards loans on policies, this requires a valuation of the policy to see if the loan upon it is less or greater than the reserve. The custom is to take a number of policies at random and subject those selected to a thorough inspection.

As to agen'ts' balances, the record of previous year is noted, and a pretty accurate idea may thus be formed as to what balances are good, and what are bad or doubtful.

As to cash in banks, the usual course is followed by examining the pass book and vouchers.

Regarding outstanding and deferred premiums and accrued interest it is a matter of difficulty to audit these, but he is able to make an estimate sufficiently close to satisfy him that no serious error has been made.

The assets in hands of the Government are easily verified and valued. In regard to liabilities, the principal items are:

(a) Claims for death losses and matured endowments, and annuity claims due and unpaid, or in process of adjustment, or adjusted, but not due or resisted and,

(b) Reserve liability in respect to outstanding policies in force, and

(c) Amount of unsettled losses reported to the compańy, dividing them into, adjusted but not due, in process of adjustment, etc.

The loss or claim books and papers are examined.

Unearned premiums are ascertained by a method of grouping which gives a close approximation to the correct amount. The reserve liability of life companies ought to be ascertained every 5 years or oftener but it was too great a task to have them made simultaneously, as the companies are grouped, and the dates of valuation distributed over the 5 years, so that the policies of any one company should be valued once in 5 years. The examination and valuation are made by expert actuaries. Bringing all the companies under a common standard for valuing the net re-insurance reserve would reduce it to about \$77,000,000, as against \$80,684,769 according to the company's standards, and would increase the surplus to policyholders over all liabilities and paid up capital from \$5,352,037 to \$9,044,048.

As the question was not asked as to what amendments are desirable in the Insurance Act, the Superintendent offers no opinion thereon. This is to be regretted, as it would have been of great interest to know what he suggests to improve the Insurance Act and the methods of the companies.

It will be noted that the annual inspection of the insurance companies by the Ottawa Department is strictly and merely an auditing process; it does not take any account of the general policy adopted by any of the companies, and does not meet such an inquiry as that which is being conducted by the New York State Legislative Committee.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

This popular and flourishing bank held its annual meeting at Sherbrooke on 6kh inst. The director's report was received with great satisfaction. It announced the net profits for past year to have been \$317,279, which exceeds 12 3-4 per cent. of the paid up capital.

This was sufficient to pay two dividends of 4 per cent., to provide for \$100,000 being added to the reserve fund, and with a small sum from previous year's surplus, to appropriate \$29,000 in reduction of the value of securities and \$8,000 as a bonus to the staff, which, so far as those in the Montreal branch are concerned, was a recognition of services and conduct that will gratify the customers in this city.

The bank has opened a number of new branches this year, the one at Vancouver being reported to be very promising as that city is growing and prosperous.

The bank's resources are so fully utilized that it has been decided to increase the capital. The dividends will be paid quarterly in future. The deposits now amount to \$11,910,860, as against \$1,760,000 in 1881, and \$9,670,000 in 1904. An increase of over 2 millions in deposits in one year, over 21 per cent., evidences the bank enjoying a large measure of public confidence.

The current loans and discounts amount to \$12,740,-000, which is an increase of over \$1,600,000 since 1904. Every feature of the statement evidences progress and strength. Mr. William Farwel!, president, is being well recompensed for his long services by seeing the institution he has so long managed attain so eminent **a** position, and in which his successor, Mr. MacKinnon, has proved himself no less the right man in the right place.

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GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN CANADA.

The Blue Book detailing the inspection of gas and electric lighting conducted by the Department of Inland Revenue shows that 24,289 dry gas metres, and one wet metre were presented for verification during the year ended June 30th, 1904. Of these 152 were found imperfect, 248 fast and 348 slow, making a total of 740 metres rejected, or somewhat over 3 per cent. The following table gives the names of the inspection offices, and the principal results:

Rejected

		-Re	ejected	The State		1
Inspection Offices.	Presented.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.
Barnie	30				30	
Belle			1.	1 mar	71	
Berlin	7/1	1:14	11	1. market	186	11
Brockville	346				346	
Cobourg	E		1	1	55	2
Cornwall		Sec.			23	1
Guelph	227	Alas	1. 1. C.		227	1.
ramiton	2,400	90	73	303	1,934	466
Mingston			1	4	115	5
Listowel	10	3. S.	2		8	2
London	2,421	3	27	8	2,383	38
Napanee	68	1	7	1	59	9
oucawa	410	S 1	4		406	4
Owen Sound	100	17.0	2		100	
reterborough	101				101	
oarnia	227	10	2	5	220	7
stratford	163	4	1	1	157	6
Toronto	6,666	14	14	2	6:636	30
montreal		21	99	5	8,561	125
vuebec	129		1	1	127	2
omerbrooke						
St. Hyacinthe					74	
redericton		1	1		9	
Sc. John	- Andrew		1	4	315	'5
ualifax	241	2.	12.		241	• ••
Marlottetiown		19	4	5	62	28
Winnippeor	738				738	
withino.	2				2	
New Westminster	19				19	
"allCOllver	193				193	
Victoria.	151	ANT		1	151	
A CONTRACTOR OF	A THE WORK					

It is to be assumed that many changes have taken place since the blue-book was issued about 18 months ago, but as "the mills of the gods grind slowly," we must be content with the certainty of their arrival some day.

The statement of electric light expenditures and receipts down to the above date is furnished in the same blue-book. The salaries are only \$4,000 a year, special assistance, travelling expenses, and sundries about \$4,-000. The different Provinces contribute as follows:

Ontario	2,535 00	7,614	75	
Quebec	6901 00	4,397	50	
New Brunswick	165 00) 1:733	50	
Nova Scotia	365 00	801	75	
Prince Edward Island	40 00) 160	25	
Manitoba	270 00	1,596	75	
British Columbia	295 00) 2,519	25	
Dawson, Yukon	75 00)		
	A reading	a the second		
Totals	.4.435 00	18,823	75	

The total of electric plant proprietors in the Dominion up to date of return was 340, of which 39 are in the Belleville district, 25 in Hamilton district, 46 in London, 22 in Ottawa, 73 in Toronto, 26 in Montreal, 15 in St. Hyacinthe, 10 in Three Rivers, 12 in St. John, N.B., 26 in Halifax, 3 in Charlottetown, 17 in Winnipeg, 16 in Vancouver, 4 in Victoria, and 1 in Dawson City. The number has doubtless considerably increased during the last 18 months.

The total of electric metres presented for inspection during the year under review was 15,576, of which 6,516 were found correct, 4,280 somewhat fast and 4,-704 rather slow. Montreal can claim 17 slow (rejected) out of a total of 30 from all sources, and Toronto 9 among the rejected fast metres.

In expenditures the St. Hyacinthe Inspector receives \$300 salary, Three Rivers \$500; Montreal \$364 special. The total output in Ontraio was \$940; in Quebec (Prov.) \$1,422; St. John, N.B., \$183; Halifax \$200; all other Provinces \$86. Receipts, Ontario, registration \$2,535; inspection \$7,615; Province of Quebec \$690 and \$4,398; New Brunswick \$165 and \$1,733; Manitoba \$270 and \$1,597; British Columbia \$295 and \$2,519; Dawson (registration alone) \$75.

Among the companies representing the largest number of lamps, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. showed 323,414 at the date of the report; Toronto Electric, 140,000; Ottawa Electric 123,000, ditto Consumers 14,000; Quebec Railway, Light and Power 60,000; British Columbia E. L. & R. Co. 63,000; Quebec and Jacques Cartier Co. 52,000; Brit. Col. E. L. Co. (Victoria) 52,000; Hamilton Electric 52,500; Halifax, E. T. Co., 34,000; London Electric 31,500; Winnipeg Electric 27,000; Sherbrooke P. L. & H. 15,000; Brantford Electric 12,000; Tagona Sault 12,000; Cape Breton Electric (Sydney) 12,000; Brandon Electric 10,500. Total lamps on 30th June, 1904, was 1,672,579 of which 1,415,579 were incandescent, the remainder being are lamps.

Read in connection with the extracts from the lecture of the Can. Pacific Railway's chief electrical engineer given in another column, the foregoing statistics will not be wholly void of interest for our readers, as showing the extent to which Canada is availing itself of its enormous water powers.

-The Montreal Light. Heat and Power Company has purchased a property on Craig street, comprising four lots immediately west of St. Urbain street, the total cost of the purchase being about \$50,000. The purpose is to erect an office building to be used by the company. On the property there is at present old-fashioned buildings, occupied by a saloon and second-hand stores.

THE LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

The examination into the unwritten histories of some of the great life insurance companies in New York proceeds apace, and continues to elicit much that-to say the least—is very peculiar. The freedom with which large sums of money were diverted to purposes which concern the handler more than the company or the policyholders, is enough to make one smile, if the matter were not so serious. And it is not so much the amounts that are to be considered as the injury which is inflicted upon the system, the business of life insurance as we have been taught to consider it and as hundreds of thousands of policyholders all over the continent believed it to be. It may, after all, be said to the credit of the Kaiser that the attitude taken by his government, however autocratic or unfriendly it must have appeared at the time, was the initiatory cause of the investigation which -fortunately not too lateled to the rude awakening which has so disconcerted those great salaried presidents with their co-partners and co-operatives before they had become emboldened to take still greater liberties. Every well-wisher to so laudable a system—as life insurance—that is, when divested of its modern speculative tendencies-will congratulate the great bulk of the rank and file and the sub-managers, agents, and fieldmen throughout the continent, that so timely a stand has been taken and efforts made to remove the symptoms before they had taken too deep root. However justified by temporary success, nothing can wairant the employment of trust funds for the purposes of nepotism or personal aggrandizement.

Incidents are cropping up nearly every day in New York. The latest is the resignation of the long esteemed and popular Chauncey M. Depew from the board of the Equitable Society.

President John A. McCall, of the New York Life Co., is announced as having tendered his resignation from that company, to take effect shortly.

The investigating committee has taken up a new scent this week, chiefly the affairs of the Security Multual Life Insurance Company, of Birmingham, N.Y. Its president, Chas. M. Turner, testified and read many contracts, describing in detail the organization of the agency and investment company of Binghampton, in This company paid the salary of the president 1893. of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company. At first it advanced \$87,000, agreed to furnish it with insurance business at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year, and received in return a 5 per cent. commission on all new premiums on the insurance written by the company. The stock of this agency company, which amounted to \$125,000, President Turner said, was issued to himself and his associates in the Security Mutual Life, in payment for the money they advanced to the insurance company. It covered also, he said, a \$10,000 compensation to himself and what Chas. E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, called \$28,000 of "velvet."

The agency company collected its commissions, but did not furnish the insurance it promised. After two years the stock of the agency company was increased to

\$175,000, and of the \$50,000 increase \$40,000 was advanced directly to the insurance company, and \$10,000, Mr. Turner said, was advanced to Morton D. Moss, & general agent of the company. A new contract was then made between the two companies by which the insurance company agreed to pay to the agency company enough money annually to pay the salary of President Turner, the expenses of the agency company, and also 12 per cent. dividends on the whole of the agency company's stock. President Turner said that contract is still in force. He testified that he now holds \$30; 000 of the agency company's stock, and that most of the officers and directors of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company owned stock in the Agency Company. Mr. Turner explained that he could not have made the insurance company into a stock concern, and that it needed the advances which were made by the agency people.

THE S. DAVIS & SONS FIRE.

A very destructive fire in the large cigar factory and warehouse of S. Davis & Sons, corner of Beaver Hall and Victoria square, Montreal, on Tuesday night consumed a large stock of manufactured and unmanufac tured goods, valued at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, besides destroying fittings, furniture and everything except the walls. The enterprising and prosperous firm are fortunate in possessing other premises only a few blocks distant on St. James Street, which their increasing business of late years rendered necessary, but which, though large, is totally inadequate for their present business-except for temporary purposes. Messrs. Maurice E. and Melvin H. Davis have the sympathy of the whole business community in their loss. The business will not be interrupted to any serious extent, although some 400 hands are temporarily thrown out of employment. The building is owned by Mr. James Robinson, boot and shoe manufacturer, McGill street. The stock and premises respectively are covered by insurance. The long ladder met with quite a fall while being erected, the slippery condition of the street allowing the wheels no stable footing. The cost of repairing it may be about \$15. The site and building have been rather unfortunate. This is the third fire there, the first being when the building was occupied by the for mer wholesale clothing house of James U'Brien and Co., and the second when occupied by E. A. Small and Co. in the same line. Though situated so as to afford every facility for attack in case of fire to our fire-brigade, all three were very destructive, except as regards the walls, which seem as though meant to with stand a siege.

The total insurance on the stock, machinery and fixtures of the S. Davis & Sons eigar factory amounts to \$73,500, divided as follows: Aetna \$2,500; Alliance \$5, 000; British America \$5,000; Caledonian \$2,500; Commercial Union \$5,000; Guardian \$7,500; Hartford \$2,500; New York Underwriters' Agency \$5,000; North British & Mercantile \$8,000; Northern \$2,500; Norwich Union \$5,000; Phoenix of London \$5,000; Queen \$5, 000; Royal \$7,500; Western \$5,500; total \$73,500. The stock was insured for \$65,500; machinery \$6,000, and the fixtures \$2,000. The building is insured in the Union Assurance Company for \$23,000.

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THE BELLEVUE APARTMENTS SALE.

One of the largest sales of improved real estate property in the history of Montreal is that of the Bellevue Apartments Building, corner of St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets, running to Dominion square, and covering an area of about 5,500 feet. The erection of this first sky-scraper in Montreal, is due to Mr. M. 8. Foley, of the Journal of Commerce whose interest is now closed by his sale of the property on the 6th inst. to an ex-Mayor and an active young architect. The Price is between \$200,000 and \$250,000. The corner, which was originally designed for one of our principal banks, will be altered immediately to suit the uptown wants of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADA'S MOTIVE POWER.

Mr. W. N. Dietrich, chief electric engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway has rendered good service to the country at large by his preparation of a lecture on the above subject which he delivered before the Young Men's Association in Montreal's chief eastern suburb quite recently. We are enabled, through Mr. Dietrich's countesy to make copious extracts from his very excellent paper. After referring concisely to the great resources of Canada, and the importance to our manufactures and traction companies of plentiful and cheap motive power; the gradual exhaustion of coal deposits the world over; the advantages we possess in our abundant water powers, as leading on to the generation of electricity, etc., etc. Mr. Dietrich goes on to say:

"Canada sunpasses the world in the possession of water-Powers. Canada's share of the power that can be developed from the waters of Superior alone as they plunge from one elevation to another on their journey to the sea is over 11,-000,000 horse power and is equal to the total amount of power in use at the present time in the U.S. for manufacturing purposes. Over one million horse power exists on the Ottawa river and its tributaries within a radius of fifty miles of Ottawa City. Within the last eight years the Quebec Government have disposed of no less than half a hundred Powers in the Province of Quebec, aggregating one and a quarter million horse power. All the large centres of population in the Dominion have large water-powers in their immediate vicinity. In fact Canada's motive power resources form an inexhaustible storehouse, as the water-power available is practically illimitable and exhaustless.

