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ice-President; Secretary. STREET. **anager.** 

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Agencies.

1154

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# THE CHARTERED BANKS.

The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.) 

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Rt. Hon. Lord strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President. Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President.

E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, R. B. Angus, Esq., James Ross, Esq., R. G. Reid, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay.

Hon. Robt. Mackay.
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. David Morrite.
E. S. CLOUSTON, — General Manager.
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.

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

Window P. C. Sweeny, Supt. Branches, Brit. Columbia.
 W. E. Stavert, Supt. Branches, Maritime Provs.
 F. J. Hunter, Inspector, N.W. and B.C. Branches.
 F. D. Window P. Construction Description

E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches. D. R. Clarke, Ins. Maritime Prov & Mild. Br'che

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

DR	AIGHED IN OH	
Alliston, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.	Port Hood, N.S.
Almonte, Ont.	Tweed, Ont.	Sydney, N.S.
Aurora, Ont.	Wallaceburg, "	Wolfville, "
Belleville, Ont.	Warsaw, Ont	Yarmouth, "
		Charlottetown,
Bowmanville, O.		P.E.L
Brantford, Ont.	Buckingham, Q.	
Brockville, Ont.	Cookshire, Que.	Altona, Man.
Chatham, Ont.	Danvine, que	Brandon, Man.
Collingwood, O.	Fraserville, Q.	Calgary, Alta.
Cornwall, Ont.	Grand Mere, Que	Edmonton, "
Deseronto, Ont.	Lake Megantic,	Indian H'd.Sask
	Levis. Que.	Lethbridge, Al.
Eglinton, Ont.		
Fenelon Falls,	Montreal, Que.	Medicine Hat, Al.
Ft. William, O.	" Hochelaga.	Oakville, Man.
Goderich, Ont.	" Papineau ave	Portage la
Guelph, Ont.	"Pt. St. Charles	Prairie, Man.
Hamilton,	" Seigneurs St.	Raymond, Alt.
" Sherman Av.		Regina, Sask.
Holstein. Ont.	" St. Anne de	Rosenfeld, Man.
	Bellevue,	
King City, Ont.	"St. Henri	Saskatoon, Sask
Kingston, Ont.	" West End.	Winnipeg, Man.
" Ont. Bk. Br.	" Westmount.	" Fort Rouge.
Lindsay, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	" Logan ave.
London, Ont.	" Upper T'wn	Armstrong, B.C.
Millbrook, Ont.	" St. Roch's	Chilliwack, B.C.
Mount Forest, O	Sawverville, Q.	Enderby, B.C.
Newmarket, O.		Green wood, B.C
Ottawa, Ont.	Andover, N.B.	
" Bank St.	Bathurst, N.B.	Kelowna, B.C.
Hull, Que.	Chatham, N.B.	Nelson, B.C.
Paris, Ont.	Edmunston, N. B,	New Denver, B.C
Perth, Ont,	Fredericton.N.B	New Westmin-
Peterboro, Ont	Grand Falls, "	ster, B.C.
	Hartland, N.B.	Nicola, B.C.
Picton, Ont.	Marysville, N.B.	Rossland, 1: C
Port Arthur, O.	Moncton, N.B.	Summerland, BC
Port Hope, Ont.	arone com, inch	Vancouver, B.C.
Queensville	Shediac, N.B.	" Westminster
Sarnia, Ont.	St. John, N.B.	
Stratford, Ont.	Woodstock, "	Ave.
St. Mary's, Ont.	Amherst, N.S.	Vernon, B.C.
Sudbury, Ont.	Bridgewater, "	Victoria, B.C.
Toronto, Ont.		h.
to Vonge St. Dr.	Canso, N.S.	
"Yonge St. Br.	Glace Bay, N.S.	1
" Queen St.	Halifax, N.S.	
" Yonge St.	" North End.	
" Richmond St	Lunenburg, N.S.	
" Carlton St.	Mahone Bay,	
" Dun S	manone Day,	

#### IN NEWFOUNDLAND

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

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

#### IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

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

## BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

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

#### BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

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

The Bank of British North America ESTABLISHED 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Capital Paid-up.....\$4,866.666.66 Rest. 2,238,666.66 Head Office, 5 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. A. G. Wallis, Secretary. W.S. Goldby COURT OF DIRECTORS: W.S. Goldby, Manager. J. H. Brodie R. H. Glyn F. Lubbock J. S. Cater E. A. Hoare C. W. Tomkinson J. H.M. Campbell H. J. B. Kendall G. D. Waterman J. H. Brodre R. H. Glyn F. Lubbock J. S. Catter E. A. Hoare C. W. Tomkinson J. H.M. Campbell H. J. B. Kendall G. D. Watermain Head Office in Canada St. James St., Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Supt. of Branches.
H. B. Mackenzie, Supt. of Central Br. --Winnipeg J. A. MDERSON, Inspector. J. ANDERSON, Inspector. O. R. ROWLEY, Inspector o. Branch Returns A. G. Fry, Asst. Insp. W. G. H. Belt, Asst. Insp. BRANCHES IN CANADA: A. E. ELLIS, Manager Montreal Branch. Alexander, Man. London, Ont. Asheroft, B.C. London, ... Market Sq. Battleford, Sask. Hamilton Rd. sub br Beimont, Man. Longueuil, P.Q. Bobcaygeon, Ont. Midland, Ont. Brandon, Man. Montreal, P.Q. Calgary, Aita, North Battleford, Sask. Outawa, Ont. Davidson, Sask. Ottawa, Ont. North Battleford, Sask. Ottawa, Ont. Davidson, Sask. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N.B. Estevan, Sask. St. John, N.B. Fenelon Fails, Ont. St. John, N.B. Freidericton, N.R. Toronto, Ont. Haimilton, Ont. Bland, B.C. Haimilton, Ont. Bland, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Vietoria Av. Trail, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Wietoria, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Weston, Ont. Trail, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Wietoria, St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. Freidericton, V.B. Toronto, Ch. Toronto, Market St. John, N.B. Freidericton, V.B. Weston, Ont. Trail, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Wietoria, B.C. Wietoria, B.C. Kalso, B.C. Wietoria, St. John, St. Trail, B.C. Wieton, Ont. Yorkton, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Weston, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Yorkton, Sask St.). Kingston, U Levis, P.Q. Yorkton, Sask. NEW YORK (52 Wall St.)-H.\*M. J. McMichael and W. T. Oliver, Agents. SAN FRANCISCO (120 Sansome St.)-J. C. Welsh and A. S. Ireland, Agents Chicago-Merchants Loan and Trust Co. London Bankers - The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn and Cs. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in all parts of the world. all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank. BANK OF HAMILTON , Ju. lendrie, Asst.-Gr. BRANCHL Grinsby. Hamilton-North Eod Br. Pet Rowan, Pet Rowan, Pet Rowan, Princeton, West End Br. West End Br. West End Br. West End Br. West Conductor Toronto, Toronto-Olige & Or """ Berlin, East End Br., Princeton, Brantford, Jarvis, Sincoe, De, East End Br., Vinceton, Ripley, Brantford, Jarvis, Sincoe, De, East End Listowel, Southampton, Branch, Lucknow, Terswater, Chesley, Midland, Toronto, Dundak, Milverton, College & Osingt Osington, New Hamburg, Wingham, Georgetown, New Hamburg, Wingham, Gorrie, Nizgara Falls, S. MANITOBA, ALBERTA, & SASKAT HEWAN. Abernethy, Sask, Hamiota, Man. Nanton, Alta, Battleford, Saak, Indian H'd, Sask, Pilot Mound, Man Gradevardine, Ma Kenton, Man. Roland, Man. Grandon, Man., Rillarney, Man. Swakatoon, S'k. Carberty, Man. La Riviere, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Graman, Man., Melfort, Sask, Waniton, Stonewall, Man. Graman, Man. Melfort, Sask, Wannan, Saskaton, Grano, Sask, Manten, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Grama, Man. Mother, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Grano, Sask. Montoe, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Symmethee, Man. Mother, Man. Burntied, Sask. Barthedrok, Man. Statheore, Man. Mother, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Statheore, Man. Mother, Man. Swan Lake, Man. Bartheore, Man. Mother, Man. Grain Exchange Dististone, Man. Mother, Man. Berlin, Blyth, Brantford, Do, East End Branch. Chesley, Delhi, Dundak, Dundak, Dunnville, Fordwich, Georgetown.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fernie. Kamleops. Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br. Correspondents in Great Britain:—The National Provincial Bank of England. Ltd. Correspondents in United States:—New York. Hanover National Bank: Fourth National Bank. Boston International Trust Co. -Rufalo, Marine National Bank - Chicago, Continental Mational Bank: First National Bank.—Detroit National Bank.—Kan5as City. National Bank of Commerce.—Philadelphia. Merchants Mational Besk.—St. Louis, Third National Bank.—A Wraneisco, Crocker-Wachwork National Bank.— Pittsburg, Mellon National Bark. BRITISH COLUMBIA. mloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, &

THE MOLSONS BANK. 109th DIVIDEND. The Shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank in Montreal and at the branches on and after the 2nd DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1907.

# THE BANK OF TORONTO INCORPORATED 1855. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA. PAID-UP CAPITAL. ..... \$4,000,000 R ESERV E FUND ..... 4,500,000 DIRECTORS: WM. H. BEATTY ...... President, W. GOODERHAM. ..... Vice-President, Robert Reford Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Albert E. Gooderham. Robert Meighen, Nicholas Bavit, Duncan Coulson ... Burnean Coulson ... Brance ... ONTARIO. London East, ONTARIO. London Sorth, QUEBEC. Allandale, Landen, Montreal, Aurora, Merritton, 5 Offices. Bartie, Newmarket, Pt. St. Charles, Bartie, Newmarket, Pt. St. Charles, Bartoc, Dandon Sorth, QUEBEC. Aurora, Merritton, 5 Offices. Bartie, Newmarket, Pt. St. Charles, Bardford, Oil Spring, St. Lambert Brantford, Oil Spring, St. Lambert Brantford, Parry Harbour, Cardinal, Parry Souid, Collourg. Peterboro. Collingwood, Preston, Swan River, Copper Cliff, St. Catharlines, Winnipeg, Creemore, Sarnis, St. Catharles, St. Taingen, SASK NCC/WAN RESERVE FUND ... .... 4,500,000 Bradiord Brantford, Brockville, Burford, Cardinal, Cobourg, Collware, Collware, Collware, Collware, Collware, Collware, Conger Clingwood, Copper Clingwood, Prairle, Rossburn. Swan River, Winnipeg. SASKATC'WAN Langenburg, Quill Lake, Wolseley. Yotkton. Support, Quill Lake, Stayner, Quill Lake, Sudbury, Wolseley, Thornhury, Yorkton, Victoria Harber, Wallaceburg, BAKERS: Eng.-The London City and Mudland London, Eng. The London City and Muc Bank, Ltd. New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank.

John I. Sutcliffe **Chartered** Accountant

### THE CHARTE

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Paid up Capital, Rest, - - - -

# **HEAD OFFICE**

BOARD OF DI B. E. Walker, Esq., Presid Robt. Ki

Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern, Esq. John Hoskin, K. C., LL.D J. W. Flavelle, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq.

ALEX. LAIRD, Ge A. H. IRELAND, Superi

# Branches in every P and in the United St

MONTREAL OFFICE: F. H LONDON, ENG., OFFICE:

S. Cameron Alex NEW YORK AGENCY: Wm. Gray and H.

This Bank transacts every ing Business, including th Credit and Drafts on For will negotiate or receive the any place where there is a

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OF CAN

Incorporated by Domi E Head Office, 28 TORONTO 79 BRANCHES

Paid up Capital.

Total Assets ...

NEW YORK AGENC

Exporters of G tle, Butter, Cheese ducts will find the to facilitate their Exchange on the Great Britain, the other points boug

Special Facilitie American Busine

Prompt Atte terms guaranteed

Deposits of \$1 00 Interest from date of depos NOTROUBLE "REDTA F. G. JEMMETT.

# ELECTRIS

# 1-2 TO 4-5 H Made by the Canad

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> Apply to JOURNAL OF

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THE CHARTERED BANKS.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

#### B. E. Walker, Esq., President, Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-Pres.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Mathew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern, Esq. John Hoskin, K. C., LL.D J. W. Flavelle, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. K. Gentro, Sicholts, Esq. Hon. Lyman M. Jones, Hor. Lyman M. Jones,

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Molsons Bank

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Bawn. Coulson al Manager, neral Manager.

Vaterloo, Welland. QUEBEC. Montreal. 5 Offices.

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Prairie, Rossburn. Swan River, Winnipeg. ASKATC'WAN angenburg, Uill Lake, Volseley, Totkton.