Electricity easily stands first as an agent for transmitting power. Electrical transmission is so elastic and so adaptable to different conditions, and has been developed by such able talent that its progress and growth have been simply phenomenal. There is no limit to the distance to which power can be transmitted—provided no limit be put on the amount of money to be spent.

The total motive power in use in the world to-day is 600 per cent. more than what it was thirty years ago, and there is no doubt that this tremendous increase is due in large measure to the invention and introduction of the many and various electrical devices which have come into use. Tran portation on sea and land which is so essential to industrial enterprizes could not be conducted on anything like its present

proportions without the aid of the submarine cable, the telegraph and the telephone. In twenty years the incandescent and the arc lamp have brought about a complete revolution in lighting. Ten years ago the operation of machine tools by electric motors was in the experimental stage; now over half a million H.P. of electric motors are performing satisfactorily the work for which they were designed. Seventeen years ago iess than 100 miles of electric railways were in operation on this continent; to-day there are about 25000 miles with about 75,000 cars, which use unceasingly about a million and a half horse power of electrical energy, and earn annually a quarter of a billion dollars. The most important problems before the engineering world to-day are those in connection with the electrification of the present steam railroads. When this comes about our Canadian roads can avail themselves of the many water powers distributed throughout their lengths, and banish the fuel problem in connection with the question of motive power.

The following from one of our Canadian newsapers shows how the fuel question is being disposed of by Canada's capital:

Last year two agents of one of the big soft coal syndicates arrived in Ottawa and called on one of the prominent coal merchants there.

"We haven't been getting any business from Ottawa," they explained "and we thought it was about time we were looking after our share of the trade. How it is we don't get any orders up this way?"

The merchant happened to have a little time to spare, and suggested that if they would come along he would take them around and show them why. They agreed to have a stroll, and he had them down to see the city pumping station. There was no aggressive machinery about, and they inquired for the engines and boilers. The Ottawa man enlightened them. He then took them over to the street railway power-house. The machinery there too was all underground.

"Where's the smoke stack?" one asked.

"There isn't any," was the reply.

They were shown a number of other large power using places all run by electricity.

"Don't any of them use coal."

"Not a pound."

"Don't you use any steam coal in Ottawa?"

"Perhaps a few hundred tons, but not enough for you to bother about."

They learned that Ottawa was supplied with water power developed in the vicinity which is reckoned as not far short of a million horse power. The clear, pure air of the city such a bright atmosphere as cities can enjoy whose manufacturing establishments are run by electricity—is vital testimony to this natural advantage.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

G. A. Emard grocer, city, has consented to assign.

A meeting of the creditors of Pratt and Dixon, hotel, Winnipeg, was recently he'd.

S. Romanoff, dry goods, St. John N.B., is offering to compromise at 40c in the dollar.

Among recent assignments are the following: A. Ledgerwood general store, Eden Grove, Ont., and stock sold at 661/2c in the dollar; H. R. Thompson trader, Kingsey Falls, Que.; Miss J. Hamilton, millinery, Cornwall; J. A. Dupurs, stoves, etc., Crysler, Ont.; F. J. McCready cloth. Ottawa; Cook and Halfpenny, grocers, Smith Falls; A. J. McKinnon, baken Windsor; Jos. Poisson and Co., general store, Gentilly, Que.; Club Jacques Cartier, Montreal; J. W. Meloche, trader, St. Denis Richelicu; V. Thibault, general store, Sayabee Que.; J. D. Band, hotel, Nelson, B.C.; F. Henry, fancy goods; Quebec; J. F. Bellavance, grocer, Rimouski; H. Gurovitch, clothing, Winnipeg; Wm. Goldner, dry goods; Winnipeg, reported absent; L. C. Leduc, contractor, Winnipeg assigned; A. Ross and Co., tailors, Winnipeg, assigned.

Trahan Freres, dry goods, city, have assigned. The partnership dates from the early part of 1900, and consists of Arsene and Ernest Trahan. The former was for some time employed as a clerk at Manchester, N.H., while Ernest had been clerking here in dry goods for about 5 years. The capital at starting was about \$1000, and early in 1905 they claimed assets as follows:—Stock about \$15,000; accounts \$923; cash on hand and in bank \$2,000; fixtures \$1,000. Liabilities to the trade not due \$13,000; surplus \$5823. They are credited with giving their affairs close attention, but latterly have been increasing their liabilities and business seems to have declined. They admitted losing some money last year, and ascribed it as due to too much advertising, and having to spend about \$1,500 in trading stamps, cash receipts, etc.

The assets of Woodhouse, Rozand and Co., wholesale millinery, city, already referred to, are to be sold.—Demers and fils, men's furnishings, city have been sold out.—A demand of assignment has been made on E. D. Paquette, grain dealer, city, also on J. L. Fortin and Co., shoes Quebec.

The Winnipeg Shirt and Overall Co., has called a meeting of creditors.—Sweet Bros., general store, Goldenville N.S., have arranged an extension.—The Halifax Cloak and Skirt Co., has assigned.

S. Strom and Co., tailors and small wares, city, have assigned. Samuel Strom claimed to be the sole owner of this business and that he was not using the style given above, but smply his own name. He further intimated that he took stock last summer, and that he had merchandise to the value of about \$4,000, which he had since increased to about \$4,300, insured \$1,500 and against which his total liabilities do not exceed \$500. Annual sales he estimates at \$6,000 to \$7,000, rental of store premises \$300 a year. He does principally a ladies' tailoring trade, making up garments himself largely, and also carries a stock of dry and faney goods small wares, etc. It is the general opinion that his valuation of stock would admit of some discounting in order to arrive at a realizable basis, but he was estimated worth a couple of thousand dollars by trade authorities, and was found taking advantage of discoun's right along on his purchases locally. Latterly he is understood to have endorsed notes, to a considerable extent, for the British and German Importation Co., who recently failed, and in the event of his being called upon to retire same it is believed that he will find himself in rather embarrassed financial circumstances. Trade during the past staron appears to have been of a airly active character, but although liabilities incurred for trade supplies have been fairly well met, it is doubted if any headway has been made.

Deom, Savarin and Co., stationery, tobacco etc., city, have assigned. Jules Savarin claims to have been the sole owner of this business since October 27th, 1905. He is married, aged 36, and of good personal reputation as to character and habits. Came here from France and was for a number of years in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., but opened a small stationery, etc., store, which was looked after principally by his wife. In October, 1904, was joined by Avila Deom present style being adopted, and business was continued with indifferent success until October 13th, 1905, when a seizure was placed upon their effects at the instance of Librairie Beauchemin for an amount of \$42; this was settled, but the plaintiff's lawyer made a further seizure for \$27 for costs, and the matter was not set led until recently, when Savarin made arrangements to retire the total amount at the rate of \$3 per week. At the time seizue was made they claimed to have assets of \$2,342 and Fabilities of \$718 and on consulting creditors an arrangement was effected whereby an extension of three months was granted. on the unders' anding that Deom withdraw from the partnership, and that Savarin should continue alone. He now intimates that \$300 of l'abilities have a'ready been paid off. He appeared to be doing a fair trade, but a short time ago was fined for

selling obscene post cards, and in this connection is said to have lost some \$175, which has been a considerable drawback to him.

CHEMICALS IN ENGLAND.

Latest advices from Manchester by mail report that the satisfactory tone which had for some time been noticeable is more than maintained; there has certainly been no falling away. A good business has been passing all round during this month both in the home trade and for export, and there appears to be sound reason for expecting a continuance of this, with the activity in the textile and other trades at home and the reports that are to hand from abroad of improving trade and good harvest yields. Business in Heavy Alkalies is proceeding satisfactorily. Values of bleaching powder and caustic soda have continued steady, consumers who had been holding off in the hope of getting some concession in price have been latterly placing their contracts. Ammonia Soda and soda crystals are quite firm. Chlorates of potash and soda are steady at the fixed prices, but consumers show some doubt about contracting although the trade is so well controlled and present prices are really not high. In the tar products branch the improvement already noted is fully main tained, and the general outlook is regarded as satisfactory. For solvent naphtha the demand is very heavy, stocks are low, consumers are taking deliveries freely, and the position is thus a strong one. Benzoles are in improved demand for present delivery, and a good business is passing. Toluole a so is strong and advanced prices are readily obtainable. Creosote has had a big advance some important sales have been made at the higher figures, and the prospects for this article are quite good. Crude carbolic also has been selling well at improved prices, and is very firm: Crystals are look ing better: Liquid has a good demand, but scarcely improves in value. Pitch is not moving freely, and the market remains steady. Sulphate of ammonia has somewhat fallen away and what business is passing is at reduced prices. In general chemicals a good trade is being done, and values are on the improving side. Sulphate of copper is strong in sympathy with the metal, and heavy sales have been made for this year and the early months of next. Green copperas continues in rather too plentiful supply. Acetates of lead have advanced again with the metal: Nitrate of lead is selling well, and other lead salts are firmer. Carbonate and caustic potash have been receiving more attention and consumers have been placing their contracts, but many have not cared to commit themselves beyond a few months ahead. Arsenic maintains well its improved position. Borax is bringing rather better prices. Prussites are cheap, but are only selling slowly. Tartaric acid is firmer.

LUNENBURG, N.S., AFFAIRS.

About two years ago we reported the sale by the Davison family of Lunenburg County, for a million dollars, of their large holdings of timber lands in this and adjoining counties. The purchasers were principally from Pitt burg Fa. Organized under the name of the "Davison Lumber Co., Ltd.," they have continued and expanded the lumber business former Y carried on by E. D. Davison and Sons. During the past season they have completed a new up-o-date mill on the shore of Springfield Lake, 26 miles from tidewater at Bridgewater on the La Have, and 44 miles, by rail from the orean port of Lunenburg, N.S. The mill is equipped with a battery of six boilers, with furnaces which use saw-dust for fuel, being fed automatically through conveyors while the mill is in operation. The engine is "Corliss" of 700 horsepower. The gang contains 49 saws, capable of sawing 400,000 in 24 hours. There is a modern lath machine to use up edgings and slabs. All material of no use is burned. The mill has been in operation now for some time, and is run 24 hours each day. The company operates in connection with it about 101/2 miles of railway, with three locomotives and a lot of flat cars, to bring logs to the mill .- The foundry of the A. C. Thompson Co., Ltd., in Lunenburg, was burned Nov. 24th. Loss \$20,-000 to \$25,000; insurance \$13400. It is said that it will be re-built at once.

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BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

Thursday, December 7, 1905.

For week ending Dec. 6, 1905: Dec. 1, 167/8d; 2, 16 25-32; 4, 1678; 5, 16 23-32; 6, 16 13-16d.

-The Bank of Hamilton have opened a branch at Ethel, Ont.

-Grand Trunk Railway System .- Earnings from November 22nd to 30th: 1905 \$1,050,556; 1904, \$977,859; increase \$72 697.

-The announcement of changes in the agencies of the Bank of British North America in New York and San Francisco, U.S., reached us too late to appear in the regular order this week. The New York agents are now Messrs. W. Lawson and W. T. Oliver, and in San Francisco Messrs. J. C. Welsh and A. S. Ireland.

-- The Metal and Hardware Association of Montreal held their annual meeting in the Board of Trade building on the 6th inst. the President, Mr. George Caverhill, in the chair. After the reading of the annual report the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. George A. Kohl; Vice-President, Mr. T. L. Paton; Treasurer Mr. A. A. Brown; Directors: Messrs. Fred Bacon, H. J. Fuller, C. H. Godfrey, and W. S. Leslie. There were in attendance: Messrs. Geo. Caverhill, president; A. A. Brown, H. J. Fuller C. H. Godfrey, Col. R. Gardner, E. Hanson, J. R. Kinghorn, J. B. Learmont, W. S. Leslie, J. C. McCormick, T. H. Newman, T. L. Paton, J. W. Pyke, Wm. Starke.

-The \$200,000 stock of the insolvent International Mercantile Agency, which we made reference to in our issue of Nov. 24, sold at auction in Toronto on Saturday last to Charles Henderson, New York, for \$21,000. The sa'e was attended by Liquidator Langley and a dozen more interested Parties. There was some from Montreal, but the local officers of the company were apparently there only as specta-Mr. Henderson is representing a company in New tors. York. Mr. Langley will realize on the balance of the assets, There is said to be \$10.000 in cash. Some of the shareholders who have not paid up will be called upon. The men who managed the company in Toronto, Winnipeg and elsewhere were expected to buy back the company, but it has fallen into United States hands, but it may be re-organized.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The eighty-eighth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the institution at noon on Monday.

There were present: Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President; Hon. Robert Mackay: Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, A. T. Paterson, R. G. Reid, Hon. J. K. Ward, Dr. W. Gardner, Messrs. G. F. C. Smith, F. S. Lyman, K.C.; Angus Hoopen George Durnford, Richard White, A. Piddington, Henry Dobel, John Turnbull B. A. Boas, C. R. Black, Henry Monton, G. A. Gneene, L. Sutherland, W. H. Evans, M. S. Foley, W. Stanway, M. O'Shaughnessy, W. D. Gillean, D. Morrice, A. G. Watson, G. H. Matthews, P. F. McCattrey, J. Scott, W. B. Blackader James Tasker, Percy R. Gault, and John Morrison.

On the motion of Mr. R. G. Reid, Sir George Drummond, V ce-President, was unan mously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr. A. Piddington, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobe I, it was voted: "That the following gent'emen be appointed to act as scrutineers :- Messrs. F. S. Lyman, K.C., and G. F. C. Smith; and that Mr. James Aird be secretary of the meeting."

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the Year ended 31st October, 1905.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October,

1904 \$ 583,196 01 Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1905

after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubt-

ful debts..... 1,638,659 40

\$2,221 855 41

Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st June \$700,000 00

Bal

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1905 Div dend 5 per cent. payable 1st

dend a per cent. payable				
December, 1905	. 720,000	r 00	Sugar States In States	
	a and the second	1	The manufacture of the	
			\$1,420,000 00	
			1	
lance of Profit and Loss carried	forward		\$801.855 41	
	3 1 1		and the second second	
GENERAL STA	TEMENT.			
31st October	, 1905.			
			1. 1997年1月1日1日	
LIABILIT				
pital Stock			\$14,400,000 00	
st	\$10,000,000	00		
lance of Profits carried forward	801,855	41		
	. Martin in free	100		
	\$10,801,855	41		
claimed Lavidends	701	57		
If-yearly Dividend, payable 1st				
December, 1905	720 000	00		
the set sets it's it and as a	Charge for al	-	11,522,556 98	
			and the second	
			\$25,922,556 98	
otes of the Bank in circulation	\$12,996,181	00	and the second second	
posits not bearing interest				
posits bearing interest				
lances due to other Banks in		and a		
Canada		14		
			132,309,852 53	
and the second	Carlord Real Land		192,909,892 93	

Gold and Silver coin current	\$5,089,155	2 3€	and the second
Government demand notes	7,221.98		
Deposit with Dominion Govern-			
ment required by act of Par-			
liament for security of gen-			
eral bank note circulation	507,000) 00	
Due by agencies of this bank			
and other banks in Great			
Britain \$3.745,653 32			
Due by agencies of			
this bank and other			
banks in Foreign			
countries 2,293,384 18			
Call and short Loans			
in Great Britain			and the state
and United States 37,961,908 00			
States and the second second second	44,000.945	50	
Dominion and Provincial Govern-			
ment Securities	432,244	56	
Railway and other Bonds, deben-			
tures and stocks	7,849,207		
Notes and cheques of other Banks			
Del De i del de de			\$68,633.030 5
Bank Premises at Montreal and B	ranches	••	600,000 0
Current Loans and discounts in		31	
Canada and elsewhere (rebate			
interest reserved) and other			
assets	\$88,591,793	90	
Debts secured by mortgage or	000.010	00	
otherwise	289,340	03	
Overdue debts not specially se-	110.045	05	
cured (loss provided for)	118,245	05	00 000 270 00
The thirty of the should be with	A POINT		88,999,378 98

ASSETS.

\$158,232,409 51

E. S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager

Bank of Montreal,

Montreal, 31st October 1905.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

The General Manager then spoke as follows:

I purpose confining my few remarks to the balance sheet submitted to you, and to one or two matters more closely connected with banking leaving the general condition of buness in the country to be dealt with by the Vice-President.

The principal features in the statement are the increase, since last year, of \$2 000,000 in our circulation, an indication of the universal activity in business, and of \$7,750,000 in deposits not bearing interest; but of this 'atter a considerable proportion was a temporary deposit made at the end of our fiscal year, and since withdrawn. Our deposits bearing interest show a satisfactory increase of \$16,600,000. Our immediately available assets s'and at \$68,000,000, a greater amount than, as a rule, we consider necessary, but in view of the rather uncertain future of Continental finance, owing to the state of affairs in Russia and the somewhat boom condition in this continent, it well to be strong, and in any case we are in a good position to take advantage of any desirable business offering. Our loans and discounts have increased \$7,000 000, accounted for partly by the increased demands of the commercial community, and partly by the absorption of the People's Bank of Halifax.

The low rate ruling for call money in England and the United States during our fiscal year affected our profits adversely, as we are obliged to carry a large portion of our reserve in those markets; but of late there has been a decided improvement, which may be maintained during the winter. Owing to the magnificent crop and the general activity in business, an unusual strain was placed on the circulation, but at the highest point attained by all the banks, about \$79,000,000, there was still a margin of \$4,500,000; and with the addition of new banking capital and the increase of branches, it seems as if, for some time to come, the circulation provided will be sufficient for the needs of the country. The advantage of the Canadian system has been amply demons rated during the late pressure for money. Notwithstanding the heavy demands to move the largest crop in our history, the interest rate to our people has remained normal. We have only to giance at the condition of affairs across the line to see what fluctuations in rates for money the public are subjected to under the system there in vogue.

In March last the Bank of Yarmouth failed under circumstances reflecting much discredit upon those responsible for its condition, and for the first time since the incorporation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that body had to exercise the power conferred upon it by Parliament in 1900, of assuming supervision of the affairs of a suspended bank.

The curator chosen by the Canadian Banker's As ociation was subsequently appointed by the court sole liquidator. The results have been highly satisfactory, particularly when viewed in the light of what has followed former failures of Canadian banks. The winding up of the defunct bank has been conducted with remarkable expedition and economy, and the rights and interests of the creditors so well protected that the Liquidator has been able, in nine months, to pay all of their claims with interest added thereto. That no loss to the depositors and other creditors of the Bank of Yarmouth has resulted from this failure is, it must be admitted, largely due to the prompt and creditable recognition by its unfortunate shareholders of their liability for the utter insufficiency of assets to pay the debts of the bank in question.

An interesting event in financial circles was the offering here of a portion of the Japanese loan, the first time in the history of Canada of any foreign loan being issued locally, and, considering the short time at our disposal, the success was surprising.

In conclusion I may say that the one word written large in the records of Canada this year is "Prosperity." Railways, manufacturing industries merchants, farmers, all are prosperous. Immigration grows steadily; labor has full employment and is well remunerated. Probably never before have we had a twelvemonth of such universal prosperity, and it is during a year like this that everyone should set his house in order. Collections should be pressed, and manufacturers should hust and their resources and strengthen themselves in every way; for they are to a great extent prosperous by the the grace of their neighbours, and when adversity comes to other countries, the American bargain counter will be opened in Canada, and our manufacturers and their employees will surely suffer.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the Director's report, said:

The position of the Bank is fully exhibited in the statements laid before you and in the remarks of the General Manager. Following, however, the practice of many years' standing, I venture to offer a few observations.

The rewark has been before, and is now repeated, that the profits of banking, and consequently the cost to the public of the use of mon v, and ste dily d or a sing. This is due mainly, I think, to the accumulation of wealth in the country, the consequent increase of the number of banking companies and of their capital, and the resulting keen e s of competition. Pro f of this is to be found in the foll wing figures:

list. As 'o the recumulation of wealth. The d-posits in all the chartered banks in the Dominion, in 1870, were 49 milbions of dollars, in round figures, omitting fractions of a milin; in 1860, were 85 millions; in 1890, were 136 millions; in

1234

1900, were 305 millions; in 1904, were 470 millions.

).

The Dominion Government Savings Bank held in the same year (1904), nearly 62 millions, making bank and Government deposits 532 millions.

2nd. As regards banking facilities. Five new banks have gone into operation since 1900, with an authorized capital of \$9,000,000. Five have been absorbed into other banks, but their capital presumably remains, under other control, and one bank, referred to by the General Manager, with a capital of \$300,000, has failed. It may also be mentioned that charters have been obtained from Parliament during the last three years of eleven new banks, with a capital of \$19,000,000.

As regards our own Bank, it has been the care of the Directors to advance with the times, and I give you a few figures to show the progress which it has made.

In 1863 the capital was \$6,000,000; assets, \$15,252,000. In 1873, the capital was \$11,296,831; assets, \$34,252,000.

In 1879 the capital was \$11,999,000; assets, \$36,221,000. In 1887 the capital was \$12,000,000; assets, \$42,000,000. In 1880 the capital was \$12,000,000; assets, \$46,166,000. In 1905 the capital was \$14,400,000; assets, \$158,470,000. Our branches which in 1863 numbered 29, are now 100.

GENERAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

A review in detail of the various trade and manufacturing industries may be summed up in the general report of almost unbroken prospenity. Probab'y never in Canada and the United States have crops of all kinds been better in quantity and quality.

In regard to one of our saple industries, the lumber trade, 1 am tempted to express the conviction that we are using up our resources in a most reckless fash on, certain to end disastrou by, unless we take prompt steps to treat it as other crops and replant on an adequate scale.

The increase of manufactories, thereby creating a home market for produce of every kind, is most marked. In this city and neighbourhood a great number of large factories are spriging up, and whatever may be said of our tariff, it unquestionably has had the effect of inducing the manufacture in this country of goods previously imported, with all the advantages of increased employment and circulation of money in this country. A number of these manufactories are branches, or offshoots, of industrial organizations in the United States.

The value of the home market is not sufficiently appreciated, if the statistics published by a recent writer be true, that "Western Canada produced two and a half times as much wheat twenty-five times as much oats, and thirty-four times as much barley as Canada exported."

The failures in Canada are considerab'y smaller this year than last, being: 1904, \$11,189,223; 19(5, \$9,511,472.

The feature of the year, however, is the splendid crop which has just been harvested in the Nonth-west Provinces and in Ontario. 'As regards the former the most sanguine anticipations have been realized, and it seems beyond doubt that the following estimates of this season's crop in Manitoba and the Northwestern Provinces are conservative:

Wheat, 90 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 65cts; cats, 65 million bushels, worth on the spot say, 25cts; bar ey, 13 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 30cts; flax, $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, worth on the spot say, 85cts; rye, 1-3 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 35c s. In al, 169 million bushels of grain,

Of course, a proportion of these crops will be consumed by the farmer, as no doubt will all the root crops—of which potatoes a'one are estimated at 8000,000 bushels—as well as hay, but of the e I take no account.

At the prices set down, it is not difficult to reach an approximate sum of 75 millions of dollars, or 15 million pounds sterling, to be distributed among a comparatively small population, and won from a soil which was considered barren, and surrendered to the widerness only a few years ago.

In addition to the foregoing, and not included in the above estimate, 70 000 cattle were disposed of during the year in the Northwest.

Incidentally, I may mention that I am informed by expert millers, that this year's wheat is so good in quality that 7 per cent. less of it is required to produce a given quantity of flour than an average.

It is asserted that the area so far brought under cultivation does not, from the most accurate information obtainable, much exceed 5 per cent., and certainly it is well under 10 per cent. of the area available and waiting for occupants.

In this connection I may quote here a sentence from an able and well qualified Government officer, who has just completed a wide survey of the Ternitories. He says:

"The immense wealth so long stored in the virgin soil of the great western country will be gradually developed and the fact that Canada is destined to rapidly become one of the greatest food producing nations in the world will soon become apparent to all, in the volume of her exports."

The great extensions of the railway systems operating in this country, must not be passed over. The Canadian Pacific Company is spending vast sums in improvements and extensions. The Canadian Northern is pushing westward, while the Grand Trunk Pacific is preparing for an extension to the Pacific, and the Government of Canada has the necessary powers to duplicate the railway connection between Quebec and Winnipeg, and is now surveying the line.

With general political events we have nothing to do, except as regards their effect on our financial institutions. A note of thankfulness was heard when an end was put to the mighty war in the Farther East.

It was specially grateful to this community when a friendly understanding was reached between Eng'and and France, and we trust that the portentous cloud overhanging Russia may be dissipated by wise and liberal measures. Meanwhile it remains an ominous facton exciting the liveliest apprehensions, among Russia's creditors, and the deepest interest in the whole civilized world.

I can only, in conclusion, echo the General Manager's advice, that the abounding prosperity of our country shou'd be prudently accepted and used. I move: "That the report of the Directors now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson, and after some appreciative remarks by Mr. John Morrison it was unanimously adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The Vice-President then remarked: I have now to ask you to consider amendments to the by-laws, which the Directors deem advisable. The first is an amendment to by-law No. 3, the alteration being to make the number of directors ten, instead of nine, as at present. Perhaps you are aware that up to the last session of Parliament, the General Banking Act only permitted the election of nine directors to any bank. They were not to be fewer than a certain number, and not more than n ne. That has now been changed, and practically the number of directors is unlimited if the Shareholders so desire. The proposal of the Directors now going out, is that the number be made ten, instead of nine; and the reason will appear a it letater in the proce dings. I would, therefore, move:

'That, whereas it is advisable to increase the present board of nine directors to ten; by-law No. 3 is hereby amended by striking out the word 'nine,' as appearing in said by-law, and inserting in its place the word 'ten.'"

This was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson, and was unanimously agreed o

The Vice-Previd nt-The next alteration is:

"Whereas it is adviable that power be given to the Shareholders to elect an honorary president, by-law No. 6 is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: "The Directors may also, at their said first meeting, elect by ballot one of their number to be homorary president.""

It is due to you to say that this has special reference to Lord Strathcona. He has occupied the post of President for eighteen years, and last year he expressed a desire to be relieved of it. The Directors were unwilling to have his name severed from the Bank which he had so long and usefully served. The creation of an honorary president was authorized in the amendment of the Banking Act and under that authority this can now be done. I will, therefore, move that the resolution which I have just read be adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson, and was concurred in unanimously.

The Vice-President—It seems proper at this stage that the long and valued services of Lord Strathcona, in connection with this bank, should be acknowledged by the Shareholders, and I have the honor and pleasure of moving, seconded by Mr. E. B. Greenshields, that a cordial recognition, in suitable terms, be sent to Lord Strathcona expressing the appreciation in which the Shareholders—and they include the Directors—hold him and his services to the Bank.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields-I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution just proposed. We all feel that the Bank has been honored in the past by having Lord Strath-When he first went to London as cona as its president. Canadian Commissioner, he hoped to be frequently on this side of the Atlantic, and at our meetings; and it was with much regret that he found himself unable to be here as often as he had expected. Not only should his great services to the Bank be noted; but we also wish to put on record as shareholders of the Bank and as citizens of Montreal and the Dominion of Canada, our very high opinion of him as a man. We feel proud of having had him as a president of this Bank. and it is with very great regret that we hear that the connection to a certain extent is to be severed. But we are all pleased that he is to remain with us as the Honorary President of the Bank, and that his name will still be associated with this institution. I know I express the feeling of every Shareholder when I say that we all have the greatest admiration for him in his public capacity as High Commissioner for Canada, and appreciate al! he has done for this country, but besides this we would like to assure him that we have a very warm feeling of personal regard for himself.

Mr. John Morrison—I give my cordial assent to the motion, for a more deserving gentleman it would be hard to find. The motion was unanimously and cordially adop ed.

THANKS ARE TENDERED.

Mr. B. A. Boas then moved:

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. W. Stantway, and was carried unanimously:

Mr. E. B. Greenshields moved:

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the G neral Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspetor, the Managers, and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year."

In making the motion Mr. Greenshields remarked:

I wish to say that the opinin of the Directors is unanimous that in the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspectors, the Managers, and the other officers of the Bank we have a thoroughly efficient and reliable staff to carry on the work. I had the pleasure last year of meeting a number of the Managers from Winn peg to Victoria, and I also know many of those nearer Montrell. I am very much pleased always to see among them a fine "esprit de corps," that inspires the tech of the Bank of Montreal is the Institution to work for, and that ability and conscientious work will always be recognized and rewarded.

Hon. Robert Mackay seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted. Mr. C. R. Black suggested that it would be in the interests of the Shareholders generally if the management would consider the mailing of cheques for dividends, as other did, now that the dividend was to be quarterly instead of the shareholders having to go to the Bank.

The General Manager—I will take that into consideration, and see if it cannot be carried out. I also beg to thank the Shareholders on behalf of the staff for the very kind way they have spoken of us.

The Vice-President—The suggestion of Mr. Black will be referred to the Board.