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CANADA.

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#### ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager.

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches Branches in every Province of Canada and in the United States and England. MONTREAL OFFICE: F. H. Mathewson, Manager. LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: 2 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 Ing Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on

any place where there is a bank or banker.

Le Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament. F Head Office, 28 King St., West,

TORONTO, Ont. 79 BRANCHES IN CANADA

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

Total Assets ..... 22,500,000 NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST.

Exporters of Grain, Hay, Cattle, Butter, Cheese or other products will find the Bank ready to facilitate their transactions. Exchange on the United States Great Britain, the Continent & other points bought and sold. Special Facilities for handling

American Business. Prompt Attention and best

terms guaranteed.

#### Deposits of \$1 00 RECEIVED.

Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year NOTROUBLE "RED TAPE." OR DELAY. F. G. JEMMETT, General Manager.

# ELECTRIS MOTOR

1-2 TO 4-5 HORSE- POWER

Made by the Canadian General Electrie Co., of Toronto.

Has been in use only about three mon tha.

Will be sold considerably under mar ket price.

#### Apply to

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

'UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT per annum on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth November, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE in this city on SAT-URDAY, DECEMBER 21st, next.

Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board. G. H. BALFOUR. General Manager.

Quebec, Oct. 22nd, 1907.

Dividend No. 83.

THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Capital Authorized .. .. .. \$3,000,000

Capital Paid-up.. .. .. .. \$3.000,000 Rest & Undivided Profits .. .. \$3,236,512

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Denis Murphy, George H. Perley, M.P. E. C. Whitney.

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

FIFTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

in Canada, and throughout the world.

all banking business entrusted to it.

Correspondents in every banking town

This Bank gives prompt attention to

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

George Burn, General Manager.

N. Bate, Hon. George Bryson, H. K. Egan, J. B. Der-DAVID MACLAREN, Vice President.

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

GEORGE HAY, President,

H. N. Bate,

#### Dividend No. 47.

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st December, 1907, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in Toronto, on Tuesday, January 28th, 1908. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

Toronto, 16th November, 1907.

#### The Standard Bank of Canada. ESTABLISHED 1873 Capital Authorized by Act of

Parliament . . . . . . . \$2,000.000 Capital Paid-up ..... 1,540,420 Reserve Fund ... 1,640,420 . . . . . .

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, Pres. FRED. WYLD, Vice-Pres. W. F. Allen, Fred. W. Cowan. W. R. Johnston, W. Francis, H. Langfois. W. R. Johnston, W. Francis, H. LangTois. \*47 Branches throughout Ontario. TORONTO: Head Office, Wellington & Jordan Sts.; Bay St., Temple Building: Yonge St. (cor. Yonge and Charles Sts.), Market, King and West Market Sts.; Parkdale. Queen St., West. BANKERS: New York - Importers and Traders National Bank

Sank. Montreal-Molsons Bank, and Imperial Bank. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

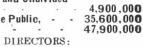
The Dominion Savings and Investment Society,

MASONIC TEMPLE BLDG , London, Can. Interest at 4 per cent payable half-yearly

on Debentures.

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

THE DOMINION BANK HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA Capital Paid-up. \$3,800,000 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, Deposits by the Public, - -Total Assets,



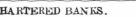
E.B. OSLER, M.P. .. E. B. OSLER, M.P. .... President WILMOT D. MATTHEWS ... Vice-Pres. WILMOT D. .... A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTER, W P RROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.

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

C. A. BOGERT .. .. General Manager E. A. BEGG, Chief Inspector.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and e United States. Collections made and Remitted for promptly.

Drafts bought and sold. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Oredis sued, available in all parts of the World. GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. MONTREAL BRANCH :- 162 St. James St.; J. H. Horsey, Manager.



1156 <b>THE</b>	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CON	MMERCE.
THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 81. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent, for the cur- rent quarter ending 31st December, be- ing at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the	<ul> <li>BANQUE d'HOCHELIAGA 1874-1906.</li> <li>CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000</li> <li>CAPITAL PAID-UP \$2,482,000</li> <li>REST &amp; UNDIVIDED PROFITS.\$2,045,894</li> <li>DIRECTORS:</li> <li>F. X. St. Charles, Esq President</li> <li>Robt. Bickerdike, Esq., M. P., Vice-Pres</li> <li>Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Esq.; A. Turcotte, Esq.; E. H.</li> <li>Lemay, Esq.; J. M. Wilson, Esq.</li> <li>M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager.</li> <li>C. A. Giroux, Manager.</li> <li>O. E. Dorais, Inspector.</li> <li>F. G. L.duc, Asst. Manager.</li> <li>HEAD OFFICE: — MONTREAL. CITY BRANCHES:</li> <li>Mount Royal Avenue (corner St. Denis); St. Catherine Street, East; St. Cather- ine Street, Centre; Notre Dame Street, West; Hochelaga; Maisonneuve; Point</li> </ul>	THE QUEBEC BANK         HEAD OFFICE.       QUEBEC         Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.         CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.       \$3,000.000         CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.       \$3,000.000         CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.       \$2,500.000         REST.       1,250,000         DIRECTORS:       JOHN BREAKEY         JOHN BREAKEY       President         JOHN BREAKEY       Presey Bosweil.         THOMAS MCDOUGALL       Thos. McDougall,         THOMAS MCDOUGALL       Wesey Bosweil.         Do. Upper Town, Pembroke, Ont.       Sturgeon Falls, Ont.         Jnverness, Que       Sturgeon Falls, Ont.         Inverness, Que       Thetford Mines, Que.         Do. St. Catherine E       Thorold, Ont.         StRomuald       Witebrank of Scotland.         Albany, U.S.A.—New York State National Bank.       Boston—National Bank of the Republic.         North America: Hanyyer Nationa
<ul> <li>2nd day of January next.</li> <li>The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of December, both days inclusive.</li> <li>By order of the Board.</li> <li>E. L. PEASE, General Manager.</li> <li>Montreal, Que., November 19, 1907.</li> </ul>	St. Charles; St. Hency; Town of St. Louis; Viauville; Verdun. BRANCHES: Berthierville, P.Q. Edmonton, Alta. Joliette, P.Q. Laprairie, P.Q. Laprairie, P.Q. St. Jacques I Achigan, Q. St. Jacques I Achig	Paris. France—Credit Lyonnais. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA Capital Authorized\$ 10,000,000 Capital Paid-up

# Eastern Townships Bank

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 100.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been de-clared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1907, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

J. MACKINNON.

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 2 December, 1907.

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

 BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal, Quebec.
 BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA-Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg.
 BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCH EWAN-Balgonie, Broadview, North Battleford, Prince Albert. Regina, Rosthern,
 BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA-Athabaska Landing, Bang, Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin,
 BRANCHES in PROVINCE BRITISH COLUMBIA-Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Golden, Nelson, Revel-stoke, Vancouver, Victor a.
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Miacellaneous Compan 100 Canada Company .... 100 Canada North-West Land 100 Hudson Bay ....

Banks. Bank of British North An Bank of Montreal .... Canadian Bank of Comm

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B BROOCHES, EARRINGS, PINS, NECKLETS, RINGS BANGLES, PENDANTS, GUARD And every description of Gilt Jewe	Lette
SECURITIES.         London Sept. 26           British Cclumbia, 1917, 4½ p.c.         101         103           1941, 3 p.c.         83         85           Canada, 4 per cent. loan, 1910         101         103           3 per cent. loan, 1920         96         97           Debs., 1909, 3½ p.c.         100         101           2% p.c. loan, 1947         79         81           Manitoba, 1910, 5 p.c.         102         104           Bus RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS         102         104           Quebec Province, 1906, 5 p.c.         102         104           Bus RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS         102         104           Quebec Province, 1906, 5 p.c.         102         104           Bus RAILWAY AND OTHER STOCKS         105         105           Quebec Province, 1906, 5 p.c.         100         102           104 Atlantic & Nth. West. 5 p.c.         103         105           105 b.c.         106         118         118           10 Buffalo & Lake Huron, £10 shrt.         124         134           00. 5 p.c. bonds         105         107           0. 5 p.c. bonds         105         107           0. 5 p.c. bonds         105         107	<text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text>
Nor. of Canada, 4 p.c. deb. stock       103       105         100 Quebec Cent, 5 p.c. 1st inc. bds.       99       101         T. G. & B., 4 p.c. bonds, 1st mtg.       101       103         100 Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds.       113       116         100 Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds.       113       116         100 Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. bds.       102       104         113 Internet.       100       113       116         100 St. Law. & Ott. 4 p.c. bonds       102       104         100 City of Lond., Ont. 1st prf. 5 p.c.       100       102         100 City of Outawa, red. 1913, 4½ p.c.       100       102         100 City of Outawa, red. 1914, 5½ p.c.       100       102         redeem 1928, 6 p.c.       99       101         12       redeem 1928, 6 p.c.       99       101         134 pc. stg. bonds       99       101       102         140 City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1922-28       99       91       107       109         34       9, c. stg. bonds       99       101       102         160 City of Toronto, 4 p.c. 1922-28       99       101       102         170       Miscellaneous Companies.       104       106       102      <	TRANSPORTATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY OF TAXABLE







-The Supreme Court of Montana has upheld the constitutionality of the fellow-servant act in a suit of a railroad employe against the Northern Pacific for the loss of his left hand and awarded him \$10,000.

1164

The St. Thomas City Council has decided to reduce the price of gas from \$1.15 to \$1-per thousand, commencing January 1st. The municipal gas plant will show a big surplus of earnings over disbursements this year.

--One of the floating mines set out during the Russo-Japanese wars has been sighted in lat. 38.16 N. and long. 170.08 E., near the usual track of steamers in the mid-Pacific. The U.S. hydrographic Department has been notified.

- The great British firm of Armstrong and Vickers is investing a large sum of money, some reports say \$5.000,000, in Japanese steel works, with the object of participating in the shipbuilding work, at present under projection.

--Last Saturday the ratepayers of St. Lambert unanimously adopted a by-law granting a twenty years' exemption from taxation to the Waterman Pen Co., who, is previously announced, intend to build a factory in that municipality.

The Supreme Court has handed down a de-ision confirming the judgment of the Railway Commissioners, that the G.T.R. is bound by its charter to run at least one train a day between Toronto and Montreal, carrying third-class passengers at two cents a mile.

It has transpired lately that Rear-Admiral Bucknam, naval A.D.C. to the Sultan of Turkey, is a nephew of E. E. Bucknam, superintendent of bridges on the C.N.R., who was born at Hall's Harbour, N.S., and lived good part of his life at Emmerson, Man.

-A new law in Colorado requires the officers of every State bank to give bond to the State for the faithful performance of their duties and insure the funds of depositors. These bonds range from \$5.000 to \$20,000, according to the capital and surplus of the bank.

-The railways centering at the head of Lake Superior brought down 20,093,363,500 bushels of wheat from the West between September 20 and December 10. This is within 5,000. 000 bushels of the record for last year, which began nearly three weeks earlier.

-Steps are being taken to bring about the amalgamation of ten creameries, mostly located in Standstead County. The company will be known as the Eastern Townships Dairy Produce Company. The company is to be capitalized at \$90,000. Some of the plants will be enlarged.

-A franchise has been granted to a syndicate of Ottawa men for the construction of an electric railway between Cobalt

and Haileybury. The plan is to run the line up the Montreal River Valley through Cobalt, Haileybury, Argentite, North Cobalt, and New Liskeard to Quinze Rapids, and ultimately to Larder Lake.

-Vigilant agents carry the names and fame of Insurance Companies to far distances now-a-days. Gonzalo Siller, a wealthy Mexican of Laredo, who died recently in San Antonio, Texas, carried life insurance amounting to \$250,000. One policy, in the Confederation Life of Canada, for \$45,000, was taken out only this year.

-It has been decided to dispose of the assets, including factories of the Canada Radiator Co., which has its headquarters at Lachine, and which went into insolvency lately. There is a good future for the business, and it may be acquired and reorganized under the management of some of the prominent Montreal iron men amongst the creditors.

-Prince Rupert, the new terminal city on the British Columbian coast is to have a great Fish and Cold Storage Co., already capitalized at \$1,500,000 Fishing grounds, well stocked with food fish, including halibut exist in the immediate vicinity. The new firm is under the management of men of experience, and of prominence in the fish trade.

-It appears to be not unlikely that under the double liability clause in the Banking Act, the shareholders of the Ontario Bank, which went into liquidation mainly because of bad investments, will stand to lose considerably more than the value of their stock. Some estimates say they may have to pay half as much again as the par value of their holdings.

- The Montreal Metal and Hardware Association have elected Mr. J. R. Kinghorn to represent that organization on the Council of the Board of Trade, and also to act as President for the coming year. The other officers elected are:--Vice-President, W. Starke: Treasurer, J. H. Hanson; Directors, A. A. Brown, H. W. Dorken, H. J. Fuller, C. H. Godfrey.

-There is some concern exhibited in interested quarters ever the falling off in the cotton production of Texas. Only 2,490,-000 bales are reported, as against over 4,000,000 last year, although the planted area was larger by a million and a half acres. In fact the average yield this year for the whole cotton growing South, works out at 174 lbs, per acre, compared with 187 for 1906.

-Owing to the dullness in manufactures in New England, the chief railroads there report a plethora of freight cars. There are some 25,000 foreign cars, ordinarily fully employed, which under the present laws, the companies will have to run out, as empties, and the large supplies of new steel and other cars ordered when times were good, now being delivered, cause much confusion.

-The following companies were incorporated under Federal law last week:-The Provincial Land and Real Estate Proper-





With Detachable But



With Buckhorn Above stick guns

ty, Montreal, \$49,50 Montreal, \$150.000; 1 Shale Pipe Company, Horse-shoe Company, Company, Toronto, \$

-Returning emigra dreams of prosperity tion in Austria, Gern from the United Stat upon the resources o ready strained by the people to emigrate to

---Railway returns show the largest increthern, \$944.042; the \$215,700. In gross ea \$11.000; the Great N 934.538. For past el-Northern \$52.805,908;

-The Victor Wood into liquidation some a new company compo Bros., of Springhill. firm have possession of turther equipment of plant purchased are p

-The new plant of at Pointe aux Tremb two weeks and will e for the present will h constructed to house a day, and it is the additional machines r early date.

-There is a curious ties in the United St some time ago that if was found to be under lie upon the party fro the Federel Attorney immediate seller, but er generally, would be to be plain common ser

-The immigration to ed June 30, 1907, was cording to the annual Immigration and Natu to arrive was 1,285,349 614, and that for the y

TOWNSEND & WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Eng. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED WALKING STICK GUN.

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

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

Special Prices to Canadians under the New Tariff.

ty, Montreal, \$49,500; The Dominion Petroleum Company, the year 1906 of more than 17 per cent, and over the year 1905 Montreal, \$150.000; Lewis and Smith, Toronto, \$100,000; Utica Shale Pipe Company, St. Lambert, \$20,000; Belleville Iron and Horse-shoe Company, \$10,000; Nova Scotia Cement and Plaster Company. Toronto, \$100,000.

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-Returning emigrants who have not realized their golden dreams of prosperity in America, are causing some consternation in Austria, Germany and Italy. Many of those who come from the United States are penniless, and will become a drain upon the resources of their communities, which have been already strained by the expense of assisting many of these same people to emigrate to the new world.

---Railway returns for North America for November last, show the largest increases to have been made by the Great Northern, \$944,042; the C.P.R., \$668,000; and Canada Northern \$215,700. In gross earnings the C.P.R. stands first with \$6.-811.000; the Great Northern next \$5.885,633; the G.T.R. \$3,-934,538. For past eleven months: C.P.R., \$69,077,007; Great Northern \$52,805,908; G. T. R. \$41,336,121.

-The Victor Woodworking Co., Amherst, N.S., which went into liquidation some months ago, was purchased this week by a new company composed of W. A. and F. Gilroy and McLellan Bros., of Springhill. The price is about \$22,000. The new firm have possession of the plant. and intend to spend \$15,000 in further equipment of the factory at once. The buildings and plant purchased are probably the finest in the province.

-The new plant of the Lakefield Portland Cement Company, at Pointe aux Trembles, Que., will start operations in about two weeks and will employ about 200 men. The daily output for the present will be 2.000 barrels. Buildings are, however, constructed to house a plant of the capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, and it is the intention of the company to install the additional machines required for the enlarged output at an early date.

—There is a curious lack of coherence among ruling authorities in the United States. The Federal Food Board decided some time ago that if an unbroken package of a food product was found to be under weight or adulterated, the blame would lie upon the party from whom it had been purchased. Now the Federel Attorney General gives a decision that not the immediate seller, but the original guarantor, the manufacturer generally, would be liable to prosecution. Which appears to be plain common sense.

-The immigration to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1907, was greater than in any previous year. according to the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and Naturalization. The number of immigrants to arrive was 1,285,349, exceeding the number of 1906 by 184,-614, and that for the year 1905 by 258,850, cr an increase over of more than 25 per cent.

-The attempt of the sulphur men in Sicily, who are heavily subsidized by the Italian Government to break into the U.S. trade, has led Herman Frasch, the Louisiana sulphur king to invoke the assistance of his government to protect his interests against this foreign attack. A large cargo of sulphur now on the way is intended to be sold at prices in the States, which will make impossible any competition on the part of the native industry, which has to melt its raw material under ground, and pump it to the surface.

-Italy is concluding a treaty with the United States which is expected to strengthen the commercial ties by the institution of Government parcels post to be cheaper and more convenient than heretofore. Beginning at Venice, where American parcls traffic is heaviest, Government offices will be opened at every important Italian port. It is hoped that by this measure an end will be put to the extortionate charges and unreliable methods of the existing agencies.

-Packers of Florida fruit presume upon the ignorance of their customers, when in their greed they pick and shop oranges in so unripe a condition, as to either green or mottled, when opened in this city. There should be and probably is a good deal of cutting done at remittance time. In the interests of the public, oranges should be at least fully grown, and on the way to ripen before being packed. Immature fruit is not only unpalatable, it is also inimical to health.

-Another step in the scheme of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company will be the beginning of work in the Spring on an immense new freight shed, car shops, and sheds at liamilton for the cars used by the various electrical companies using the new Terminal Station. The site will be on Sanford Ave, near the Eagle Spinning Mills, and north of the present car sheds. The plans are about completed and the work will be rushed with the advent of Spring.

An interesting feature of one of the Melbourne wool sales was the Nappamerrie clip, from Thargomindah -a station almost equidistant from Brisbane. Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne. The wool was shorn, classed, and scoured by aborigines. It was carried by Afghan camel teams to Hergott, South Australia, thence by rail to Port Augusta, and eventually consigned by steamer to Melbourne. This much travelled wool was bought chiefly by French buyers, at 20% d per lb.

-It is reported by Mr. D. H. Ross. Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, that a number of changes have been made in the tariff by the Lower House in Australia. The changes have yet to be confirmed by the Australian Senate:-Newspaper, General, free, Preferential, free: wall paper, 20 per cent., 15 per cent.: bicycles, 30 per cent., 25 per cent.; motor



cars, 35 per cent., 30 per cent.; vehicles, 35 per cent., 30 per cent.; harvesters, £12 sterling, none; pianos, 30 per cent., 25 per cent; organs, 20 per cent, none.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Kessler and Co., merchants, of Manchester and Bradford, held in Manchester a statement of affairs was issued by Mr. Youatt, provisional liquidator, which disclosed an estimated surplus of \$620,000 on liabilities estimated at nearly \$1,835,000. The present position is due to the insolvency of Messrs. Kessler and Co., New York. The matter was brought before the Lancashire Chancery Court in Manchester on Monday, and it was arranged that the winding-up should be continued under the supervision of the Court.

- Dullness in the window glass trade is accountable for the delay in installing glass blowing machines, the invention of which is expected to work a revolution in the business. As it is, considerable discounts have been offered by manufacturers, and this is believed to be only a symptom of what will occur before long. It will be a distinct blessing to have an end put to the wage troubles among the hand blowers. Co-operative factories in the U.S. are just now paying the men 30 per cent cash upon their wages, and a promise of the balance, when the stock is sold.

. The suit of the Crown Bank against the London Guarantee and Accident Company, for \$11.000, as surveites of \$5,000 for Edwin St. George Banwell, who stole \$10,350 of the bank's money, and \$6,000 for Francis M. Mannsell, a clerk, has been decided in favour of the bank. It cost the bank \$10,545 to arrest Banwell and recover the money, and action was entered against the guarantee company for the amount. The guarantee company defied the action on the ground that it was through the negligence of Mannsell that Banwell was enabled to rob the bank.

- Another shipwreck draws renewed attention to the danger of navigating the North-American Atlantic coast in the stormy season. This time it is the Thomson line steamer. Kildona which went ashore, apparently because of a drifted buoy on a bad rock off Nable Island. The season is unfavourable for salvage operations, and a total loss may be the result. Happily, no lives were lost. Latest advices confirm the rumour that the fine vessel had been so completely dashed to pieces by the force of the waves, that not a fragment of her was to be seen upon the fatal reef where she strack.

-The insolvent firm of Otto Heing of New York, is to be wound up and reorganized by an aggregation to be known as the Western Development Co. Creditors representing \$1.000, 000 of the indebtedness have agreed to accept preferred stock in the new company for their claims. In addition to an equal value of the preferred, the creditors are also to receive 50 per cent of common stock calculated on the basis of their credits. The balance of the common stock Heing and Co. are to retain. A good list of securities are offered, and it looks a little like a bonanza for the creditors, upon the face of it.

-The law at present in force forbids the killing of beaver tor any purpose whatever. This action was necessary to preserve reservoirs of moisture in the forest sections, is also to preserve any specimens of the emblematic rodent. A game warden has just made a serure of over 400 beaver skins taken to the north of Pontiac and Ottawa counties, valued at \$3,000. An agent in Maniwaki, the Indian reserve on the upper Gatincau had offered to sell the pelts to Montreal furriers, through whom the poaching was discovered. It will be practically impossible to catch the trappers until they return in the spring from their hunting grounds.

-Attention is being directed in the United States to the heavy losses entailed in the winding-up of insolvent estates. In the case of an oil company in Kansas, a man working at \$125 a month was appointed receiver, and received \$10,000 for six months' work. The petitioning creditor's lawyer received \$15,00). Other expenses came to \$5,000. Besides, the incompetency of the receiver caused loss to the estate every day he was in charge. A business of \$55,558 was done, a balance of \$9,921 being realized. There is not the same expense in Canada, though winding up cost is often ridiculously high in the case of a certain class of insolvencies.

- Production of pig iron in the United States last month was 1,828.000 tons, a fall from October of 508,000 tons, from November a year ago of 359,000 tons. While October's output broke all records in volume, November's total was the smallest of any month in more than two years—or since July, 1905. The capacity of the furnaces at the close of the month was only 347.000 tons weekly, a decline of no less than 144.000 tons from the month's opening. In all, 78 furnaces were blown eut during the month, reducing the number to 187, compared with 278 two months ago, when production was being carried on in record-breaking volume.

--- "The Farmers' Advocate," of London, Ont., a popular family and agricultural journal, has issued a special Christmasnumber of great worth and beauty. It is an admirable specimen of high class printing, and clever illustrating, and its articles, covering a wide field of usefulness, are original, valuable and timely. The leading article on the commercial value and development of hydro-electrical power in Ontario is of first class importance just now, and of itself would justify laudatory notice of this number. The review of the year's trade In Farm Animals and

does the business itse farmer.

-A report recently sioner, on the result o by the frost to grain i fall shows that as the grain collected from t both the Provinces of M abundant supply of se Manitoba of sixteen sa southern part of the Pr test of less than 70 per forty out of 103 sample 70 per cent in four days

-U.S. exporters have to meet the London excl age of British gold to exports came up to \$12: than for the same month less than for December, month The exports of cotton to \$75,398,737. represent 60 per cent of 000,000 less than for N months at the present direction takes a turn h

-Returns to the Bird the metalliferous mines for the nine months endi -Silver, ounces, 6,919,9 8-087; iron ore, tons, 1 tons, 120,077; zine ore, i remarkable advance the return exceeding the tor ounces. The value of the of the output for the firs. There will also be a cons per, iron ore and pig iro to be the same during re

-In the Chinese prov known as the Pekin Syr gage in large development officials with confiscation. pensation. The Syndicate outlay, and a large sum i prospects. The pressure nese Government by the Tung is beneficial to Brit it is increasing the unpop



in Farm Animals and Produce is well done, and winds up, as does the business itself, most encouragingly to the Canadian farmer.

—A report recently issued by the Dominion Seed Commissioner, on the result of an investigation into the damage done by the frost to grain in the western Provinces during the past fall shows that as the result of germination tests of samples of grain collected from the frost districts it would appear that both the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan will have an abundant supply of seed wheat for next year's seeding. In Manitoba of sixteen samples of frosted wheat tested from the southern part of the Province only three showed a germination test of less than 70 per cent in four days. In Saskatchewan 70 per cent in four days.