Mr. John Turnbull moved, seconded by Mr. George Durnford:

"That the ballot now open for the election of Directors, be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless 15 minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

This was unanimously concurred in, and a very cordial vote of thanks was a corded see Ch in ω n, who scknowledged the same.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following Directors:-R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, Hon. Sir George Drummord K.C.M.G; Edward B. Greenshields, Sir William Macdonald, Hon Robert Mackay, Alexander T. Paterson, Robert G. Reid, James Ross, Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Hon Sir Geo. A. Drummond was elected President, and Mr. E. S. Clouston Vice-President, in addition to his position as general manager of the Bank.

-To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Larratt W. Smith the directors of the North American Life Assurance Co. have chosen Mr. W. K. George, late president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a valuable acquisition to the Board. Of the eleven directors of the North American Life now, five are policyholders only, which gives the insured in the company a representation upon the board to a greater degree than is usual with companies not purely mutual.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, 7th December 1915. The stock market continues dull, but sanguine hopes are prevalent that buying will become active after the new year opens. Certainly there is plenty of money for investment and other forms of business.

The North-west crops will realize \$75,000,000, in the judgment of the President of the Bank of Montreal be ides which the receipts are heavy for other products. Throughout Ontario the farmers are unable to find a theme for grumbling, which is a very novel experience for them.

The several banks whose reports are out and in preparation, have all had a remarkably prosperous year, so there should have been a large surplus realized for investing in securities. A visitor here from Vancouver reports his firm having cleared \$30,000 in the canning business this year; he describes that city as advancing rapidly in size and wealth.

The Russian situation is most alarming. The banks are telegraphed as being on the verge of collarse, as their deposits are being withdrawn and new ones not forthcoming. Moneyed citizens are said to be leaving the country and removing all the funds they control. Russian 4 per cents. are down to 70, but buyers held off even at that figure.

The Bank of Montreal report in this issue shows glowing documents. The detailed statement and annual report of the Eastern Townships Bank will appear in next issue. The banks are evidently most prosperous and have ample funds

for all the requirements of their Canadian customers, who. however, have to pay high rates because of the diversion of Canadian money to outside markets. Montreal Cotton has touched the highest point this year. Detroit has had a marked advance. Mackay eased off somewhat so the extra dividend was not declared, only the 1 per cent. semi-annual.

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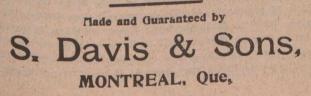
Consols 89 1-16. Money in New York is again over 20 per cent. for call loans, and 5½ to 7 trade paper. Such rates are a scandal to American finance, they represent nothing but reckless speculation and unprincipled manipulation of stocks. Paris, exc. on London, 25f., 12c.; Berlin 20m, 41½ pf. Sterling exchange, 60's, 482.20, demand 485.30. Local call money remains at 5½ per cent.

The tollowing is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending Dec. 7, 1905, as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:---

				Last
Stocks.	Sales	. High.	Low.	Year.
Banks:				
Montreal	86	2551/2	255	250
Molsons	26	226	225	219
Toronto	58 ,	$2361/_{2}$	$236\frac{1}{2}$	
Merchants	71	1601/4	1:50	161
Eastern Townships	2	165	165	
Quebec	5	1401/4	1401/4	2
Commerce	120	168	167	163
Hochelaga	11	141	140	133
Royal	50	225	225	
Union	12	1443/4	1443/4	1.
Nova Scotia	8	271	271	
Miscellaneous				
Canadian Pacific	271	175	173	1341/4
Montreal Street Railway	232	2321/2	2311/2	2173/4
Trinidad	100	93	93	
Toronto Street Ry	178	1043/4	1033/4	1061/4
Twin City Electric Ry	300	1141/4	1141/8	1063/4
Detroit Electric Ry	2495	941/8	921/4	80
Toledo Electric Ry	605	331/2	33	24
Halifax Electric Ry	75	104	104	106
Duluth	80	201/8	195%	
Duluth pfd	50	401/2	401/2	1 Y
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co	50	681/8	681/8	$621/_{2}$
Mont. Light, H. & Power	2521	90	88	821/4
Mackay, common	1407	531/4	503/4	393/4
Do. Preferred	2179	74	711/2	751/2
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	240	69	68	69
Do. Preferred	29	120	1181/2	110
Dom. Iron and Steel com	915	203/8	20	191/4
Do. Preferred	45	70	68	58
	150	773/4	77	663/4
Dominion Coal, com Do. Preferred	100	117	1161/2	119
Intercolonial Coal	100	80	80	
	52	167	167	160
Montreal Telegraph Co	All Marsh	12 Performance		

El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

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



Bell Telephone Co	20	1561/4	156	1593/4
Ogilvie Milling Co. pref	8	1261/2	1261/2	135
Havana	1379	38	34	25.24
Havana pfd		783/4	783/4	1
Montreal Cotton		132	1233/4	1053/4
Textile pfd		98	971/4	
Canadian Cotton	75	40	39	R SLICE
Lake of Woods		921/2	91	
Lake of Woods pfd		1111/2	1111/2	1163/4
Soo Com		139	139	
				and to the
Bonds.				
Laurentide	2000	107*	107	107
Dom. Iron and Steel		841/2	841/2	84
Montreal Street Ry		104	104	
Textile (B)		971/2		
Textile (C)		961/2	No. You was a series	
	Interest.	50 12		AN A

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 7th, 1905.

Among business men it is difficult as yet to discover a very keen interest in the proposed tariff changes at the next session of the House, possibly because the general impression is that any alterations will not be radical or sweeping. There is little change to note in local conditions. Many houses are getting ready for stock-taking and travellers will soon be thinking of getting back from the road for the holidays. Builders' hardware and heavy metals have continued active with prices on the up grade. The weather has been severe at times, but changeable, and more snow is badly wanted in the lumbering districts. The indications are that the retail demand for winter and holiday goods has only been postponed, and some merchants predict that the Xmas trade both here and in the United States will exceed all former records. An encouraging feature this week across the lines is that the strike in the structural iron work and builders' trade is not becoming general. The value of farm produce continues to show a high average, and this is a chief basis of the country's prosperity, and despite the high level of raw material and delayed transport of goods, mills and factories show satisfactory results and continue in full operation. It might be noted that receipts of raw furs so far have not been large or of extra fine quality, owing to the lateness of the season.

APPLES.—Shipments for the season were as follows:— Liverpool 226,790 brls. and 2,146, boxes; Glasgow 159,741 and 23,353; London 58,209 and 6,420; Manchester 27,097 and 1,-450; various 67,484 and 3,744. Total 539,321 brls. and 37,118 boxes against 375,085 and 20,529 last year; increase 164,236 brls. and 16,584 boxes.

ASHES.—Receipts small and market steady. Pearls \$7; firsts \$5.25; seconds \$4.70; and thirds \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

BACON.—A London cable says: No. 1 is quoted at 55s to 57s and 60s; No. 3, same. Demand improved.

BEANS.—Choice prime jobbing at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel and car lots \$1.60.

BUTTER.—A London cable quotes choicest at 10% to 110s, and finest at 100s to 104s. The market here has had an easy tone up to quite recently as supplies wire am le, but latterly there has been a call for stock from outside points and it is said that both Toronto and Winnieg have been wanting butter. Manitoba dairy is reported to be worth 19c to 20c, and finest Ontario 20c to 201/2c for trub, and 21c for fresh rolls. Creamery on spot 221/2c to 23c for good to fine.

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

			Stat Marshall					Contraction of the State	and the second second second second
· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Perc'ntage of Rest	Par value	Market	Dividend.		Prices per
Miscellaneous.	subscribed.	paid-up	Fund.	to paid-up	per	of one	last.	Dates of Div'd.	cent. on par
7				Capital	share.	share.	6 mos.		Dec. 7
		1	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		Ask. Bid.
Bell Telephone	. 7,975,100	7,916,980	135,607	25.53	100	155.00	2*	Jan.Apl.July,Oct.	159 155
Canadian General Electric	. 1,475,000	1,475,000 98,020,000	265,000		100 100	172.00	5	Jan. July.	173 172
Commercial Cable	. 15,000,000	15,000,000	4,923,122	84.75	100		1%*&t	April Oct. Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	140 142
Detroit Electric St	. 12,500,000	12,500,000		Service -	100	93.25	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep. Dec.	Contraction of the
Dominion Coal, pfd	. 3,000,000	3,000,000			100	116.50	(ES	Jan. July.	94 93 1 1171 1161
do common	. 15,000,000	15,000,000			100	76.50	8	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	791 761
Dom. Iron & Steel, common		20,000,000			100	19.87		***************	$20\frac{1}{4}$ $19\frac{7}{8}$
do pfd	. 5.000.000	5,000,000 5,000,000			100 100	67.25		April Oct.	$70 67\frac{1}{4}$
Dominion Textile Co., Com do. pfd	2,500,009	1,940,000			100	98.00			100 98
				Citi and a set			- Starter Ma		100 90
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic		12,000,000	(100	19.75	***		22 193
do píd	. 10,000,000	10,000,000 1,350,000	*******		100 100	$37.50 \\ 101.00$			40 37
Halifax Tramway Co	 1,350,700 1,700,000 	1,700,000			100			Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	106 101
do pfd		2,278,000			100		21/2	Jan. July.	
Internal 12 C 1 C	Condiana and	F00 000	all		1			ouly.	
intercolonial Coal Co		500,000 219,700	00 474	10 00	100		7		100
do pfd Laurentide Pulp	. 219,000 . 1,600,000	1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100 100		4	Jan. Feb. Mar	
Marconi Wireless Tel	. 5,000,000				5			Feb. Mar.	
Montreal Cotton Co	. 3,000,000	3,000,000			100	131.00	21/4*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	131 131
Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co Montreal Street Ry	. 17,000,000 . 7,000,000	17,000,000	698,927	18.31	100 50	88.63 115.50	1* 2½*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	89 885
			090,921	10.01	00	110.00	273	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	2321 231
Montreal Telegraph.	2,000 000	2,000,000			40	65.50	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	170 165
North-West Land, common do. pfd	1,467,681 3,090,625	1,467,681 3,090,625			25 50			Top Apl T.L. C.	
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	4,120,700	5,000,000			100	167.50	3	Jan. Apl. July,Oct. April Oct.	681 671
do pfd	1,030	1,030,000			100	117.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	125 117
Ogilvia Flour Mills Co	050 000	1 950 000						and the second second second	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co		1,250,000 2,000,000			100 100	127.00		Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	8 129 000	3,132,000			100	68.50	81/2	Mar Jun. Sept.Dec. May Nov.	130 127
St. John Street Ry.	707 860	707,860	23,101	7.93	100		8	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	$ 70 68 \\ 116 $
Toledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000 000	12,000,000			100	32.87		***********************	
Toronto Street Ry	6,600 000	6,600,000	1,454,130	8.10	100	101.00	11/*	Ten Ant Tab Ori	
Twin City Rapid Transit	16,511,090	16,511,000	2,163,507	14.41	100	104.00 114.12		Jan. Apl. July, Oct. Feb. May, Aug. Nov.	106 104
do. pfd	3,000,000	3,000,000			100	95.00		Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	114 ³ / ₈ 114 ¹ / ₈
Windsor Hotel	600,000	600,000	,		100		8	May Nov.	
"Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per of	4,000 000	4,000,000 Annual			100	175.00	11/2*	Apl.July, Oct.Jan.	192 175
the state of the s	-C.m.C. @	milital							

and 231/4c to 231/2c for higher grades.

CHEESE.—It is reported from Brockville that although the Board was officially closed a week ago, factorymen were in town and sold some 1,500 boxes at a firm price of $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12c A leading buyer went through country and paid $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to $11\frac{5}{6}c$. In London there has been a brisk business in Canadian choicest selling at 60s. to 61s. and finest at 58s. to 59s. On this market the stock has gradually been accumulated by the larger holders and the market is consequently firmly held. Ontario is held around $12\frac{5}{6}c$ to $12\frac{3}{4}c$. Quebec and Townships may be quoted at $12\frac{1}{6}c$ to $12\frac{1}{4}c$, but some operators talk $\frac{1}{6}c$ better, and they can possibly get it as there is a demand for supplies, which are not large, and are well held. Orders are also cropping up over the cable.

EGGS.—Good demand and firm. Sales of selected at 25c; No. 1 are worth about 23c. Pickled eggs No. 1, 21c to 22c and cold storage about the same price: inferior at lower figures. Retailers find a steady demand for new laid eggs—guaranteed—at 60 cents a dozen

FISH .- The Advent demand has been largely for fresh frozen fish which have sold well, and a good many herrings have gone into dealers hands. Tom cods' are expected this week and will be writed. Green cod is scarce and has been well sought for. Salt fish has met about the usual demand. Haddies and kippered herring are doing well, also bloaters. Bulk oys'ers are in demand and firm. Season for shell about except at the high over priced re taurants. Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 keg; No. 1 salt mackerel, in 20-lb. kits, \$2; new salt herrings, Labrador bbls., \$5.50; half bbls., \$2.75 and \$3; rails of 20 lbs., 75c each: No. 1 pickled lake trout. per keg of 100 lbs., \$4.50; green cod, in barrels, large. 4c lb.; No. 1, 33/4c: No. 2 31/4c; new Labrador salmon, in 300-Ib. tierces, \$18.00; 200 lb. bbls. \$13; half bbls. of 100 cos., \$7.50; B.C. salmon, new, bbls., \$12.50; half bbls., \$7. Smoked haddies, choice, 61/2c to 71/2c. Boneless cod in

bricks, 6c. Fresh standard bulk oysters per gallon, \$1.40; selects \$1.60. Shell oysters: Ordinary, \$3.00; handpicked oysters, \$8.00; for choice Malpecque \$9. Choice fresh steak cod 5c; fresh haddock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ e to $4\frac{1}{2}$ e; doree, $7\frac{1}{2}$ e to 8e; pike, 6e; halibut, fresh, express, $8\frac{1}{2}$ e to 9e; frozen halibut $8\frac{1}{2}$ e to 9e; Gaspe salmon, frozen, 15e; B.C. $8\frac{1}{2}$ e to 9e; chilled mackerel 12e lb.; fresh smelts, 10e lb.; fresh sea trout, 9e lb.; fresh herring, small, \$1.50 per 100 fish.

FLOUR.—Fair business at steady prices. Manitoba patents \$4.90; strong bakers \$4.40 to \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.59; straight rollers \$4 to \$4.10; do., in bags \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

GRAIN.—There has been a good local business in oats, but recently the market is easier. The range is about 39 to $39\frac{1}{2}c$ store, for No. 2; 38 to $38\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 3 and 37 to $37\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 4. One dealer reported that he had been officeed No. 2 oats for future delivery, at 38c, store, the seller requesting a bid on them. Winnipeg put December wheat up to $72\frac{1}{2}c$ and Jan. to $75\frac{1}{5}c$. In Chicago Dec. sold at 85c to $857\frac{1}{5}c$. Dec. and May wheat was being largely bought by Armour, the principal long operator. The trade in St. Louis is backing away from the December wheat in that market the cause being the big line of Oregon wheat held there and the selling of a December option against it. The milling trade there want wheat that was raised in the winter wheat belt.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business has been good and a brisk demand is likely from this on to the close of the year. Winter grapes \$5.50 to \$6.50 per brl. Oranges: California, Navels, all sizes, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box. Mexican oranges \$2.35 to \$2.75 per box. Valencia oranges \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case \$4.75 to \$5 per chest. Florida oranges, all sizes \$3.50 to \$4. Lemons: \$2.40 to \$2.75 per box. Sweet potatoes: \$4 to \$5 per brl. Onions: Spanish \$2.75 to \$3 per case, 90c per crate; Canadian red onions 2c per lb. Cramberries: \$10 to \$12 per brl. Bananas: Prices vary from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bunch.