-U.S. exporters have been putting forth great exertions to meet the London exchange demand owing to the heavy drainage of British gold to this side. Norember's most unportant exports came up to \$122,772.997, nearly eighteen millions more than for the same month last year, but upwards of two millions less than for December, 1905, so that it was not a record month. The exports of breadstuffs same to \$24,736,636, and of cotton to \$75,398,737. Imports by way of New York, which represent 60 per cent of the whole to the U.S. were about \$12,000,000 less than for November last year. It will be some months at the present rate, before the tide in the exchange direction takes a turn in favour of this continent.

--Returns to the Bureau of Mines show that the output of the metalliferous mines and works in the Province of Ontario for the nine months ending September 30, 1907. was as follows: --Silver, ounces, 6,919,987; copper, tons, 5,111; nickel, tons. 8-087; iron ore, tons, 141,719; pig iron, tons, 180,663; steel, tons, 120,077; zinc ore, tons, 400. The silver output shows a remarkable advance the output for the period covered by the return exceeding the total output for last year by 1,518,221 ounces. The value of the 1906 ontput was \$3,667,551. and that of the output for the first mine months of this year \$4,312,000. There will also be a considerable increase in the output of copper, iron ore and pig iron, if the rate of production continues to be the same during remaining portion of the year.

-In the Chinese province of Shansi, a British company, known as the Pekin Syndicate, originally encouraged to engage in large development work, was threatened by the native officials with confiscation, or an alternative paltry rate of compensation. The Syndicate demanded a full reimbursement of **outlay**, and a large sum in addition for their improvement and prospects. The pressure which is being exerted upon the Chinese Government by the presence of a British fleet off Kwang Tung is beneficial to British interests, and at the same time it is increasing the unpopularity of the provincial authorities of Shansi. These latter have come to expect nothing from the central Government, which supports the laims and rights of the Syndicate. If the officials persist, the British people are pretty sure of well secured rights of compensation.

—Since the C.P.R. has had for some time connection and other arrangements with the Boston and Maine R.R., it was perhaps natural that the newspapers should jump to the conclusion that an offer made by a large broking establishment for a controlling block of its stock, was really in the interests of the big Canadian line. It is difficult, however, to conceive any reason why this railway should seek to control the New England line. As an alternative route to salt water reminals, it would mean a direct reversal of its previous policy to use this roundabout route for western traffic and as an independent system, the B, and M, is notoriously difficult to manage lucratively. Probably some of its franchises might be made valuable in time, but there does not appear to be any serious cause for doubting the good faith of the C.P.R. officials, who declare there is no truth in the story

-The tobacco troubles in Kentucky are not abating. The farmers' association is fighting those growers who will not consent to agree with them in holding out for higher prices for their burley tobaccos. Last Saturday 500 men rode into the city of Hopkinsville, in the south-west of the State, which has 10.000 inhabitants, mastered the police and fire departments, and burnt down tobacco warchouses, which with their contents were valued at \$200,000, and left the town apparently without serious molestation by any one. The tole cco wer is net confined to the Black Patch or the Western part of the State. The white burley district, which comprises fifty-two countries, or the greater part of central Kentucky, has the same fight on. So far this district has been comparatively peaceful, though there have been many barn burnings, plant bed scrapings and acts of individual violence.

-A Marine Department blue book, issued lately, shows the total number of vessels of all kinds on the register books of Canada on December 31st, 1906, was 7,512, with an aggregate tonnage of 654,179, being an increase of 187 vessels and a decrease of 15,646 tons register, as compared with 1905. Assuming the average value to be \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada would be \$19,625,370. The number of vessels built and registered in Canada last year was 397, with a tonnage of 21,741, and worth approximately \$978,000. Nova Scotia heads the list of Provinces in respect to registered tonnage, with a total of 187,328. Ontario comes next with 180,-340, and Quebec third with 143,340. In respect to new vessels built last year, 154 were built in Nova Scotia, 82 in British Columbia, and 74 in Ontario. Compared with other nations Canada comes tenth on the list, with Japan eighth and Sweden ninth

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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1907.

#### HOLIDAY GREETING.

It is a blessed thing that a sweetening influence has been cast into the seething bitterness of our workaday world. So self-centred do we become, owing to the constant pressure of competition of varying kinds, that it is a benediction to us, to be compelled at least once a year to pause while the realization instils itself that there is a power at work in life which displays the sweetness and the beauty of self sacrificing love. We trace its inauguration back to a stable manger, and to the Creator of all things lying in appealing weakness and poverty, teaching a new, now old, evangel, the lesson of a humility which overcomes the proud, and of selfsacrifice which exalts above empires and thrones. The power of the Bethlehem story, to soften and sweeten, is potent as ever, as will be seen before our next issue appears in the interchanging of Christmas gifts and of hearty Christmas wishes, in memory of the great gift, and lofty aspirations then planted amongst men. It may well be, there will also come a clearing away of animosities and causes of friction, as men recall the won-

der tale of the Christmas of very youthful days, and find themselves in thought again grouped about the poor shelter of the Blessed Babe,

> "Oh hush your noise ye men of strife," And hear the Angels sing."

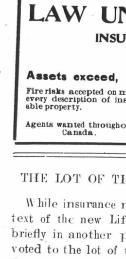
Whatever recollections it brings will be pretty sure to prove softening, sweetening, and therefore, we say confidently, beneficial. After all, he is the best business man who can most effectually mingle integrity with wise simplicity, who can be mentally and physically strong and tender too. There are many ways of testing our growth in these virtues, but none preferable to the opportunity this season gives us, of representing the love and self-sacrifice of Christmastide in our own personalities to our own surroundings.

To every one of our readers we dedicate these simple thoughts, coupling with them the old seasonable wish:

A Merry Christmas,

#### and a

Happy New Year.



der the recent New ances hard to be bor ledged. At a late dents, held in New U.S. ex-President Armstrong laws "see the life insurance ag any other feature or agent not only had opinion, and battle but the statutory re immediate income fr point below that whi ing the last fifteen standing the greatly

Companies having have seen their caref ling, and business sut for example, one larg over forty canvassing dozen, and four of th the way this same coout of a hundred and The clauses of the A business, to prevent c management, so grea men, that they were Limitation clauses ha ties for exercising ve the applications fyled the mortification of fi the risks they have v accepted. Commissio the average agent wh week the year round, n instead of from \$900 t for one occupying his to be wondered at, if t are apprehensively aw government measure, recommends should be York (Armstrong) legi

Those who advocate may be reminded that his troubles also. An city in the course of wrote: "There is so

(FOUNDED 1825.) LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY, (OF LONDON.) Assets exceed, \$24,000,000 Fire risks accepted on most every description of insur-able property. Canadian Head Office 112 St. James St., MONTREAL. Agents wanted throughout Canada. J. E. E. DICKSON, MANAGER.

# THE LOT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

While insurance men are anxiously awaiting the full text of the new Life Insurance measure, referred to briefly in another place, a few words may be devoted to the lot of the Insurance Agent, especially under the recent New York legislation. That he has grievances hard to be borne, seems to be universally acknowledged. At a late meeting of Life Assurance Presidents, held in New York under the chairmanship of U.S. ex-President Cleveland, it was agreed that the Armstrong laws "seem to have borne down harder upon the life insurance agent, and his opportunities, than on any other feature or requirement of the business. The agent not only had to suffer from outraged public opinion, and battle daily with argument and derision, but the statutory revision of commissions reduced his immediate income from writing life insurance to a point below that which had been paid at any time during the last fifteen years or more; and this notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of living."

Companies having their headquarters in that State have seen their carefully collated staffs of agents dwindling, and business suffering accordingly. In Montreal, for example, one large company began the year with over forty canvassing agents, and ended it with just a dozen, and four of them new men. In one State over the way this same company lost a hundred and twenty, out of a hundred and sixty field men in the same time. The clauses of the Acts respecting limitation of new business, to prevent companies becoming too large, and management, so greatly reduced the incomes of these men, that they were simply driven out of business. Limitation clauses have given the companies opportunities for exercising very particular choice from among the applications fyled by agents, who commonly have the mortification of finding only a small proportion of the risks they have worked hard to secure, has been accepted. Commissions are so regulated by law, that the average agent who secured a \$1,000 application a week the year round, receives from \$400 to \$700 a year, instead of from \$900 to \$1,200, which was not too much for one occupying his position in the world. It is not to be wondered at, if the Agents of Canadian companies are apprehensively awaiting the disclosures of the new government measure, which the Royal Commission recommends should be based practically upon the New York (Armstrong) legislation.

Those who advocate the imitation of British methods, may be reminded that the Life Agent in England has his troubles also. An important official in an English city in the course of private correspondence recently wrote: "There is something rotten in life insurance

"business in this country. Every second man you meet "is an agent for the company he has his own assurance "in. Officials at head offices will give the largest com-"mission possible to anyone who will go to their office "with their own paltry £100. As a consequence it is "impossible to get respectable people to act as agents, "and try to do anything for you."

We should like to offer the contention that as a valuable functionary in the commercial world, the life insurance agent is deserving of more consideration than he often receives, and his interests should not be overlooked in fashioning the new legislation at Ottawa. It ought not to be difficult to avoid the difficulties imposed upon him in the United States, and also in some degree in Great Britain.

# "TIGHT MONEY."

If people think well on it they must be convinced that there is as much money in the country as there ever was-if not more. The difficulty lies in the fact that so much is stored away, and the holders indisposed to exchange it for the commodities offered for sale. And yet the amount of bank-notes (popularly termed "money" or "cash") in circulation at the beginning of last month was greater by \$571,353 than that of the corresponding period a year before. At the same time it must be remembered that there are upwards of 4 millions increase in capital paid up. There is probably more money (bank notes) locked away, or senselessly carried about in people's pockets to-day, even in Canada, than in any period during the century.

The following table shows at a glance the amount of money in circulation throughout the country on the months indicated, beginning with October, 1906:

October,1906	\$83,718,600
January, 1907	97,758,900
March, 1907	76,346,000
May, 1907	70,741,000
July, 1907	72,942,700
September, 1907	79,455,000

There must, therefore, be some reason for what is called "tightness in the money market" other than shrinkage in bank issues during the year. The unwavering efforts on the part of the banks to curtail call loans with the double purpose of checking the tendency towards over-trading and speculation-the latter of which seems so ingrained in many natures-and of providing currency for the marketing of the harvest, have doubtless in not a few cases brought about a condition of things less palatable than wholesome. Many a welllaid scheme has been checked, many an order cancelled, many a contract postponed and expense rendered useless because something approaching heroic measures was resorted to by bankers when mere good advice seemed insufficiently regarded. Any danger that even remotely threatened the business of the country has been amply provided against by the gathering in of call loans, and by the strengthening of reserves wherever deemed necessary to fortify the situation all round, until now, whatever of depression may betide, few need apprehend that their deposits or their securities are not amply safeguarded, or their business operations kept within the limits of safety. Sails are being trimmed

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these simple onable wish:

in the great majority of cases, and it will not be through any negligence on the part of the banks that the country is not amply prepared to ride out successfully any squall that may pass our way.

That our readers and the public generally may understand how firmly our Canadian banks are fortified in respect of their deposits, we subjoin a condensed exhibit of Deposits and readily available Assets to meet them in any remote-we may say, very improbable, contingeney:

8	Deposits.	"Quick" Assets.
Octaber, 1906	\$621,551,619	\$335,211,13T
January, 1907		310,822,309
March, 1907	631,010,218	298,431,124
May, 1907	646.021.584	307,155,266
July, 190;	611,891,555	314,499,896
September, 1907	650,536,528	259,515,450
October, 1907	641,512,586	301,159,859

It will be seen that the ratio of Readily Available Assets to Deposits-even in their widest sense-of all the Chartered Banks-approaches very nearly 48 per cent. or about the average of the months above named. It varies from month to month, as will readily be understood, in accordance with the fluctuations of general Dusiness.

Panics are always of senseless and sudden growth, arising from instant fear of toss, and may be started by the merest trifle. The figures adduced are sufficiently assuring to shield our business men and the public at large from any calamity or consequences, such as seem to have overtaken our wonderfully recuperative friends over the international boundary line---a calamity which, it is feared, may not be so readily recovered from-until the follies that brought on the widespread derangement of the last month or two are amply atoned for.

### THE MERCHANTS BANK.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, held the 19th June last, by which the date for holding the regular annual meeting was changed from June to December, the first meeting under the altered by-law was held in the Board Room on the 18th instant. As may be seen on another page, the Statement and Report cover only the business of the half-year. The shareholders, already apprised of the results of the six months' operations of the Bank; gathered in groups along the corridors at mid-day on Wednesday last, before the doors were thrown open to receive them and, with pleased looks, expressed "sotto voce" their satisfaction at the continued nature of the good things about to be formally submitted for their consideration. Foremost among these was the amount of Net Profits for the half-year (after making payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits and fully providing for all bad and doubtful debts) which foots up \$473,144.50, or proportionately almost equal to the net earnings shown by the Statement of June last, making a percentage to the paid-up Capital of 15.11. The balance of \$34,256.25 added to the Net Profits left \$507,400.75 available for distribution. It was all disposed of by the payment of two quarterly dividends at the usual latter-day rate of 8 per cent.

per annum, leaving the largely increased sum of \$267,-400.75 to be carried forward. Mr. Hebden has bettered his expectations of June last.

The salient features of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities show but little change from the high-water mark of last year. Circulation has advanced seasonably from \$4,152,560 to \$5,490,940. Deposits at Call show a reduction of about 11/2 million; on the other hand. Deposits subject to notice (interest to date included) have somewhat advanced. The Reserve Fund (Rest) remains at 4 millions, or two-thirds of the paidup Capital. Call Loans on stocks and bonds in Canada are less by nearly half-a-million, and those in the U.S. by an equal amount. Railway and muncipal securities show some results of the pruning process also.

It may be remarked here that the Readily Available Assets, which foot up \$19.267.160.82, lear the commendably high proportion of about 58.73 per cent. to deposits. It is recalled that excellent authorities regard half that ratio as ample to safeguard the depositors The relative under our Canadian banking system. figures shown at the general meeting in June last were \$19,801,399.72 and \$37,616,546.58, or approximately 52.66 per cent.

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada are kept well in hand and show but little advance during the half year, being \$31,246,107.26 as compared with \$30,-554,233.16 at the 31st May last. There is a notable diminution in Overdue Notes and Discounts, an indication of due regard for lesser features that bear upon the general prosperity of a bank.

Mr. F. O. Lewis, who is recuperating at present in the south of France, has been added to the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, which is now constituted as follow:-Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. C. M. Hayes, Mr. Alex. Barnet, Mr. F. Orr Lewis. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Sir Hugh Montagu Allan and Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively. Mr. Hodgson presided at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday.

# LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE WISELY.

It has been decided definitely that there shall be no advertising of the severity of Canadian winters by means of a winter carnival and ice palace in Montreal this season. So long as we are endeavouring to attract emigration from temperate climes, there does not seem to be any great amount of sense in publishing abroad in exaggerated form the especial feature of our country which would be most likely to discourage those who intend to go abroad. As a simple matter of fact we do not live in ice palaces, or wear snowshoes and blanket coats day and night all the year round. Just as there are amongst the middle-aged to-day, numbers who associate St. Peterburg with Arctic chill, because they read in younger days striking accounts of the amazing palace of ice, with its frozen furnishings set up on the Neva for the Empress Catherine, so were we likely to emphasize and inscribe in indelible characters upon modern memories an idea of Canadian winter, which the Dominion resented so bitterly in Kipling's "Lady of

the Snows." T Canadian emigrat tion of Greenland grate hither. Br not be said to lov climate. And the

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learn how to make There are, of c pasian of old, and -Money smells s comes .- So no on should forget to e fore a proposition plans. It must these advocates of vertizing of the c and its facilities have heard of it. men obtained cus dealt with them o val seasons afforde of their well-mana back-year after ye position upon their that the business of old time winter spe that the city was got at such times. the correct inferen regular advertising indeed have some b mission, or staff of fore the world. V metropolitical city. business houses, it general shopping f as well as our own choice upon. We which gives such tween the umbrage as its citizens never something like cor buildings, and chur ing classed with th routes of older lanof works of art, of ed. Streets are, in all mire and miser especial times. managers as are to ones,-well, we wi slapsody, unbecomin

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shall be no winters by in Montreal g to attract es not seem ng abroad in our country ose who inf fact we do and blanket ust as there ers who asecause they the amazing t up on the we likely to acters upon nter, which g's "Lady of the Snows." Little wonder that Icelanders formed Canadian emigration societies, or if the whole population of Greenland, polar bears and all, prepared to emigrate hither. Britons manfully endure, but they cannot be said to love cold weather as a steady article of climate. And there can be no real wish to discourage their coming to enjoy our glorious summers, and to learn how to make the best of our exhilarating winters.

There are, of course, those who will agree with Vespasian of old, and say "dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet." -Money smells sweet, however, or whencesoever it comes .- So no one need wonder if a few business men should forget to exercise foresight, and bring to the fore a proposition to revert to former winter carnival plans. It must not be forgotten also that some of these advocates of such designs, remember how the advertizing of the carnival was a revelation of Montreal, and its facilities to many who otherwise would never have heard of it. Some of our furriers, and dry goods men obtained customers\_at those times, who have dealt with them ever since. Our hotels have at carnival seasons afforded lodgings to guests whose experience of their well-managed accommodation has sent them back year after year, and given the city a permanent position upon their holiday itinerary. No one doubts that the business of the city was materially helped by the old time winter sports,-which is another way of saying that the city was all the better for the advertising it got at such times. This is denied by no one. Surely the correct inference is, that the city needs more and regular advertising. Most progressive communities indeed have some kind of a booming or advertizing commission, or staff of some sort, to keep its attractions before the world. We have the attraction, in our great metropolitical city, with its mammoth well-established business houses, its superb retailing establishments, its general shopping facilities, with the goods of the world as well as our own peculiar productions to exercise a choice upon. We have a heaven-given site for  $\pi$  city which gives such beauty to its shelving buildings, between the umbrageous mountain and the silvery waters, as its citizens never realize, because familiarity has bred something like contempt for it all. There are public buildings, and churches, not altogether unworthy of being classed with those of the show places on the tourist routes of older lands. Public squares are not destitute of works of art, of which no community need be ashamcd. Streets are, in spite of the sensational press, not all mire and misery, excepting in certain localities, at especial times. Our men are as good business managers as are to be found elsewhere, and our fair ones .- well, we will not pursue the subject into slapsody, unbecoming the dignity of a business journal.

There is no reason at all why the attention of the world at large should not be attracted towards Montreal, its capabilities and facilities. As a merely busibess proposition we put it forward that it is a mistake to be so absorbed in affairs as not to find time to let it be known abroad what a good thing we have in our town, and to invite others to visit and make use of it, te our advantage. It would save expense in soliciting business could we persuade men, accompanied by their ladies, to look upon Montreal as a place to be visited and lodged in, as a distinct holiday treat.

The advertising of our coldest season, as that of the

sometimes unfortunate state of our streets, tends to discourage such travel, whereas the very contrary course ought to be pursued. Let it be known abroad what advantages we have to offer, that we really have advantages, and we shall be as wise men rising to the level of our possibilities. As the old adage had it, "respondete natalibus."

#### THE HOCHELAGA BANK.

It is a somewhat notable achievement for a bank to close such a trying year as 1907 has proven itself, with a net profit to its credit amounting to 18 1-10 per cent upon an average paid up capital of \$2,373,353. That the Hochelaga Bank should have accomplished this ought to be taken as proof of the fact that our French speaking compatriots have by no means lost that financial acumen which has in their original home made the Banks of France into a power respected throughout the Commercial world. It is little wonder that the \$500,-000 of new stock issued during the year was promptly subscribed for by the shareholders at a fair premium. These profits were wisely husbanded to the credit of the Bank by the payment of the usual dividends and by the addition of \$400,000 to the Rest Account, which now stands at \$2,000,000, the capital being \$2,500,000. There was also left at account of Profit and Loss \$20,-417, and a reduction in the official valuation of premises and fixtures was made amounting to \$30,563. The following synopsis shows a comparison with the returns of former years which cannot but prove gratifying to those interested:

Nov.:	30, 1897. No	v.30, 1906. N	ov.30, 1907.
Capital paid up	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000
Reserve Fund	400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Circulation	951,230	1,831,275	2,239,019
Deposits	4,271,500	12,250,817	11.852.942
Discounts	3,860,900	12,558,542	13,925,126
Assets	6,930,000	18,221,340	19,698,764

In presenting the annual report, the President, Mr. F. X. St. Charles, referred briefly to the prosperity which had attended the Bank during the past year, and spoke of the necessity for inculcating a true economy, which would obviate the necessity for painful retrenchment at times of stringency.

The General Manager, Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast, spoke with force, and keen insight, upon the financial situation; respecting which he had no gloomy forebodings. He went on to say substantially that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's remarks upon the present financial situation were by no means worthy of the respect due to truisms in general. The wave theory might be true of epidemics of sickness, where proper precautions were not enforced against them. There could be formulated no theory respecting financial prosperity, or adversity moving according to certain sequences. Economy of management and carefulness respecting investments were safeguarded against financial trouble, which no theorizing could dispense with. If there was extravagance at the base, there must be uncertainty about the edifice. Possibly this was a lesson being taught in Mr. Carnegie's own country, and we might require some similar tuition in Canada. The extravagance practised in good

times was a real evil, and a fruitful root of much future trouble.

As might well have been expected there was no opposition to the re-election of the full Board of Directors, as follows:--Messrs. F. X. St. Charles, President; Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Vice-President; Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, A. Turcotte, E. H. Lemay and J. M. Wilson.

# OUR EASTERN RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

The London "Economist" is not very largely circulated in this country, though constituting a well known authority in the English commercial world. For the benefit of those of our readers who have not the advantage of seeing this valuable publication, we draw attention to a few points in a contributed article from Canada, attributed to inspiration of one not far from the seats of authority at Ottawa. It has especially to do with the position of the far eastern provinces, as regards railroads, and is somewhat illuminative in its disclosures. The writer draws attention to the small population of these provinces, and accounts for it by the lack of manufactures, and the tariff which prevents their dealing with their natural customers in New England.

"In order to mend matters, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have recently taken to building local railways, subsidised in part by themselves, in part by the Federal treasury. When one of these schemes, which paralleled tide-water, was before the Railway Committee, the M.P. promoter, on being asked what the road was likely to carry, frankly allowed that if it earried him though his next election it would do about all that was expected of it. When the worst comes to the worst, when the subsidies have been exhausted, and the last bond sold in England and nothing but bankruptey remains, the lines are unloaded, if the promoters have sufficient political influence, on the Intercolonial, a general receptacle for that sort of property."

If severe, the statement is true enough in all probability of times gone by, though it cannot be denied that there has always been a defined policy looking to the advancement of the country behind railroad schemes. "The notion that St. John and Halifax are destined to be the winter ports for the export grain of the North-West has been inculcated so long and so often by the local politicians that some of them appear to believe in it. Elevators for handling the grain have actually been erected by the Intercolonial at both places, but save at election times, when a fresh appeal to the gullible has to be made, they are never used. For the distance by Intercolonial from Montreal, to which grain from the Georgian Bay would have to be hauled even in winter, to St. John, is 450 miles longer than from Montreal to Portland, the winter port of the Grand Trunk, and 260 longer than from Montreal to St. John by the Canadian Pacific. Geography has been still more unkind to Halifax, which lies beyond St. John."

He notices also the fact that a new road from Centreville to Westfield or St. John is now about to be subsidized to the extent of \$20,000 a mile by the Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion, and that the balance of an estimated cost of \$40,000 will have to come from the sale of bonds in England. He hints that the road is mainly advocated by the class "whose prayer is 'Give us this day our daily Englishman.'"

Of the neighbouring Province he is no more cautious in his remarks. "Meanwhile, New Brunswick is having an interesting experience with a road practically owned by herself. This is the Central, which, built by a company originally ran from Norton, a place on the Intercolonial between St. John and Moncton, to Chipman, 60 miles to the north. It was afterwards taken hold of by the Province, and extended to Minto, 15 miles further, with spurs going to the Grand Lake coal mines. The Government then put a Bill through the Legislature empowering them to tax all railways operating within the Province up to 3 per cent. of their gross earnings, but the tax was to be remitted to such lines as burnt this coal. This is how the enterprise, now managed by Provincial commissioners, has fared in respect to bonuses :-

Federal and Provincial subsidies ... \$450,000 Provincial guarantees ...... \$10,000

\$1,260,000

Or at the rate of \$13,000 per mile. The road does not pay, and is not likely to in any near future. The road-bed is described as a "menace to life and limb," construction having been scamped (so a St. John paper suggests, rightly or wrongly), for the benefit of the campaign fund. It is now proposed to sell the line to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which does not want it. In the end, it will probably be bought by the Federal Government for the Intercolonial."

The object of the communication is to put the English bondholders of the Intercolonial Railroad on their guard against investing in these new railway bonds, which will really bring more expenses upon their road with very small returns. His conclusion is: "It was announced by a Dominion Minister the other day that a number of roads in the Maritime Provinces of the kind just referred to are to be taken over by the Intercolonial, which of late has been paying operating expenses. This may be good news for those interested in such lines, but the Federal taxpayer, who has sunk \$80,-000,000 in the Intercolonial system, can hardly be congratulated."