Stocks, Bonds and Se	curities dealt in on the	Montreal Stock	Exchange.
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BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div	d.	Prices cent. or Dec.	n par
				\$	\$	\$	p.c.			Ask.	Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townships Hamilton		4,866,666 9,743,340 3,000,000 2, 472,700 2,235,540	2,044,000 3,917,336 3,500,000 1,500,000 2,235,540	42.00 40.20 119.99 60.66 100.00	243 50 50 100 100	340.20 83.50 129.00 160.00	81/2 21/2*	June Feb.May-Aug. Jan. J	Oct. Dec. Nov uly. Dec.	141 ¹ / ₂ 169 170	$140 \\ 167 \\ 258 \\ 160 $
Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Nationale Merchants of P.E.I. Merchants	8,500,000 1,500,000 844,073	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 3,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 344,073\\ 6,000,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000\\ 3,500,000\\ 500,000\\ 296,000\\ 3,400,000\end{array}$	60.00 100.00 33.33 86.02 56.66	100 100 30 32.4 100	138 50 225.00 160.00	5 8 4	June I May N Jan. J	Dec. Dec. Nov. uly. Dec.	144 230 165	
Metropolitan		1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,217,200	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 800,000 3,548,320	100.00 100.00 69.44 160.00 160.03	100 100 100 100 100	225.00 255.00 267.00	5 6	June l Jan. J	Oct. Dec. uly: Aug.	230 260 275	225 255 267
Ontario Ottawg People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B. Provincial	2,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,309$	650,000 2,500,000 440,000 175,000		100 100 20 150 100	226.00	3 4	June J March S Jan. J	Dec. Dec. ept. uly.	141	
Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard St. Stephen's	3,000,000 1,624,300 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,592,626 1,000,000 200,000	$1,050,000 \\3,000,000 \\473,156 \\1,000,000 \\45,000$	42.00 100.00 29.88 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	139.50 223.00 132.50	11%*	Feb. A Feb. MayAug. April	Dec. Aug. Nov Oct. Oct.	150 228 	
St. Hyacinthe	3,394,500 3,000,000 1,336,150	329,515 3,343,685 3,000,000 1,336,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,643,685 1,100,000 970,000 1,100,000	108.97 36.66 72.58	100 100 100 50 100	241 00	5&1t 3½ 3½	June June Feb.	Aug Dec. Dec. Aug. Aug.	245	
Western	550,000	550,000	250,000	45.45	100		3½ Ju	ne Dec	in an Callo		

Apples: Fine XXX Winter apples, \$4.50 to \$5 per brl; fine XX Winter apples \$3.50 to \$4 per brl. Pears: Fancy box pears \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

GROCERIES .- The leading jobbing houses have done a good business at firm, and in some lines at advancing, prices. Currants have sold at an advance of 3/4c and raisins have been held stiffly owing to an advance of 2s in Spain, and good demand here for all descriptions of this fruit. Reliable information is to the effect that the direct importations were larger than usual and considerable stock was also brought here indirectly from Liverpool and London as in former years. The trade as a whole expected an easy market, and prices opened favourably to buyers, but has since improved. The cause is said to be a much larger demand than formerly owing to the good circumstances of customers, and the increase in the population throughout the country. Evaporated apples have again shown strength, and have sold at 91/2e by the car, and gallon apples have sold as high as \$2.50 by the brl. There is a good call not only for staples but also for the numerous fancy lines and special goods put up for the Christmas trade. Shipments of currants from Greece for the season to the end of October this year and last were as follows: Total 61,977 brls., against 76.837 last year. Of this amount Great Britain took 41,572 against 44,782 last year; New York took 5,766 as against 8 207; Canada 1,675 as against 1,620 and Australia 3,157 as against 4,096. Advices from Japan report the arrivals, settlements and stocks of Japan tea to October 25th at Yokohama and Kobe as compared with last year (in piculs) as follows: 191,719 as compared with 289,219 in 1904; settlements 190,012 and last year 287,563; stocks 1,-707 compared with 1.651 last year. Dates: Prices are firmer selling 334c to 4c per lb. Figs: Glove boxes 71/2c to 8c per box; 10-12 16 lb. boxes, 9c to 91/2c per lb. New Nuts: Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 15c per lb. Sicily Filberts 9c to 10c per lb., Tarragona Almonds 13c to 14c per lb., Brazil'an nuts 13c to 14c per lb., shelled walnuts 25c per lb., peanuts 71/2c to 10c per lb. (one cent per pound extra if roasted), shelled almonds, in 28 lb. boxes 25c to 26c per lb.

HAY.—Carloads, Montreal, are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 for clover, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per ton for clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2 timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1.

HAY SEED.—The crop was a good average one and dealers will be soon laying in their supplies. Local dealers are offering from \$6.50 to \$7.25 per bushel of 60 lbs., for red clover, and \$4 to \$6.50 per bushel for alsike, timothy being \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. These prices are offered or seed delivered at shipping points throughout Ontario. For flax seed, dealers are offering \$1.20 per 56 lbs. laid down, Montreal.

HONEY.—White clover comb 12c to 14c; white extracted $7\frac{1}{2}c$ to 8c and buck wheat 6c to $6\frac{1}{2}c$.

HOPS.—Canada choice 151/2c to 16c and ordinary 141/2c to 15c.

IRON AND HARDWARE. - The scare ty of ferro-manganese which is mined almost exclusively in Russia is causing serious trouble to U.S. steel corporations. This article now sold at \$40 per ton is expected to be worth \$200 early in the New Year. Locally there is a good demand for heavy metals which are tending upwards in price. Pig iron is steady at \$20.50 to \$21; ingot copper 1834 to 19c; pig lead \$4.15 to \$4.25; antimony 14c to 15c; charcoal tin plates \$4.10 and Canada plates \$2.55 to \$2.60 for black and \$4.10 to \$4.35 for galvanized. In New York pig iron is firm; northern, \$16.75 to \$19.35; southern, \$16.75 to \$19.00. Copp r firm, 17.75e to 18.00e. Lead firm, 5.35e to 5.85c. Tin steady; Straits, 34.85c to 35.00c; plates firm. Spelter firm; domestic \$6.35 to \$6.45. Iron ore maintains well its strong position, a good business being done at full figures, and for forward contracts a premium is asked on pre ent prices. In Brimstone there is no change: British consumers are showing some interest in Louisiana Sulphur. Phosphates of lime are very firm; and there is some expectation of higher values in the near future: this has brought buyers forward, and some fair business has been done. China clay is active: there is a good demand all round but especially for the higher qualities, and some large contracts have recently been arranged for next year. Blende and calamine are moving well in sympathy with spelter, and the exploitation of new ground

Stocks, Bonds and Secur	ties dealt in c	on the Montreal	Stock Exchange.
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r BONDS.	Interest per annum.		Interest due.	interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Mark Quotati Dec Ask-	ons, . 7	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 8 8 6	2,000,000 200,000 1	2 Apl. 2 Oct. May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	· 2 Apl., 1902	 110	94 105	
Dominion Coal Dominion Iron & Steel Dom. Textile Co., series A Dom. Textile Co., series B Dom. Textile Co., series C Dom. Textile Co., series D Halifax Tramway	6 5 6 6 6 5	\$ 7,876,000 1 758,500 . 1,162,000 . 1,000,000 . 450,000 .	Jan. I July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of N. Scotia, Halifax of Montreal	• 1 July, 1929	102 85 100 99 110	100 84 96 96 96 96	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110. "105 after 5 years. Redeemable at 105. Redeemable at 105.
'ntercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 4 5	880,074 1 292,000 1	Jan. 1 July Mch. 1 Sep.	Montreal	1 Apl., 1918 1 July, 1921 1 Mar., 1908	109 105	102 ¹ / ₂	Redeemable rt 195
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	41/2 41/2 6	1,500,000 1 2,500,000 1	May 1 Nov. Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London Bank of Montreal, Montreal . Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank o N.S., Montreal or Toronto . Bank of Montreal, Monteal .	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	105	106 106 117 ¹ / ₂	Redeemable at 110.
Kichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5 41/2 5	<pre>\$ 130,900 1</pre> \$ 675,000 1	Apl. 1 Oct. May 1 Nov.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal of London Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. Bank of Scotland, London	• Oct., 1914	A stand		Acternatic at 110. after June, 1912 Redeemable at 110. Bedeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1906.
Foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	4% 4% 5	2,509,953 28 840,000 1	Feb. 31 Aug. Jan. 1 July	Bank of Scotland, London Windsor Hotel, Montreal	31 Aug., 1921		109	

is encouraged. Business in pig iron was not moving well during the first half of this month, and prices of both Scotch and Cleveland iron declined some 1s. to 1s. 3d. per ton, but there has since been a recovery of 6d. to 1s. per ton. At present there is no large amount of business passing, and Middlesborough stocks show some increase; nevertheless the tone is good and values are at present steady. Copper has been active throughout this month, and has advanced steadily and strongly, the total advance being some £4 10s per ton: there is a good demand for forward delivery and values seem likely to advance further. Tin also has moved strongly upwards, being now some £4 per ton dearer than it was a month ago and is steady: price is, however, now so high, that consumers keep their stocks at the lowest possible limit. Spelter is slightly lower during the month, and is steady. Lead has advanced 12s 6d. per ton, and is very firm.

LIVE STOCK .- The British merchants were irregular. Liverpool being steady, and London a fraction lower. Liverpool quoted best Canadian at 934c to 104c and ranchers at 834c to 91/2c, sheep 12c. Some good cattle have come forward for export and shippers hope to turn a nice penny in the British Xmas markets. Shipments from St. John, N.B., were 183 head, and from Portland 1,503 eattle and 926 sheep. Hogs keep scarce so much so that the government will inve tigate into the cause, especially as packing houses are either c'osing or on half time. The price is up to 634c and even 61/8 for selects. Mixed were taken at 61/2c, and common to 64/4 c. The outlook is for even higher prices in the near future. Other lines remain about the same, best cattle selling at 4 to 41/4 c, under a somewhat better demand, good at 3c to 4c common at 2c to 3c. Sheep and lambs were scarce and rather firmer, at 31/2 to 41/4c for sheep, and 51/2 to 6c for lambs. Calves brought 2c to 3c for common, and 3 to 4c for best, offerings being light.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Quiet. Syrup in 60 gallon kegs, 5c to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; in tins, 40c to 50c per wine measure and 65c to 70c per imperial, and Beauce sugar, 8c to 9c; and Eastern Townships sugar at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c per lb.

MILLFEED.—Firm prices for Manitobas are \$17 per ton for bran, and \$19 to \$20 for shorts in bags; Ontarios in bulk, are quoted at \$1 less; milled mouillie \$21 to \$24; straight gra'n ditto \$25 to \$27.

PETROLEUM.-Keeps firm and in demand: Wholesale

prices are now $15\frac{1}{2}$ c for prime white acme per gal., 17c for acme water white, and 20c for Pratt's astral, bbls. included. Advances in crude and refined are taking place in the United States also, and the situation is firm.

POULTRY.—The colder weather improved business. Turkeys from 15 to 16c. Ducks were selling at 13 to 14c, chickens in fair request at 10 to 11c and even f2c for particularly choice stock. Geese from 10 to 11c for finest, and fowl sell around 8c to 9c. These prices mean fresh killed unfrozen, dry plucked, nice and fat, and the choicest offering.

PROVISIONS .- Dressed hogs were firm, and are likely to advance before long. There is a fair demand for abattoir killed at \$8.75 to \$9, and in country dnessed at \$8 to \$8.50. Hams, bacon and lard have been going out well at firm prices. Quotations: Hams 18 lbs. and over 13c; medium sizes 12 to 18 lbs., 13c; and extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 131/2c; hams, with bone out, rolled, 15c.-Bacon: Long clear bacon, 101/2c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lb. sides, 14c; spiced roll bacon, boneless, 12c; English breakfast boneless bacon, 15c; Windsor backs, 15c.-Barrel Pork: Canada short cut backs, family, \$21 to \$22 per bbl., heavy Canada short cut clear \$20 to \$21; clear fat backs, \$21 to \$22 per bbl.-Lard: In 20 lb. wooden pails, choice refined lard, compound, 61/4c to 71/4c per lb.; extra pure, 103/4c to 113/4c; finest kettle, 1134c to 1234c .- Sausages: Packed in baskets of 25 or 50 lbs. each; port links, 7 to 8c per lb.; smoked Saveloy links and Frankfurts Sc; Oxford links, farmers' sausages, and 1-1b. packages, Cambridge sausage, Sc; bologna sausage and smoked Brunswicks, 6c; pork sausage meat, in 20-1b. pails, Sc.-Beef: Extra plate beef, per half bbl. of 100 lbs., \$6.75; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$13; per tierce of 300 lbs., \$19.

ROLLED OATS.-Bags \$2.55 in 10 and 25 sack lots; corn meal \$1.45 to \$1.50.