The article, it will be remembered, is offered to the attention of the great financiers of the world in their own organ, and must have a decided effect upon their cogitations respecting future investment

#### THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BILL.

With some consideration for all whom it may concern, whether as managers, or policyholders or investors, the Insurance Bill introduced by the Finance Minister at Ottawa on Wednesday last, seems to provide for much that has been found lacking in respect of the Life business as conducted in Canada. Although the experienced Superintendent of that branch of the public service has taken occasion to direct attention in a general way to the necessity for amendment to the existing laws, it is probable that these might have con-

The principal : -To limit offici trust funds of ali concerns; trienni new and old busi sions for officers a eign offices to be age from deferre lial ility; any dep against surplus fu cognizant manage at most within two of Dominion or s premiums not to ] policies: investme ate stocks.

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There were severa cheese should be of almost unprecentedly and then drought. ( it necessary to depen rye, or other quick g fails, find it impossi was no falling off in industry, nor did the are not available un collecting statistics, b last year's good prices as usual were turned develop a dairy cow, 1904 did not encourag of fresh young cows pensive for use as a necessity suffered los port of Montreal she pared with last year, 416,999.

For purposes of coming the condition of since 1901:

1907					•	
1906						
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1904						
1903						
1902						
1901		•	•			

The shipments from ounted to 55,792 boxes

tinued to serve our purposes for some years yet to come —save, perhaps, with a few modifications—had it not been for the revolution enacted in New York—beginning at the top this time with Mr. Hyde as scapegoat. It is to be regretted that our views in Canada on so many subjects relating to business affairs, are so much affected by what is happening over the border. It is high time we acted more independently for ourselves. But nothing is to be precipitous in Ottawa, and another Session will likely take up the subject before it is incorporated in our statute books.

The principal features of the measure are as follow: -To limit official salaries—none to exceed \$5,000; trust funds of alien companies to be in control of trust concerns; triennial distribution of surplus; expense of new and old business to be kept separate; no commissions for officers at head offices; private trustees of foreign offices to be replaced by trust companies; surplusage from deferred dividend policies to be regarded as liakility; any depreciation of securities to be charged against surplus funds; to check rebating by fines\_upon cognizant managers or directors; proxies to be executed at most within two months of annual meetings; deposits of Dominion or separate Provinces permissible; new premiums not to be used to pay losses arising from-old policies; investments in bank and certain other corporate stocks.

The proposed Bill contains upwards of 150 clauses, the subject of which have received more or less attention in our columns from time to time, and must continue to do so yet a while.

#### THE CHEESE EXPORT TRADE.

There were several reasons why the exports of Canadian cheese should be of smaller volume than usual this year. An almost unprecentedly late spring was followed by cold weather and then drought. Canadian farmers have not yet considered it necessary to depend upon such forage crops as rape, green rye, or other quick growing grain, and when natural pasturage fails, find it impossible to maintain supplies of milk. There was no falling off in the number of factories engaged in the industry, nor did the butter makers interfere with it. Figures are not available under our present governmental system of collecting statistics, but in spite of the encouragement given by last year's good prices, it would appear that not so many cows as usual were turned out last spring. It takes three years to develop a dairy cow, and possibly the low prices of produce in 1904 did not encourage the raising of calves, and left supplies of fresh young cows short for this season. Grain was too expensive for use as a summer ration, and the milk supply of necessity suffered loss. The decrease in shipments from the port of Montreal showed a decrease of 254,421 boxes compared with last year, representing a loss to the trade of \$2 .-416.999

For purposes of comparison we give the following table showing the condition of the cheese export business at Montreal since 1901:

											Quantity Avge. price						
											boxes.	per box.	Value.				
1907		,				•					1,973,417	\$9.50	\$18.747,461				
1906											2,227,838	9.40	20,941.677				
1905		,									2,121,101	8.50	18,029,358				
1904			•								2,114,639	6.80	14,379,545				
1903	с.										2,395,932	9.00	21,563,338				
1902											2,109,171	8.50	17,927,000				
1901			•								1,791,613	7.06	12,541.291				

The shipments from Quebec this season are said to have amounted to 55,792 boxes of a value of \$530,024, and from Portland 2,193 boxes of a value of \$20,833, making the total exports of Canadian cheese up to the close of navigation 2,031,402 bxs, of the value of \$19,298,318, as against total exports for 1906 of 2,258,357 boxes of the value of \$21,228,554, or a decrease for this season of 226,955 boxes, and a decrease in returns from the season's exports, as compared with last season's returns of \$1,-930,236. It will be noticed that prices were higher than for many years.

Supplies the world over are believed to be smaller than usual. In Canada the close of the season finds 225,000 boxes in dealers' hands, about 150,000 boxes less than last year. For this high prices may be expected, as London storage depots are also nearly 150,000 short of last year's stocks, and there are no certain prospects of extraordinarily large-shipments coming from elsewhere. The business has not been considered remunerative to the trade, owing to the high prices on this side and there may be some slight compensation recouping from the present stock in hand.

It is pointed out by W. Weddell and Co., in their latest Colon al Dairy Produce Review, "that Colonial cheese is steadily but surely ousting the foreign article from British markets. But up to 1904 this operation had been practically carried on by Canada, for until the last two years, when abnormally high prices of cheese enable New Zealand to export to Great Britain at a profit, the Australasian product showed scareely any increase. The total imports from New Zealand for the past ten years have been only 40,008 tons, against 836,665 tons from Canada, an annual average of 4,000 tons against 83,666 tons. Before the abnormally high prices of the last two years the increase from New Zealand from 1898 to 1905 inclusive was only 1.674 tons, while within two years the increase has been 4,525 tons. It is also a significant feature that notwithstanding the attraction of high prices, induced very largely last year by the canned meat scare, the imports of cheese into Great Britain for the year ended June 30 last was 4,472 tons below that of the previous year and also considerably below the imports ten years ago.'

It may be of interest to note that United States shipments of cheese to Great Britain this season showed a marked falling off, the exports from New York for the eleven months January 1 to December 1 amounting to only 11,541,140 lbs., or 192.352 boxes, as compared with 23,474,040 lbs., or 391,234 boxes for the corresponding period of last year, or a decrease for this year of no less than 11,932,900 lbs., or 198,882 boxes. The exports of United States cheese during 1906 were unusually heavy, showing, as they did, an increase of 10,584.180 pounds, or 176,403 boxes over the exports of the previous year.

## 17.1

#### MOTOR-CAR NOTIONS.

Although the financial situation, not only across the border where it began, but in some of the most progressive countries of Europe, has struck quite a blow to the motor-car business, men of invention all over the continent are busy exercising their brains in searching for improvements in tools, adjuncts or build The simplest thing out is an 8-penny (21/2-inch) nail, the only tool required to adjust the clutches in one of the new motors for 1908, which are of the internal expansion type, with a long leather strip attached to the expanding ring, one end of which is pivoted so that the movement of the flywheel with which the clutch is integral, intends to engage the clutch. So far as the general principle of the clutch is concerned, there has been no change over that which was used in 1907, but in the method of adjustment there has been an important change, which is sure to prove very popular. In the old clutch, in order to alter the length of the expanding band it was necessary, first, to take out the pin lug, then remove a pin, and then with a pair of plyers or with a wrench, shorten or lengthen a right and left threaded screw. In case a clutch started to slip, unless a person had either a wrench or a pair of plyers, he was unable to overcome the slipping.

To offset this, a new style of double-threaded adjusting screw has been attached to the pivoted end of the expanding hand. In the centre of this double threaded screw is a hexagonal surface which is not threaded, but which is bored with holes just the right size to engage an eight-penny nail. There is a flat spring so arranged as to press against the flat surface

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of this hexagonal portion of the double-threaded screw to prevent any motion of the car from changing the clutch adjustment. However, the spring is so adjusted that the leverage secured from an eight-penny nail, which can be inserted into the holes drilled for that purpose, is ample to move the screw either way and thus shorten or lengthen the expanding band. Of course, a wrench can be used as well as a nail, but the idea was that an eight-penny nail could always be obtained from a fence or signboard, so that if a wrench were not at hand, the slipping of the clutch could be overcome with dispatch.

An expert who attended the Olympia Show in London, in writing home, says that one of the points which most impressed him was the fact that a shaft-driven car was exhibited by all of the 140 exhibitors of motor cars except one. Another writer writes that he notices the great majority of French makers have also adopted the direct or cardan shaft drive, as shown by their exhibits in Paris. He adds that it is a source of gratification to him that the gunmakers whom he represents have always used a shaft drive for all their cars, even a number of years ago, when almost every maker of high-powered machines used chains. This recalls the fact that in the first show of the Importers' Automobile Salon, held in 1905, the car was the only high powered one of the year, foreign or American, which used a shaft drive. At that time the shaft in high-powered cars was looked upon as experimental, and there were many skeptics who feared that it would not work out, and that the company was taking great chances in constructing along these lines. The results of four years of study of conditions have verified the judgment of the company in this regard.

The beginning of the stormy, snowy wiater season adds imretus to the demand for spring check devices. The freezing of the country roads, as well as clogging of city streets with snow and ice in humps too large and hard to be readily crushed, give added vibration to pleasure cars which, while not as severe as that felt is riding over exceedingly rough roads, is still annoying on account of its continuance and regularity. The Acme Spring Check Co., which makes the "Shocsorber," says the there is a demand for his device in the winter season, consequent on this condition; and he understands that the same is true of other shock absorbers and similar devices. Sets of shock absorbers have been placed on limousine and town cars in cities.

# BUTTER EXPORTS.

The shipments of butter this season fell far below those of several years past. The decrease from last year, which was also a small year, was 294.627 packages. This, in spite of the fact that prices stood at high-water mark most of the season, the average being  $233_{4^{\rm V}}$  per lb. The loss to the trade stands at about \$3.382,400, as compared with last year. It must not, however, he lost sight of that the high wages of the past year caused a large consumption of butter in the Dominion, and that the needs of the Canadian North-West sent a considerable number of car loads in that direction. It is just possible also that the increase in meat values led to the rearing of many calves, which would in the early season interfere with the operations Though those who make this contention of the creameries. torget to note the fact that comparison shows there has been no evidence of retaining skim milk on the farm for feeding purposes by keeping to butter making. We must be content to give as the main reason for the small volume of this trade, an unfavourable season and a probable shortage of cows. The figures showing the standing of the trade since 1901 are as

													Quantity. Price.								
																			pkgs.	per pkg	g. Value.
. 1907									-					(;	<b>i</b> ( <b>j</b>	lb	S	)	66.773	\$13.30	\$ \$88,080
1906																			361.400	13.20	1,770,480
1905																			573,449	12.90	7,397,492
1904																			490,300	10.80	5,295,240
1903																			338.277	12.00	4,059,324
1902																			539,845	12.50	6,748,262
1901										-									410,000	14.70	6,027,000

The following shows the importations of Canadian and other butter in the United Kingdom for the past seven years:

Year		Can-	Austra	New	Total		Den-
ended		ada	lıa.	Zeal'd.	Colonial.	U.S.	mark.
June 30.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1907		8.220	34,023	14,852	57,095	3,367	87,273
1906		15,145	26,950	15,177	57,275	8,445	81,261
1905		12,847	23,368	15,667	51.882	2,367	83,520
1904		9,879	$19\ 65.5$	15,836	45,370	2,190	88,150
1903		13,238	1,053	9,575	23.866	2,490	88,903
19.)2	2.6	11,491	7,449	8.295	$27,\!23.5$	4,894	82,757
1901		7,532	15.556	8,912	32.000	6,600	75.664

#### THE QUEBEC CROPS FOR 1907.

The Provincial authorities have issued their estimates of the crop yields of this Province, as compared with previous years. It must be understood that these estimations are made upon information gathered in representative centres only, and not from any exhaustive review. There is reason to believe that the returns of hay, for example, are susceptible to changes when full returns can be made, and that a small amount only of the wheat sown averaged 64 per cent of a full yield. On the whole, however, the report is certainly encouraging, and the ensilage and roots may more than save the winter situation for the farmer.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Wheat	77	72	64
Barley	81	70	72
Oats	87	70	68
Rye	74	66	65
Buckwheat	73	64	70
Flax	71	70	67
Peas	74	64	6:3
Beans	79	7:3	69
Indian corn	77	7.5	67
Beets, fodder	79	70	69
Quirots	79	70	SI
Turnips	82	72	80
Potatoes	76	63	67
Green fodders	78	64	81
Clover	74	-19	79
Timothy	72	.5:3	76
Various mixtures	74	54	74
Pastures	64	48	72
Tobacco	77	73	6.5
Apples	73	57	66
Other fruits	76	57	66

The grand average is 71 per cent, as against 65 per cent last year, and with the higher prices now prevailing there should be little occasion for any "hard times" cry in the country parts.

#### THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

There is a delighful reminder of the chapter upon "Snakes in Ireland" in a famuos old book, in Part A. of the Auditor General's Report, lately received. It is quite reminiscent of elden days to find in the table of contents a line, "Treasury Board Over-rulings," for, who does not remember, the sturdy light the former Auditor General, had to make with the Federal Ministers to ensure the respect due to his important office? Page 7 is accordingly imposingly printed, "Part A."—Treasury Board Over Rulings of the Auditor General's decisions between the Sessions of 1906-7 and 1907-8. Then after a decent space appears in conspicuously small type,

#### "NONE."

Evidently the fact is worthy of note, and Attorney-General Fraser is not willing it should pass un-noticed.

It has not, however, been all sweetness and peace with the vigilant occupant of this watch-dog position. There was a matter of \$38,201.40 he was considerably stirred up about. This was the sum total of refunds on raw leaf tobacco cuttings, about which he had an epistolary argument with the Inland

#### Revenue Department tember last.

He winds up the co of the Treasury Boa "Sir—Since writing have received a lette

venue, a copy of whi The department h posal to amend the 1 thority for these pay from making any fu obtained

Under these circum as proper charges ag: are illegal.

I shall be pleased t in the matter, and I Department be instr making any further these refunds.

If the department instructed to make ap office." Evidently the race

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previous years, the 19 to the number of he excessive number of would have been muc to se the deductible ates all claims of less

The rates on steel valuation of \$48.50 a which has secured so the experience on hul The companies suffe

through damages sust fore the straits were threatening to reduce be included in the poearly in the season.

There have also been the Detroit River, but tion regulations, which The he visct loss of t foundered on her secon twenty men. The disa absence of tarpaulins of be devied by some of policies were violated 1 worthy condition becau in American companies

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We emphasized last sage to Congress, Presi-His recommendation, it terial should be admitt made "an agreement w port duty on Canadian At the present time wood, which enters fro As a protection for the sent supposed to be wo

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Revenue Department, during the months of August and September last.

He winds up the controversy with this letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Board on September 5th:

"Sir-Since writing you on 28th ultimo on this subject, I have received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, a copy of which I enclose.

The department having practically admitted in their proposal to amend the Inland Revenue Act, that the necessary authority for these payments did not exist, should have refrained from making any further payments until such authority was obtained

Under these circumstances I cannot consider these refunds as proper charges against the revenue, as in my opinion they are illegal.

I shall be pleased to receive the ruling of the Treasury Board in the matter, and I have to request that the Inland Revenue Department be instructed to refrain in the meantime from making any further payments out of its letter-of-credit for these refunds.

If the department decide to continue them they should be instructed to make application for such payments direct to this office."

Evidently the race of men of backbone is not quite extinct as yet."

#### INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

An underwriting business running into large figures is done upon the fresh water vessels upon the great lakes and canal system.—The marine insurance season on the Great Lakes ended at noon December 5.

While elimatic conditions have been unusually favorable during the closing weeks of the season, as compared with previous years, the 1907 business will not be profitable, owing to the number of heavy losses early in the season and the excessive number of small damage clauns. The situation would have been much worse had the underwriters not agreed to se the deductible average clause this year, which eliminates all claims of less than \$50.

The rates on steel hulls this year have been based on a valuation of \$48.50 a ton, an increase over previous seasons, which has secured some increase in rate, but in spite of that the experience on hulls has been very disastrous.

The companies suffered losses of \$500,000 early in the season through damages sustained by vessels in bucking the ice be fore the straits were cleared, and a number of companies are threatening to reduce their lines next year unless a clause can be included in the policies barring all claims for ice damage early in the season.

There have also been losses of \$1,000,000 due to collisions in the Detroit River, but the government has exacted new mavigation regulations, which are expected to reduce this hazard.

The herviset loss of the year was on the steamer Osceola, which foundered on her second trip, with a loss of 3350,000, and over twenty men. The disaster is claimed to have been due to the absence of tarpaulins under the hatches and the liability as y be defied by some of the companies on the ground that the policies were violated by the steamer leaving port in an unseaworthy condition because of this lack. Half the line was placed in American companies and half abroad.

#### THE DUTY ON WOOD PULP.

We emphasized last week, in dealing with his annual message to Congress, President Roosevelt's reference to wood pulp. His recommendation, it may be remembered, was that this material should be admitted free, care being taken that there be made "an agreement with Canada, that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood." At the present time the U.S. impose no duty upon pulp

At the present time the U.S. impose no duty upon pulp wood, which enters freely, as raw unmanufactured material. As a protection for the U.S. manufacturers, who are at present supposed to be working up each year one-half of the annual growth of the estimated stand of spruce timber east of the Alleghnnies of 50,000,000,000 feet, there is a duty on Canadian pulp of \$1.60 a ton. Let it be remembered that a ton of dried pulp is a prodigious quantity, worth when worked up into common paper from \$40.00 to \$80.00 at the very least, and capable of forming material for from 6,000 to 8,000 ordinary daily newspapers.

Is it not fairly evident that the U.S. duty is not a very serious detriment to the trade? In fact is it not a mere bagatelle, kept upon the statute book for, possibly, appearance sake? What earthly use is it for protective purposes? Then to have the President gravely declare: "There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp: due notize of the change being, of course, given to those engaged in the business, so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should, if possible, be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood." The tariff being \$1.60 a ton!

"In the Name of the Prophet."—with equally becoming gravity does the Eastern street vendor make his important announcement, "In the Name of the Prophet-figs."

#### THE LATE HON, J. ISRAEL TARTE,

It will be difficult for many who knew him intimately to realize that this energetic, indomitable personality has passed away. The Hon, Mr. Tarte, was one who compelled circumstances to serve-him. Perfectly tireless in prosecuting his designs, as he was fearless in counciating his own opinions, he was a constant force, always demanding attention, from opponent or friend. He was always a journalist of an extreme type. He made excursions into Parliamentary affairs with considerable success and public usefulness. But it was always as the political journalist, never as the professional politician. As a remorseless foe of what he disapproved of at Quebec, he won his spurs, and his outspoken denunciations, and his journalistic aptitude had undoubted effect in making possible the turn over of the constituencies to Liberalism, in the election in 1896. His appointment to Ministerial office was inevitable, and afforded him the opportunity of enforcing a definite policy of improving the harbour of Montreal and of deepening the channel, assuring the city of her rightful position at the head of deep water navigation. The commerce of the Dominion will always owe much to his persistent advocacy of these and kindred matters. His friends, who will deeply regret the loss of one possessed of brilliant qualities, have the satisfaction of knowing that his death, before serious decrepitude had dimmed his faculties, was most befitting his busy life, and . in strict consonance with his own often expressed opinion of what was best.

-A writ has been issued at Toronto against the Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and Messrs. Addison, H. Hoovcr. William Dineen, Cyrus A. Birge, R. E. Menzie, A. F. Webster, E. E. Sheppard, J. B. King, James Dixon, F. W. Hall, G. H. Adams, W. M. German and E. Guss Porter, by Mr. Thowas Bake of London, Ont. Plaintiff asks, on behalf of himself and other shareholders, to have the agreement between the company and President Hoover set aside and for an accounting of all monies paid thereunder.

-The population of Ottawa increased by about 7,000 by annexing Ottawa East, Ottawa South, Rideauville and Hintonburg to the city. The estimated population of the Capital is now 77,000.

—The Moneton, N. B., City Council approved of the proposed shoe factory proposition. Lester II. Higgins is the head of the shoe company which will erect a factory to cost \$30,009

-The Perman Co. has bought the old cotton mill at Coaticook, Que.. and will use it to increase the output of their knitted goods industry in that town.

--Sir Robert Reid has joined the Board of the L. W. Milling Co.

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#### WORLD'S WINE SUPPLY

A calculation of the wine production of the entire world published in the Moniteur Vinicole, an organ of the vinegrowers of France, contains several surprises, among which are the enormous supremacy of France and the very unimportant place that Germany occupies as a wine producing country. The output of all the vineyards of the world is estimated to be 134.128,-908 hectolitres, or about 3,554, 416.000 gallons.

Of this quantity France herself produces 48,000,000 hectolitres or considerably more than one-third. Italy comes second with 32.500,000 hectolitres, and Spain third with 16,000,000. The fourth place is occupied by the French province of Algiers with 6.905,720 hectos, thus making the total output of the French Republic nearly 55,000,000 hectolitres. Fifth comes Portugal with 3,900.000 hectolitres; sixth, Austria, with 3,100,-000; seventh, Hungary with 2,805,000; eighth and ninth Roumania and Chile, with 2,500,000, and only in the tenth place does Germany appear with 2,150,000 hectolitres. Russia nearly overtook Germany last year with 2,100,000. Belgium is twelfth with 1.900.000. Countries producing between one and two million hectolitres are Turkey, including, Cyprus, Argentina, the United States and Switzerland. Greece, with its islands, supplies 900,000 hectolitres and Servia 500,000. Australia is credited with 265.000, as are Tunis and Brazil. There is 190,000 hectolitres of Cape wine produced every year: Corsica yields 146,000 and Luxemburg 120,000 hectolitres. Peru. Unguay, Bolivia and Mexico follow in this order with small quantities. Canada exported 9,555 gallons of wine valued at \$19,251 in the year ended June 30, 1906.

#### FIRE RECORD.

Fire in the manufacturing part of R. Henisley, jeweller, city, December 12, did \$10.000 damage.

Fire in a warehouse belonging to the Grand Trank on Dufferin Street, Toronto, December 14, did damage amounting to \$5,000. About 225 tons of hay were consumed.

The warchouse and elevator of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., at Vonda, Sask., were destroyed by ire December 12. with 8,000 bushels of wheat.

Fire which broke out December 12, in the second storey of 144 Yonge Street, Toronto, did damage to the extent of \$50,-000 to building and contents. A. K. Jeffries and Co., furriers, were the principal losers, auffering damage of about \$50,-000; W. and D. Dineen, furriers, suffered \$2,000 damage by smoke, and B. and H. B. Kent, jewellers, about \$1,000 by water. Damage to building will be about \$2,000. The losses are all covered by insurance.

Fire destroyed W. D. Stinson's tin shop. Masonie Hall. Mrs. Norris' residence, and Geo. Griffin's tailor shop at Omemee. December 13. Stinson's loss is \$4,000, no insurance; Mrs. Norriss, \$4,000, \$1,000 insurance; Masonie Hall. \$2,000; Griffin's \$1,500, no insurance.

Bell and Pickford's bag making establishment, Mullin Street, city, was gutted by fire December 12. Loss, \$3,000.

The Beausejour Hotel, at Beausejour, Man., was burnt Sunday last. Loss \$20,000 insured for \$12,000.

Fire Sunday last in the fourth storey of the Dominion Radiator Building, 144 Craig Street, West, city. aused damage of about \$15,000. The firms occupying the premises in the damaged building are: The Livingstone Manufacturing Co.; Frank L. Benedict and Co., importers: Lawson and Jones. lithographers; and the Dominion Radiator Co In addition to this, loss will be suffered by the George D. Ross Co., and the Denis Sign Co., occupying the buildings on either side of the one in which the tire originated.

Four fires in Toronto Sunday last caused a loss of approximately \$190,000, as follows: Elliott Mnfg. Co., Ltd., paper hox factory, 227-235 Richmond Street West, damage to building and contents, \$150,000 80 per cent is covered by insurance in 45 companies, those principally concerned being the Royal, \$10-000: Phoenix, of London, \$8,000; North American, \$4,000; Guardian, \$3,000: Scottish Union and National \$2,500; Etna, \$2,500; Lloyds \$23,000; Rochester, German, \$2,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, Connecticut, Queen City and others. A two-storey brick dwelling house, 239 Richmond Street, West, owner and occu-

pier, Mrs. Woods, was burned, damage \$10,009, not insured. Also a two-storey dwelling house, 225 Richmond Street, West, owned and occupied by Samuel Steinhardt, tailor, damage, \$3,-000, fully insured. Two-storey dwelling house, 227 Richmond Street, West, owned and occupied by George Kitchen, damage \$2,000 to house and \$900 to contents. House insured in Anglo-American and contents in Royal. St. Andrew's Institute, corner of Nelson and John Streets, owned by the trustees of St. Andrew's Church, King Street, damage about \$10,000, insured for \$7,000 in the North British and Mercantile. Williamson's planing mill, 133 Woodbine Avenue, damage, \$10,000, fully covered by insurance. Gentlemen's furnishing store, 848 Yonge Street, three storey brick building. owned by Mr. Kryster, damage to contents \$1,000, to building \$100; fully covered by insurance. Standard Chemical Company, 22 Queen Street, West, \$100 to contents.