WOOL.—Recent cables from London report a good busiuess. Consumers' stocks are low, but owing to the large supplies of new clip coming forward, the demand was less than anticipated. Home and French buyers took merinos freely. American buyers secured several lots of superior Victorian greasy. Next week 353,150 bales will be offered. Cape of Good Hope and Natal: scoured, 1s 5d to 1s 9d; greasy, 7d to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. The arrivals of wool for the first series of the 1906 auction sales amount to 29,940 bales, including 9,000 forwarded direct to spinners.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

 $\begin{array}{c}
 2 & 00 \\
 2 & 00 \\
 1 & 50
 \end{array}$

Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi. 0 30 0 33 Aloez, Cape 0 16 0 11 Alum 1 0 17 0 14 0 17 Alum 0 0 35 0 40 00 0 </th <th>Name of Article.</th> <th>Whole</th> <th>esale</th>	Name of Article.	Whole	esale
Annum 0 04 0 0 Boraz, xtls 0 35 0 4 Brom. Potass 0 35 0 4 Camphor, Ref. Rings 0 95 1 1 Camphor, Ref. Oz. ck 0 01 1 Ottric Acid 0 37 0 4 Citrate Magnesia lb. 0 25 0 4 Cocaine Hyd. oz. 4 50 5 0 Cooperas, per 100 lbs. 0 75 0 8 Coperas, per 100 lbs. 0 15 0 1 Glycerine 0 15 0 1 Gum Arabic per lb. 0 50 1 0 Gum Trag. 0 50 1 0 Insect Powder lb. 0 50 1 0 Menthol, lb. 1 60 1 6 Morphia 1 60 1 6 Oil Peppermint lb. 1 00 1 1 Opium 0 05 0 1 Opium 0 08 0 1 Phosporus 0 07 0 1 Oxalic Acid 0 07 0 1	Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	0 30 0 16	
Currate Acid 0 25 0 4 Creatine Hyd. oz. 4 50 5 0 Cooperas, per 100 lbs. 0 75 0 8 Coream Tartar 1 25 1 7 Epsom Salts 0 15 0 1 Glycerine 0 15 0 4 Gum Arabic per lb. 0 50 0 40 Gum Trag 0 50 1 0 Insect Powder lb. 0 50 1 0 Menthol, lb. 1 60 1 6 Menthol, lb. 1 00 1 1 Otil Peppermint lb. 1 00 1 1 Opium 0 08 0 1 Phosporus 0 07 0 1 Oxilic Acid 0 07 0 1	Borax, xtls Brom. Potass Camphor, Ref. Rings Camphor, Ref. oz. ck	$ \begin{array}{r} 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array} $	0 06 0 48 1 10 1 10
Appendix Salts 0 15 0 1 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 15 0 1 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 50 1 0 15 0 Gum Arabic per Ib. 0 22 0 3 10 22 0 3 Insect Powder Ib. 0 22 0 3 50 4 5 Menthol, Ib. 160 16 0 16 16 0 10 10 10 10 1 00 10 0 10 10 1 00 10 0 1 00 10 0 1 00 10 0 1 0 10 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 </th <th>Citrate Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. oz Copperas, per 100 lbs Oream Tartar</th> <th>0 25 4 50 0 75 0 22</th> <th>0 4 5 00 0 80 0 20</th>	Citrate Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. oz Copperas, per 100 lbs Oream Tartar	0 25 4 50 0 75 0 22	0 4 5 00 0 80 0 20
insect Powder per keg, lb. 0 22 0 5 Menthol, lb. 3 50 45 Morphia 1 60 1 6 Oil Peppermint lb. 4 00 5 0 Oil Lemon 0 0 8 0 1 Optum 0 0 8 0 1 Oxalic Acid 0 0 7 0 1 Oxalic Acid 0 10 0 1	Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb. Gum Trag Insect Powder lb.	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 25 \end{array} $	0 18 0 40 1 00 0 40
Opium 4 00 4 0 Phosporus 0 08 0 1 Ozalic Acid 0 07 0 1 Potash Exhromate 0 10 0 1	Insect Powder per keg, lb Menthol, lb Morphia	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 50 \\ 1 60 \\ 4 00 \\ 1 00 \end{array} $	4 5 1 6 5 0 1 1
	Opium Phosporus Oxalic Acid	0 08 0 07	01

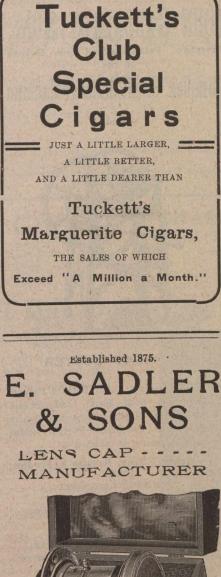
HEAVY CHEMICALS-

Bleaching Powder Bine Vitriol Brimstone Gaustic Soda Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Concentrated DYESTUFFS-	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$
Archil. con	0 27	0 31
Outch		0 08
Ex. Logwood Chip Logwood	1 75	2 50
suuro (Reneal)	1 50 0 70	1 75 1 00
Indigo Madras	0 06	0 07
madder	0 09 42 50	0 12 47 50
Sumae Tin Crystals	42 50	0 30
FISH		
Bloaters, per box.		1 00
Lebrador Herrings half half	0 00 2 75	550 325
Mackerel, No. 2, bris.	2 10	0 40
Mackerel, No. 2, bris. Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Green Cod, No. 1		0.75
	0 00 4 00	$ 3 75 \\ 0 00 $
	0 00	3 25
Large dry Gaspe per qntl.	0 00	0 00 13 00
Salmon, bris. Lab. No. 1		7 50
Salmon, Britsh Columbia, brls Salmon, Britsh Columbia, half brls		$ \begin{array}{r} 12 50 \\ 7 00 \end{array} $
		2 05ł
	0 00	0 06 5 75
Skinless Cod, case Loch Fyne Herrings, keg		1 00
FLOUR-		
Ogilvie's Royal Household		0 00
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents		0 00
Manitoba Patents Strong Bakers Winter What	4 90	5 00 4 60
Straight Diat Patents	4 25	4 50
Straight 1	4 00	
Jauras	1 85 1 65	
Rolled Oats Cornmeal, bag Bran, in hag	2 45	0 00
Bran, in bags	$145 \\ 1500$	
Shorts, in bags	19 00	20 00
Mouillie	00 25	5 00 27 <u>5</u>

FARM PRODUCTS-

Butter_

Choi				
Choicest Creamery Under Grades, Creamery	0	231	0	231
AUWnebi	0	22를	0	231
Wentorn D	0	20		21
hoor to on the hoor to hoor to hoor	0	00		00
Good to Choice	0	00		00
***************************************	0	00	0	00
Cheone				
	0	123	0	121
Finest Western, white Finest Eastern	0	00	õ	128
Finest Eastern	õ	12	Õ	121
Egga-				Eil
				and in
Best Selected		24		25
Million	0	(0)		21
	0	00		00
Ne. 2	0	00		00
***************************************	0	20	0	00





Enlarging Screens, Iso Screens, Lens Cases, Stop Cases, &c., &c.

34½ Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND Special prices to Canadians under the

New Tariff.

Announcement. Special

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

GALLATIN HOTEL

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	in the	abril .	-	191		
Name of Article.	Who	Wholesale				
FARM PRODUCTS.—CON.— Sundries—	\$	C.	8	c.		
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs	0	55 12 061	0	13		
Beans-						
Prime Best hand-picked		00 65				
GROCERIES-						
Sugars-						
standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels			44	30 25 70		

Ex. Ground, in barrels 4 70 Ex. Ground, in barrels 4 90 Powdered, in barrels 4 50 Powdered, in barrels 4 50 Powdered, in barrels 4 50 Paris Lumps, in barrels 4 50
Powdered, in barrels
Powdered, in boxes 4 70
Paris Lumne in homela
Paris Lumps, in half barrels 4 95
Branded Yellows 3 90 4 10
Molasses (Barbadoes) new 0 00 0 35
Molasses (Barbadoes) old
Molasses, in barrels 0 0 37
Molasses in half barrels 0 00 0 38
Evapolated Apples 0 08 0 08

Raisins-

Sultanas	6	041	0	12
LOOSE MUSIC		051		
Layers, London		75		
Con. Cluster		50		00
Extra Dessert		~~		50
Royal Buckingham				25
Valencia	0	04		
Valencia, Selected		05		051
Valencia, Layers				06
Currants, Provincials	0	041	0	044
Filiatras	0	05	Õ	00
Patras	0	051	0	00
Vostizzas		1103	0	064
Prunes, California	0	073	0	10
Prunes, French	0	041	ŏ	06
Figs, in bags	0	00	0	00
Figs, new layers	0	08	0	12

Rice

C. C	2	85	2	95
Standard B		95		
Patna, per 100 lbs				50
Burmah, per 100 lbs.	3			75
Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs	0	00	•	10
Carolina, Java			5	75
Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs	2	00		
Pearl Barley, per lb	2.0			034
Tapioca, Pearl per lb	0	03		03
Tapioca, Flake, per lb		03		034
Corn, 2 lb. tins		821		85
Peas, 2 lb. tins		029		85
Salmon, 4 dozen case	1	00		82
Tomatoes, per dozen		921		
String Beans	0	543		
ouring Deans			0	85

HARDWARE-

Antimony	0 00	0 16
Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb.	0 00	0 10
Tin, Block, Straits, per lb.		0 01
Tin, Strip, per lb.		0 38
Copper: Ingot, per lb		

Cut Nail Schedule -

Base price, per keg, Extras—Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails		2 10
Coil Chain—No. 6 No. 5 No. 4 Vo. 3 5-16 inch Coil Chain—No. 2/2 9-16 % and 1 inch.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0	0 07 0 06 3 80 3 65 3 45 3 25 3 20 3 10
Galvanized Staples-		
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%		2 85 2 80

Galvanized fron-		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet, do., 28 gauge	4 10 8 85	
Iron Horse Shoes-	1100	
No. 2 and larger		0.00

NO.	1 and	smalle	r						65 90'	
Bar	Iron, Sheet	per 100 Steel,	lbs.	;	216	····	18	1	97	
Am.	Sheet	Steel,	6 ft.	x	21/2	ft.,	20		55	
Am.	Sheet	Steel,	B ft.	HH	21/2	rt., ft	24		60	

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

CES CURRENT.

Wholesale ...

 $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bullet & 08 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 014 \\ \bullet & 16 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 75 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 75 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 75 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 75 & 2 & 255 \\ 2 & 45 & 2 & 55 \\ 2 & 45$

Name of Article.	Wholesale	JUHN GARDNER & SONS.	Name of Article.
HARDWARECON	12. Mary	Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers	LEATHER-
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26	\$ c \$ c 2 75	of the	No. 1. B. A. Sole
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28 Boiler plates, iron, ¼ inch	2 90 2 10	'Simplex' Silent Sausage Machine	No. 2, B. A. Sole
Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over	2 40		Slaughter, No. 1 light medium and heavy No. 2
base of ordinary iren, smaller size.		-And-	Harness Upper, heavy
Canada Plates-		Trining over a loss prove	Grained Upper
Full Polish	8 50	GAR	Kip Skins, French
Ordinary, 52 sheets Ordinary 60 sheets Ordinary 75 sheets	2 50 2 55 2 65		English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf
Black Iron Pipe, ¼ inch	2 05 2 05 2 18		French Calf
	2 38		Splits, light and modium
1 inch 1½ inch	5 85		Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board, Canada
11/2 inch Per 100 feet nett. 2 inch	6 76 9 361		Pebble Grain
	a state of the state of the second		Brush (Cow) Kid
Steel, cast per lb., Black Diamond . Steel, Spring, 100 lbs Steel, Tire, 100 lbs	2 50 2 10		Russetts, light
Steel, Sleign snoe, 100 105.	2 00 2 60		Russetts, No. 2
Steel, Machinery	2 75 2 50		Russetts, Saddlers', dozen lmt. French Calf. English Oak. lb.
Tin Plates-			English Oak, Ib. Dongola, extra Dongola, No. 1
IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	3 75 4 00	PIE MEAT CUTTER	Colored Pebbles
Terne Plate IC, 20 x 28	4 75 6 75 0 10	By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.	Colored Calf
Lion & Crown, tinned sneets	0 10 7 00	Made for both Hand and Steam	Cod Oil
6 gauge	7 50 4 25	Power-These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent	Straw Seal
Sheet Moet, 100 lbs., less 15 per cent Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs.	0 04± 6 50	sausage Machine in existence.	God Liver Uni Norwagian
Zinc-	7 00 25 & 1 p.c.	The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat	Castor Oil, barrels
Spelter, per 100 lbs.	7 25	Cutter. WITH ENGINE COMBINED.	Linseed, raw, nett
theet sinc	7 50 8 00	a literative the state of the second state of the	Olive, pure
Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs 8 to 16 gauge 8 to 20 gauge	2 30	Manufacturers of Every Description of	Olive, extra, qt., per case Turpentine, nett
25 to 24 gauge	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 20 \end{array} $	Pork Butchers' Machinery,	Petroleum:
gauge	2 20 2 25	On the Latest and Most Improved	Benzine
Wire- Plain galvanized, No. 5	and the second	Principles.	GLASS-
do do No. 6, 7, 8 do do No. 9	3 55 3 00 2 25	Registered Telegraphic Address: -	First break, 50 feet Second Break, 50 feet
do do No. 10 de do No. 11	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 & 35 \\ 3 & 05 \\ 3 & 10 \end{array} $	"SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM."	Second Break, 100 feet
do do No. 12 do do No. 13 do do No. 14	$\begin{array}{c}2&50\\2&60\end{array}$	Illustrated Price List & Full Particu- lars on application.	Third Break Fourth Break
do do No. 14	3 60 4 25	SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST.,	PAINTS, &c.
arbed Wire	4 50 2 621 f.o.b. Montreal.	BIRMINGHAM, - ENG.	Lead, pure, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs . Do. No. 1
Net extra. ron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	2 15 base.	ENG.	Do. No. 2 Do. No. 3
ROPE-			White lead, dry
do 7-16 and up	U 101	A. E. FINLEY.	Venetian Red, English
do %	0 10g 0 11 0 11g		Whiting, Ordinary
anilla, 7-16 and larger do 8-16 do %	0 15 0 15 15	Cut Glass ····	English Cement, cask
ath yarn	0 15 ¹ / ₂ 0 10	MARA . COLO . MICHAR MARA . C. M.	Belgian Cement German Cement United States Cement
WIRE NAILS-		Manufacturer	Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs.
ase Price d extra d f extra	2 05 2 10 1 00		Kosin
and 5d extra	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 65 \\ 0 \ 40 \end{array} $		Glue- Domestic Broken Sheet
d and 7d extra	0 40 0 30 0 15		French Casks French, barrels American White, barrels
d and 12d extra d and 20d extra d to 60d extra	0 10 0 05		Coopers' Glue Brunswick Green
BUILDING PAPER-	Base /		No. 1 Furniture Varnish, ner gall
ry Sheeting, roll	0 40 0 50		a Furniture Varnish, per gall Brown Japan
HIDES-	Stor Planting	in the second seco	Orange Shellac, No. 1
Montreal Green Hides	0.00 0.00		Putty, bulk, 100 lb, barrel
ontreal. No. 1	0 00 0 12 0 00 0 11 0 00 0 10	O BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	Paris Green in drum, 1 lb, pkg
ontreal, No. 2 ontreal, No. 3 inners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected.		A LOT THE CONTRACT STORE AND A THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DE	Kalsomine, 5 lb. pkgs
cepskins	0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0	BIRMINGHAM,	Canadian Washed
ips ring Lambakins, each Hekins, No. 1 Ifskins, No. 3	0 00 0 90 0 13 0 15 0 11 0 13	England.	Canadian Washed North-West Buenos Ayres
and the second s	V 11 10 10		Natal, greasy

Registered Offices and Works,: HAZELWELL MILLS, Near BIRMINGHAM, England Limited. $(; \Delta)$ MANUFACTURERS 3 OF All classes of Rubber goods suitable for the Cycle and Motor trade, also of every description of Rubber used in the mechanical trade. Pedal Rubber, etc., Cycle Covers, both beaded edge and wired on, Motor Cover Motor Tubes. Inner Tubes. Sole proprietors of The Fleuss Tubeless Tire. "Special" Vulcanizing new Treads on old Motor Covers. Special Prices to Canadians under the New Preferential Tariff 331/3 per cent in frvor of Canada. CHARLES MOHR & Co., ASHF 55 GLOVER STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG. NMO Patent Specialists in BRASS BIRDCAGES PARROT CAGES, AVIARIES. Best Parrot Cage on market. Sliding an Folding . Everything to nest to economise space. Clients' desires met as regards price or design if list does not STAN contain exact wints. The 'Giraffe. The only 5 feet Stand that will close into the small space of 1534 x234 x2 Rigid as a rock. A boon to Cyclists and Travellers. Price 18 6d. · each Waterproot (ases 35. 6d Sir J. Benjamin Stone, whose reputation is world-wide, says : " It is excell-ently made, is firm and serviceable, and it appears to me to be a considerable step in advance, in light-ness, strength, and comractness, qualities which cannot but be appreciated by the trav-lling Photo-grapher.": Send for particulars. All Brass Cage Polished base and corners and engraved glass seed shields. J. Ashford, Aston Road, Birmingham, Eng. ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST. Assortment of samples to any value at wholesale ratesmay Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff. be had.

-The new "D" bullet, soon to be given out to the entire French infantry, is described as a cigar-shaped cylinder of bronze, which, on being fired, revolves at the rate of 3.600 turns a second during its flight. At 800 yards it will penetrate the equivalent buik and resistance of six men standing one behind the other. The new cartridge is absolutely smokeless, producing not even the tiny puff seen with the armament now in use. It is claimed that with the new cartridge the Lebel rifle has been brought up to date.

-With the departure from Naples last week of the new twin screw steamer Florida the Lloyd Italiano Societa de Navigaz one inaugurated its service to New York. The company is an entrely new Italian organization capitalized at \$4,-000,000. The Florida is the first of five new steamers which will be employed in the service. The other vessel, which are nearing completion and will be placed in commission shortly, are the Indiana, Louis ana, Cordova and Mendoza. These ve sels are fifteen-knot beats of all he over 5,000 toms gross register. Each is fitted to carry 1 '00 passengers and 3,000 tons of freight. Third class or steerage passengers only will be carried and accommod tions for these are on decks usually set aside for This service will cabin passengers. make the number of lines emgaged in the Mediterranean emigrant business total up to almost a dozen.

PATENT REPORT.

1243

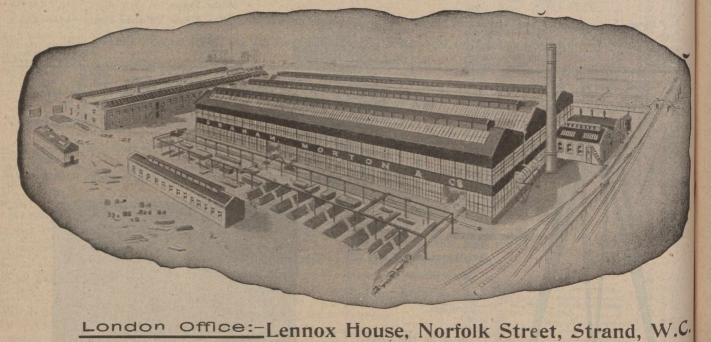
For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian and American patests recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Fatent At orneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited wil be suplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Canada-Ludwig A. Tyc. Mattawa, On'., composition of matter; Charles Duncan. Montreal, Que., baskets for incande-cont electric light bulbs; George S. Yingling, Tiffin, Ohio, compound for treating tobacco; Charles E. Hibberd, Auck'end, N. Zealand, coin freed ma-

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

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Australian Address -- Mutual Life Bldg., Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. Write for Catalogue which contains 150 photographs.

das, Ont., acetylene generator; Frank E. might have had another tole to tell bu edging machine.

ZINC MINES IN B.C.

Advices from Van ouver announce that the United States demand for zinc havi g enabled two Slocan mines to declare divi dends this year, has placed other plone. ties on the way. The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the zine resources of British Columbia, h & stimulated work on zine claims to an unprecedented extent. Zinc a few year ago was considered a nuisance, if not a misfortune, in a Slocan mine, but recently one mine has distributed \$ 0.'0) to its shareholders through the mark ting of the metal; the Slocan S ar has j's sent out \$25,000 to the stockho'd r ; and the Goodemough is hoping shortly to resume its place on the list of dividendpayers. The Lucky Jim, after its first success in the rahmy days of the silver-

chines; Frederik A. Kjell n. Stockho'm, lead camp, belied its nome, and was Sweden, electric furnaces. United closed down till the American came with States-James McMahen, Enderby, B.C., his demand for zinc. The Slocan Star prospector's lik and axe; Messrs, always held a high place among the Thompson and Erown, Toronto, Ont., mines, distributing profits, but after a wrench pipe jaw; George Hy. Cliff, Dun- year of much and expensive litigation it Piper, Red Deer, Alta, N.W.T., brick for this same cause. The Goodenou h sh pped \$105,000 worth of high-grade silver-ead cre in its early history, and ietor ed the stockholders \$.5.000; then i shut down. Now the Grey Co p r claim, which is part of the group. is yielling zine ore, and enjoys the distinction of being the first mine to ship to the new Ferneau zinc reduction works at Frank. I is to be hoped that it may eventuate as expected.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES.

Not the least of the problems that the Dominion Government Fisheries Comm'ssion, now me t ng at Vancouve", are called upon to consider is the all g d pinacy by Seaffile and Tazoma concerns which are declared to be poaching on the Canadian halibut grounds at Herate Straits, which the Washington authorities not so long ago conceded to be Canadian waters. It is said that these cuft are so overfully engied that they can show the Government cruiser Kest-

rel a clean pair of heels, and that. more over, their owners keep so well informed of the movements of that craft with the curious-looking ram that they are aiways able to w in their employees of any pos sible descent upon them. It is on' within the last few years that the Ameri cans have invaded the halibut bunks from Sea tle and Tacoma. Previous to that time the New England Fish Company had what could be called a monopoly of he banks. That con ern, as the name implies, is also American, but it operates under the special permission of the Otta wa Covernment, spends large sums of money here annually, makes his its headquarters and is really a benefit to the country from whose resources it de The derives handsome sums annually. Seattle and Tacoma boats take their catches to the Sound cities, and while depleting the waters, of Hecate Straits are not leaving a dollar in Canada. The New England Company, on the other hand, handle all their fish in bond, ship to Boston, Buffalo, New York and other eastern por's, and bring money back from the United States to be dis tributed in British Columbia.

It is asked that the commission sug gest to the Federal Government regula tions which will compel the Puget Sound fishermen to either do their business in Camadian ports or get out of D minion waters.



COBALT.

Many facts of great interest regarding the development of the mining district in the neighbourhood of Cobalt are contained in the second part of the Report of the Bureau of Mines which has just been issued. This volume contains a detailed account of the work done in the field by W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist in 1904, and the information is brought up to July, 1905. A comple'e account of the di covery of the area and its situation is given while correspondence shows that although the Provincial Department had in its possession a collection of specimens and reports on the deposits yet the public did not realize the value of the discovery for fully 18 months after the strike was made.

Data is given regarding the rock formations of the district and the statement is made that while gold ores are profitable to work when they assay \$3.00 to the ton, the Cobalt ores average \$18 to the ton. A comparison with other districts shows that the area is unique in North America.

Those in Saxony and Bohem'a resemble the Ontario field. In the latter are all the groups of metals found in the Joachistaal deposits of Bohemia, except pitchblende, and source of radium and this may yet be found. The Old Silver Islet and other deposits near Port Arthur are more like those of Cobalt than any other in North America. The intermediate areas have been prospected only slightly, and may be productive of similar rich minerals.

The ores of the province, the report concludes carry such big value in silver that they will be worked primarily for this metal, although those of Cobalt contain a much higher proportion of cobalt than those of New Caledonia. There are also by-products of value, such as arsenic and nickel. The opinion is finally explessed that the ores of Ontario should control absolutely the market for cobalt.

THE SOURCES OF OUR WHEAT SUPPLIES.

An official paper issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the wheat supply of the United Kingdom, deals incidentally with the main routes by which seaborne wheat and flour reach th's country, says the London Times. There are three great transoce nic trade routes, known severally as the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. By these routes travels the bulk of all these products consumed in the United Kingdom, except the nine or ten weeks' supply which, after deducting the wheat unfit for milling, and that required for seed and other firm purposes, is afforded by the home-grown crop. Over the North Atlantic route, chiefly by steamships, and loaded in bulk, comes directly to the ports of discharge the spring and win er wheats and flours from the eastern ports of the United States and Canada. Un'il as late as 1904 this route was by far the most important; over it came regularly from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total flour imported. and until 1903, from 40 to 50 per cent. of the total wheat. In 1994, owing to shortage in production in North America. both the wheat and flour trade over this route greatly declined: in that year less than 12 ver cent. of the total imported wheat and on'v about 68 mer cent, of the much reduced imports of flour were shipped by way of the North



Atlantic. By the South Atlantic route, the sailing vessels travelling round Cape Horn, came, leaded in bags, most of the white wheats of Oregon and California. The small shipments from Chili are also made by this route; whilst over it are transported in sailing vessels some of the consignmen's from Australia, though of late years the heaviest part of the traffic has been in shipments of wheat from Argentina. These are made almost entirely by steamers ,and. as is the case with all steamer cargoes, direct to ports of discharge. Cargoes by sailing vessels are either "direct" or "for orders;" the latter term indicates that the destination is one of the three "ports of call"-Falmouth, Plymouth, Queenstown -where orders are awaited to the final port of discharge. The quantity of flour shipped over the South Atlantic route is but an insignificant part of the foreign-made flour consumed by the people of the United Kingdom, and amounted to less than two per cent. The proport on of wheat shipped by this route cannot be determined with accuracy. But since the remarkable development in wheat production in Argentina the traffic has been heavy. On the average of the past five years, indeed over 25 per cent. of the total wheat imported into the United Kingdom has come from Argentina, Uruguay, Australia Chili, and the Pacific coast of the United States over the South Atlantic route. In 1904 about 22 per cent. of the United Kingdom's requirements came from Argentina alone. From the Pacific coast of the United States receip's have declined from15 per cent. of the total imports in 1903 to about two per cent. in 1904. Through the Mediterranean route wheat reaches the British Isles from a number of widely-separated sources. All the sur, lus from British India and a part of that from Australia enter by steamship into this route, through the Red sea and the Suez canal. All Russin wheats, except the small quantities that find an outlet through the Dardenelles, and thence over the Mediterranean route. By this way also come the wheats from the Danubian countries and from Turkey. Little flour

is imported from Russia, none from British Ind'a, and only a comparatively small quantity from the countries of the Danube and from Australia. But of recent years the Mediterranean route chiefly on account of heavy shipments from Kussia and British Ind'a, has become the most important channel of wheat transportation to the British 1-les. In 1964 between 40 and 45 per cent. of the to al supply of imported wheat reached our markets by that route.

GULD.

The production of gold in the United States during 1904 amounted to 2,910,-729 fine ounces valued at \$80,835,648. This represents an increase of \$7,243,948 over the production of 1903. The largest previous output was for 1902, and amounted to \$80,000,000. The production of suver in 1954 amounted to 55,999 864 ine ounces, valued at \$32,035.378. This represents an increase of 1.899 S64 ounces over the production of 1903, and an ncrease in value of \$2,713,379. The record output of silver in 1892, amounting to 63,500,000 fine ounces, the report says, has not been reached in late years, nor has the commercial value attained the figures of that year, which amounted to \$2,101,000.

The principal sources of the increase n the gold production compared with that of 1903, the report says, are easily traceable. Colorado added nearly \$2,-COCLOOD to her production of 1903, most of this amount coming from the mines of Cripple Creek. Nevada's output increased about the same amount, chiefly y reason of the phenomenal yields of the gold mines. The great st progress s reported in California, whose production exceeds that of 1903 by \$2,300,000. the increase being caused partly by a trong development of the quartz mining industry and to a less degree by the act'vity of the dredgers. Alaska and Arizona show increased yields, amounting respectively to \$476,893 and \$748,708.

SOU1'H AFRICA'S LABOR PROBLEM.

The following is an extract from the Manitoba Free Press:

The labor problem in South Africa 15 fast becoming acute. The white, the yellow, the black, and the brown rales are each at loggerheads. Outrages of all kinds occur. The white workers in the mines carry revolvers; the police armed with ball cartridge and bayonet; a mobile column of mounted men .s kept at Johannesburg ready to move against the enemy at a moment's notice; the country folk in the vicinity of the gold capital go about armed to the teeth and live at night in barricaded and forthed houses. The Chinese attack Kafher kraals, and the mounted police were recently attacked by 1,500 cooles, armed w.th drills and stones. At the Van Eyn mine the white numers underground were set upon by Chinese, and had to fight for their lives until the police could be summined and descend to the scene of the subterranean battle.

The Chinese labor problem in the kand mines cristles with difficanties. The belief that the Or.ental importation, at a.st beleved maispinsale, was a most take is now receiving wider credence. With a little more patience it is thought that enough Kaffir labor could have been found. In 1903, when the importation of Chinese was agreed upon, the Transvaal was weary of waiting for the prosperity that had long been prophesied, but never came. The mines wanted 150,000 laborers, and had under 50,000. It was believed that the only alternatives were-Chinese or bankruptcy. So the Chinese came, and to-day the mines have over 156,000 laborers, with the certain prospect that the comtemplated developments of the next twelve months will necessitate 30,000 more--if they can be found. The gold output now amounts to \$9,000.000 a month, and confidence in the Transvaal outlook is in consequence returning.

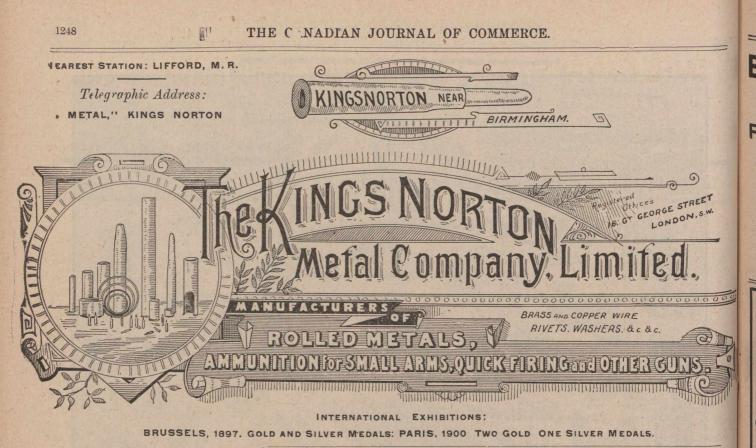
But while the employment of Chinese



has placed the mining industry on a profitable footing it has practically ruined the market for white labor. British unemployed leaf at every street corner in Johanne burg. Naturally, these unemployed curse the Chinese, who have jobs that but for their importation would have sume, they believe to white workers. This is the contention of the unemployed white, who accentuates his

grievance by so maltreating the Asiaties as to provoke worse reprisals.

The problem certainly sounds ridiculously simple. In South Africa min are in destitution—in Britain min are starving—because they cannot get work. An army of yellow foreigners are imported to the Rand, depriving British subjects of their rightful opportunity to labor. Apparently the solution is to repetriate the Chinese, and give their jobs to the sons of the soil. It is easy to find many reasons for conding the Chinese home, but, above and barring all of them, is the alleged economic f et that their immediate repatriation would almost certainly bring on the very condition that induced their importation — bankruptcy. The Transmal would stagger, under a blow felt over the whole sub-continent.



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The gold ou put would become but a fraction of what it is at present; the receipts of every trader would decline: the volume of general business would become but the shadow of what it now is. "If you want the grass to grow in the streets," Sir George Farrar said recently, "send the Chinese home." Sir George is a mine owner, and directly interested in keeping the Chinese in the But Sir Arthur Lawley, the Rand. Lieuterant-Governor of the Transvaal, t ld a Boer deputation pracically the same thing. "The withdrawal of the cooles" he sid. "would bring about a grave financial and commercial crisis that would ruin the credit of the country for years to come." Many other authorities equally disinterested-Lord Selborne among the number-have uttered a similar warning, so that it wou'd appear that deportation is not a step to be lightly taken. Among all classes in South Africa the belief is firm that the trouble caused by the Chinese is as nothing to the trouble that must inevitably be caused by another financial crisis. It is a case of the selection of the lesser evil.

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It seems settled that the cost of living in the Rand precludes the possi il ty of employing white labor in the mines. To do so with even the richest properties—presuming, moreover that the white man will stick to "Kuffir's work," a thing they have so far failed to dowould make the mines unor fit ble. When the rent of the poorest kind of cost age is \$500 a year, and nothing is sold for less than five cents except a pointage stamp, and a man has to earn \$5 a day to break even with necessary

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British & Foreign—Quotations on the Atlas Atlas British and Foreign Marine Commercial U. Fire, Life & Marine Guardian Fire and Life Anti- tondon and Lancashire Fire London Assurance Corporation Assurance Corporation Assu	London M3 250,000 120,000 67,000 200,000 00,000 200,000 10,000 £245,640 30,000 110,000 11,000	10s. p.s. 20	25, 1905 M 20 10 20 25 50 10 25 25 25 10 8T. 100 25 100	2 1-5 245 4 4 5 5 5 124 2 10 64 12	p. p'č up • 124 124 64 64 184 13 784 794 104 11 284 294 624 634 84 94 46 47 81 83 404 414 120 124

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living expenses, it is understandable that the difference in operating costs might min a business even more profitable than gold mining. At present, thanks to the taxes in the form of freight rates on the necessaries of life on the state owned railway, the Transvaal is the most expensive place to live in in the world. The Golden City is the centre of a Land of Gold-and Poverty. The brown man absorbs the trade of the towns, the yellow and the black men work the mines, and if he has the means-the white man gets away. The problem before the Transvaal is to get the cost of living down to a reasonable figure. Whether

it will ever be feasible to work the Rand mines by white labor is doubtful-expert opinion says no. But it would be possible to employ more whites if white wages were lower. This can only be made possible by a corresponding redution in the price of necessaries, and t'i , again, is a problem of transportation, or rather taxation, that should not be incapable of solution.

In another form, the riddle of South African industry in 1905 is the same as at the close of the war. The phrase of 1903 remains. Then it was Bankruptey or-Chinese. To-day it is Chinese or--Bankruptey.

WESTERN CANADA.

1249

Special Agent Chas. M. Pepper, who has made a tour of Canada for the purpose of inquiring into the conditions of that extensive and resourceful countryespecially with regard to its trade relations with the United States-has submitted his final report to the U.S. Department of Commerce. The report is a particularly interesting document.

The field for growth and for the development of fresh markets lies, Mr. Pepper says, in the new wheat regions stretching north of latitude 49 deg. and west of longitude 96 deg., and commonly described as the Canadian North-





west. These include the three prairie provinces-Manitoba, with an area of 73 732 square miles; Saskatchewan, 250,-650, and Alberta 253,540. In this area in the autumn of the present year the total number of inhabitants, according to the best estimates obtainable, was 1,-000,000 more than 600.000 of whom lived west of Manitoba. The rapid settlement of the two newly created Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta is a'so reflected in the older Province of Manitoba, the growth there being both u.ban and rural. This is shown by the doubling of the population of the city of Winnipeg within seven years. In 1898 the number of inhabitants was 42,000. It is now 85,000. Smaller towns, while not exhibiting so heavy an increase, have had a very marked gain.

The sources of the population of the Canadian Northwest are three fold:

(a) Settlers from Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

(b) Settlers from the United States.(c) Immigrant's from Great Britain and Continental Europe.

The most important immigration into the Canadian Northwest is that from the United States. The movement began in 1898-99, when 12,000 persons crossed the border. In recent years the incoming has been as follows:

		From the
		United
	Total.	States.
1902	 67,379	26,388
1903	128,364	49,473
1904	 130 331	45,229
The state of the second second second		C. C. Martin

It should not be understood that all the settlers from the United States mean to become continuous residents of Canada. Very many of them have avowed their purpose of remaining long enough to improve the lands they purchare to the point where a great'y enhanced price can be secured and then to sell out and return, but it is fair to assume that this class will find other purchasers chiefly in the States, and that where one settler goes back another will come to take his place. It is not likely, however, that immigrants from the Uni'ed States who are unwilling or unable to endure the long and severe winters will become permanent settlers in large numbers. The staying class will be from north of latitude 40 deg.

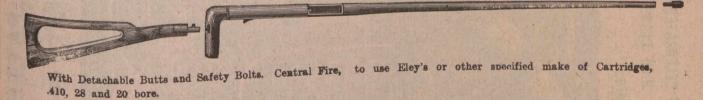
Mr. Pepper argues that the common

rule is that the settler carries with him the preference for the goods to which he had been accustomed at home, provided this source of supply does not become too far removed from him. It is emphatically the case that trade follows the settler. Not only in the matter of food and clothing, but especially in the purchase of farm implements this preference has been shown. Where the relative volume has been lessened, the Canadian tariff has not been the sole cause. Binders' twine, which is free, decreased, as well as threshers and harvesters, during the last year. It may be assumed that with a tariff ranging from 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem, the Canadian manufacturer will have the advantage in the cheaper articles and particularly those for hand labor. Wagons, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, wheelbarrows and similar goods, are likely to be more and more monopolized by him. But in the ease of threshers, plows, and of harvesting machinery generally, no reason exists why the manufacturer in the United States should not retain his share of the market, though it will be the large concern whose output is extensive rather than the individual manufacturer.



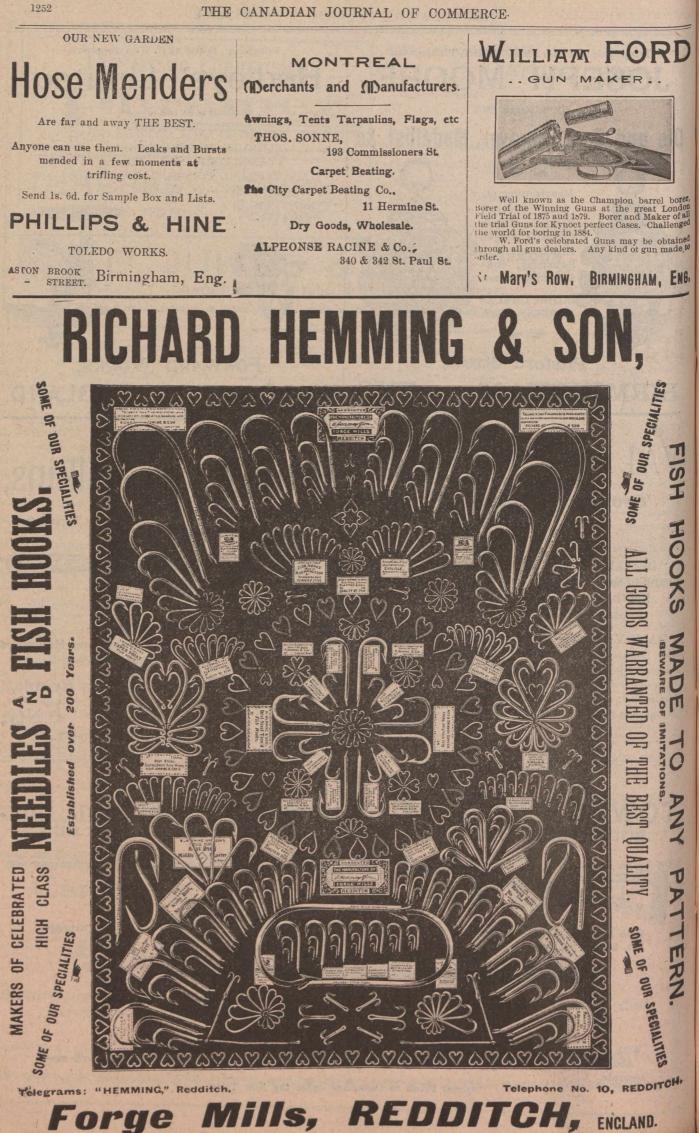


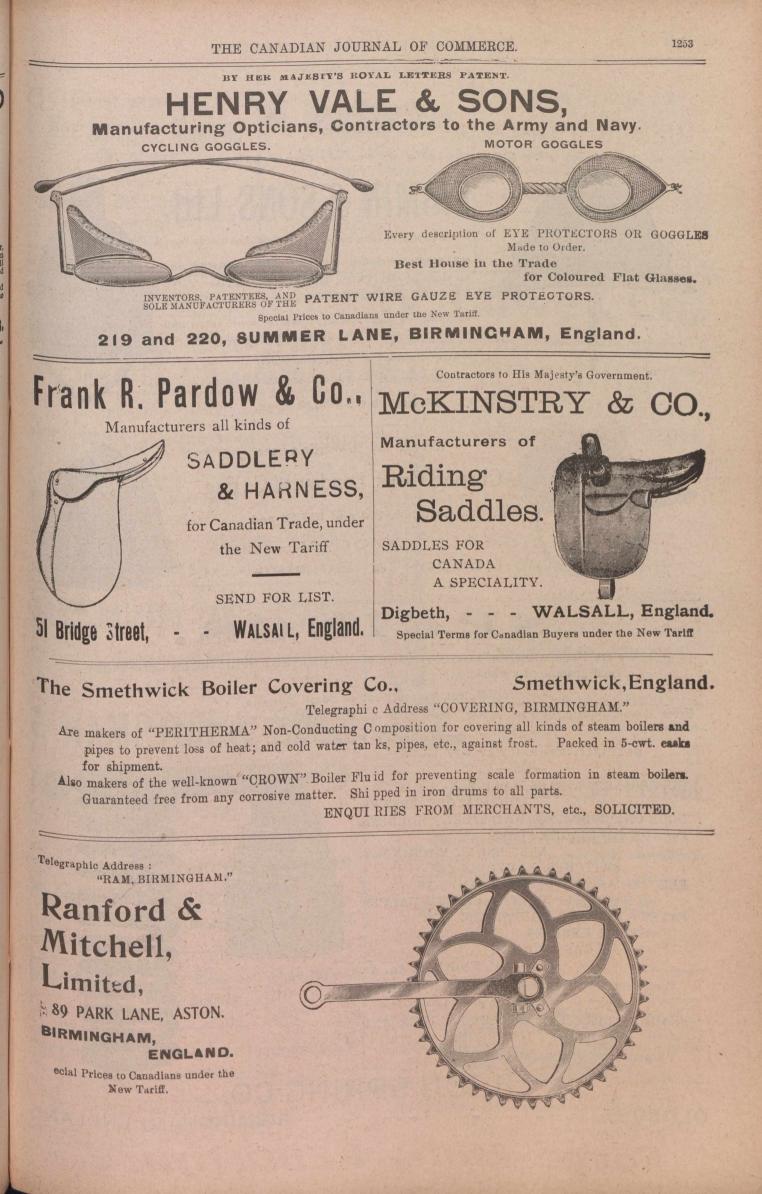
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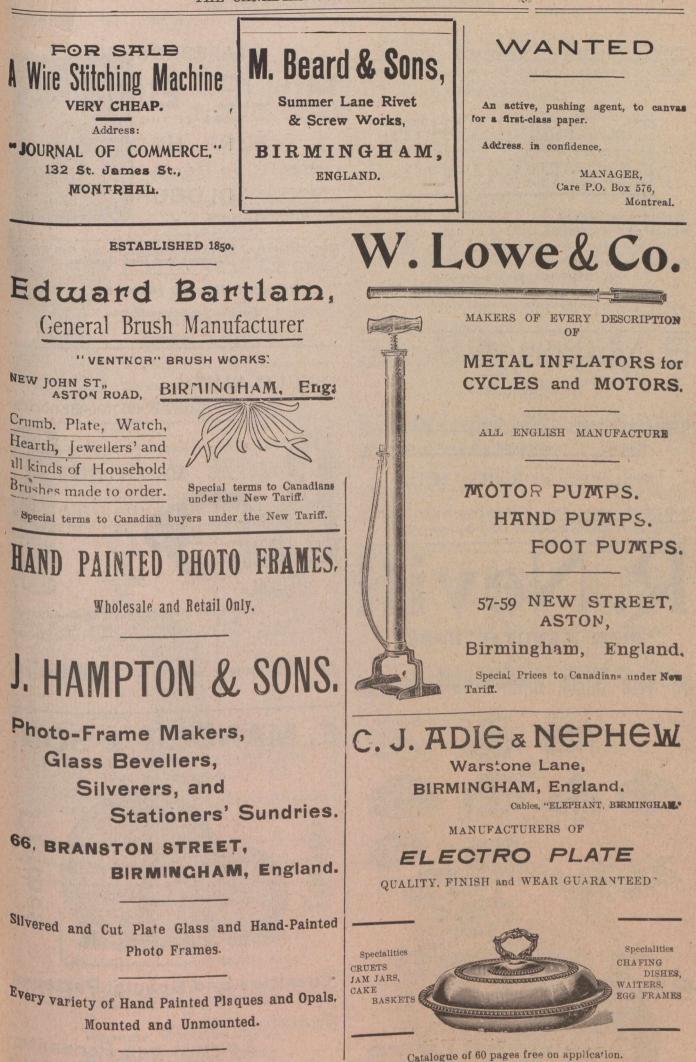
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