The saw mill of D. R. McGarvin, at Springfield. Ont., was burnt Sunday last. Loss, \$10,000.

The residence of T. W. Wells, Lancaster Heights, was destroyed by fire Monday.

The building occupied by Haddad and Clark, Parry Sound, was burned December 15.

Calkin's restaurant at Indian Head, was badly damaged by fire December 15.

The storehouse of the Montreal Blanket Co., at Cote St. Paul, was destroyed by fire Tuesday last.

The Oxford Cafe, city, was damaged by fire Tuesday to extent of \$1.000.

The restaurant of E. Cote, city, was damaged by fire December 16.

The residence of J. Girard, Maisonneuve, was slightly damaged by fire Monday last.

Parry Sound was visited by two fires Monday. The first in the storehouse of E. S. Pratt and the second in the boardinghouse, known as Liberty Lodge. Loss is small in both cases. The dry kiln of the Woodbine Planing Mill, Toronto. was gut-

ted by fire Sunday last. Loss \$18,000; insured for \$14,000. The Calgary Stationery Co.'s premises, Calgary, was damaged

by fire Wednesday to extent of \$15,000. The Roman ('atholic convent at Lafontaine was damaged by

fire December 16.

The warehouse of C. W. Hodder, and the limehouse of Dodswell and Son, Dutton, were destroyed December 16.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

G. A. Allen, general store, Blind River, Ont., has assigned. E. Godin, general store, Griffith, Ont., assigned; R. J. O'-Neil, grocer, London, Ont., assigned to R. G. Fisher. H. W. Huff, general store, Napanee, assigned J. C. Brackenbridge, manufacturers' agent, Toronto, assigned on Jemand of E. R. C. Clarkson. Bocquet, Bloom and Co, King Street, West, Toronto, dealers in ladies' tailoring and millinery, have assigned to Mr. Jas. P. Langley. Henry Wing, grocer, Shipka, Ont., is offering a compromise of 50c in the dollar. Thos. Magee, harness maker, Bracebridge, Ont., has assigned to the sheriff. The Stratford Fuel, Ice, Cartage and Construction Co. has assigned. McLeod and Co., men's furnishings, Chatham, has assigned. The Economist Printing Co., London, has assigned to the London and Western Trust. J. F. Johnson, general store, Palmer Rapids, assigned. The Advertising Novelty Man Co., Toionto, has assigned

Lee, Jack and Tom, restaurant, Winnipeg, assigned. The Medical Hall, Lacomb, Alta., offers a compromise of 40c on the dollar.

In this Province. Croteau, dry goods, Etchemin, assigned. The Crescent Hat Works, city, creditors met on 18th, and appointed a liquidator. E. R. Burton, grocer, Sherbrooke, assigned. Jos. Lapierre, butcher, St. Eugene le Grantham, assigned. J. B. George, grocer, St. Johns, assigned to Bilodeau and Chalifour. O. Mascovich, trader, Huntingdon, assigned. J. C. Cottingham, mnfr., Ormstown, assigned. J. P. Guay, general store, St. Elzear, offers a compromise of 35c cash on the dollar. L. O. Vadeboucoeur, trader, St. Remi, assigned. F. X. Gadbois, merchant, Maniwaki, insolvent, has been sold out by his creditors.

Moses Genser, manager of the Dominion Dry Goods Co.,

Montreal, is missing, ciaims aggregate \$51, intermediary that he though the entire stoc 500. The settlement of Wilks and Michaud prominent creditors as Peterboro', \$796; Univ by Manufacturing Co. Co., Montreal, \$306; minion Textile Compa Knitting Co., Hamilto \$3,607.67; H. J. Din Bates and Innes, Carle pany, Montreal, \$965. Penmans, Ltd., Paris, real, \$837.31; A. E. Montreal, \$705.81.

Orders have been iss Northern Ontario Stea With Habilities amo butcher, of No. 782 Ch of Narcisse Bolduc, w is the list of creditor \$100; N. Dufort, \$100; \$11; D. Patenaude, \$10 D. H. Scott, contract A. E. Wright.

Vanier and Lesage,

store, have gone into amounting to \$50,000 a of directors it was dee payments as they came go into liquidation unde J. M. Marcotte has b

Commercial failures of November, according and Co., were 1,180 in detaulted indebtedness. 000 in liabilities as com slightly smaller than th the situation is improv crease as compared with when liabilities amount ures were 305 in numb with 212 defaults in the involved was only \$3,2 number and \$5,640.065 in with liabilities of \$4,390 failures, including broke concerns, with a defaul 26 similar failures last \$4,299,175.

#### HEAR

Drummer, home for t times?"

John, a thrifty insur money on Policies."

Mr. Smyth:--"Money Janus." Janus:--"Yes, indeed. trouble is catching. It

-The Cordage Factor closed down for the pas day with a staff of 150

-The Dominion Inland totalled \$1,459,096, a de November, 1906.

Montreal, is missing, and there is a list of creditors whose ciaims aggregate \$51,000. Genser has suggested through an intermediary that he may pay twenty cents on the dollar, though the entire stock in the warehouse is valued at only \$1,-The settlement of the estate has been placed in the hands 500. of Wilks and Michaud. The following is a list of the more prominent creditors as far as known :--- Auburn Woollen Mills, Peterboro', \$796; Universal Knitting Co., Toronto, \$756; S.ingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford, \$2,059.90; Massey Knitting Co., Montreal, \$306; Montreal Suspender Co., \$726.05; Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, \$756.54; J. B. Perry Knitting Co., Hamilton, \$855.95; Jos. Simson Sons, Toronto, \$3,607.67; H. J. Dingman, Toronto Knitting Co., \$592.08; Bates and Innes, Carleton Place, \$811; J. P. Black and Company, Montreal, \$965.44; Bohan Bros., Toronto, \$1,593.86; Penmans, Ltd., Paris, Ont., \$3,446.69; Alex. Burnett, Montreal, \$837.31; A. E. Smith, Montreal, \$874.52; A. Caisse, Montreal, \$705.81.

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Orders have been issued by the court for the wind-up of the Northern Ontario Steamship Co., of New Liskeard.

With Habilities amounting to about \$600, Olivar Groleau,
butcher, of No. 782 Chausse Street, has assigned at the request
of Narcisse Bolduc, whose claim amounts to \$350. Following
is the list of creditors:—N. Bolduc, \$350; Louis Beaucaire,
\$100; N. Dufort, \$100; Therrien and Gareau, \$64; A. Lagarde
\$11; D. Patenaude, \$102; C. Sherman, \$240; Geo. Martel, \$48.
D. H. Scott, contractor, city, has assigned at the request of
A. E. Wright.

Vanier and Lesage, Ltd., city, conducting a departmental store, have gone into voluntary liquidation, with liabilities amounting to \$50,000 and assets set at \$80,000. At a meeting of directors it was declared that the firm was unable to meet payments as they came due, and, accordingly, it was decided to go into liquidation under the terms of the winding up act. Mr. J. M. Marcotte has been appointed provisional 'iquidator.

Commercial failures in the United States during the month of November, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun and Co., were 1,180 in number and \$17,637,011 in amount of defaulted indebtedness. This is a decrease of about \$10,000,-000 in liabilities as compared with the failures in October, and slightly smaller than the figures for September, indicating that the situation is improving, although losses show a heavy increase as compared with the 885 failures in November, 1906, \*when liabilities amounted to \$11,980,782. Manufacturing failures were 305 in number and \$10.927,598 in amount, compared with 212 defaults in the same month last year when the amount involved was only \$3,291,192. Trading failures were 840 in number and \$5,640.065 in amount, against 647 failures last year with liabilities of \$4,390,415. There were 35 other commercial failures, including brokerage, real estate, insurance and similar concerns, with a defaulted indebtedness of \$1,069.348, against 26 similar failures last year, when the amount involved was \$4,299,175.

#### HEARD ON THE STREET.

Drummer, home for the holidays:--"Well, John; busy these times?"

John, a thrifty insurance man:--"Yes, very busy-lending money on Policies."

 $Mr.\ Smyth:-- "Money seems tight among the boys lately, Janus."$ 

Janus:--"Yes, indeed. 1 had a bad attack lately, and the trouble is catching. It began with me, I guess."

-The Cordage Factory, of Peterborough, which has been closed down for the past month, resumed operations on Monday with a staff of 150 employes.

-The Dominion Inland Revenue for the month of November totalled \$1,459,096, a decrease of \$169,423 as compared with November, 1906.

# Meetings, Reports, etc.

#### THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held at noon Wednesday, 18th Dec., at the Head Office. 205 St. James Street. Amongst the shareholders present at the meeting were: Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Thos. A. Long, C. R. Hosmer, C. F. Smith, Hugh A. Allan, Alex. Barnet, George Hague, T. E. Merrett, D. C. Macarow, F. S. Lyman, A. D. Fraser, C. R. Black, A. Piddington, M. S. Foley, R. Campbell Nelles, John Patterson, E. Fiske (Coaticook), and others. In the absence of the President, Sir Hugh Montagu Allan, the Vice-President, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson; took the chair. Mr. Kilbourn was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read. The chairman then submitted the following report of the directors:--

THE REPORT.

The Directors beg to present the Statement of Affairs of the Bank as at close of the half-year's business on 30th November last.

In accordance with permission granted by the Shareholders at the last annual meeting, the books are closed upon the 30th of November, instead of on the 31st of May, as heretofore.

The net profits for the half-year amounted to \$473,144.50. Out of this two quarterly dividends, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum—amounting to \$240,000—have been paid, the balance being carried forward to next year.

The full proportion of inspection work has been done during the past six months.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### JONATHAN HODGSON, Vice-President.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th November, 1907:--

The Net Profits of the half-year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to ..... \$ 473,144.50

The balance brought forward from last year ending 31st May, 1907, was ..... 34,256.25

Making a total of ..... \$ 507,400.75

This has been d'sposed of as follows:

Quarterly Dividend No. 80, at the

rate of 8 per cent. per annum \$120,000.00 Quarterly Dividend No. 81, at the

rate of 8 per cent. per annum 120.000.00 \_\_\_\_\_ 240,000.00

\$507.400.75

#### STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

#### at 30th November, 1907.

#### LIABILITIES.

1.-To the Public:

 Notes in Circulation
 \$5,490,940.00

 Deposits at Call
 \$10,431,031.81

 Deposits subject to notice (ac

crued interest to date includ-

 $e{\rm d}) \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ \ldots \ 24,440.836.11$ 

## 1178

#### Deposits due to other Banks in 1 999 178 05

Canada		 	 	1,052,110.00	
					$36_254_343.97$
Dividend No.	81	 	 		120,000.00
					2,913.50

2 -To the Stockholders:

Capital paid-up ..... Reserve Fund. . . . . . . . . . . . 4,000,000.00 Surplus Profits .. .. .. .. ..

\$6.000,000.00 267,400.75

10.267.400.75

\$52,135,598.22

\$41,868,197.47

### ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin on hand	\$1,533,736.44
Dominion Notes on hand	2.384, 321.50
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	$2,\!223,\!029,\!18$
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	6,769.44
Balances due by Banks and Agents in Great	
Britam	803,214.53
Balances due by Banks and Agents in the United	
States	79,451.00
Call and Short Loans on Bonds	
and Stocks in Canada \$2,495,994.71	
Call and Short Loans on Bonds	
and Stocks elsewhere than in	
Canada	
	5,484,253.55
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	605,427.97
Railway, Municipal and other Debentures	6,146,957.21
	\$19,267,160.82
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Re-	
bate of Interest reserved)	31,246,107.26
Leans and Discounts overdue (loss fully provided	
for)	95,732.55
Deposit with Dominion Government for security	
of Note Circulation	240.000.00
Mortgages and other Securities, the property of	
the Bank	83,397.48
Real Estate	25,476.15

1,155,887.30 Bank Premises and Furniture ..... 21,836.66 Other Assets .....

\$52,135,598.22

E F HEBDEN. General Manager.

#### THE DISCUSSION.

The Chairman -"I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of this report."

Mr. Thomas Long "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the reports that have been placed before you are, I consider, of an excellent nature, and I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. I am sure that we are all pleased and satisfied at the report laid before us. Considering the condition of trade all over Canada, I think that this report is one with which all the shareholders should be satisfied. (Hear, hear.)

"I may say that I am very pleased, and I am sure we all are, to see our ex-general manager, Mr. Hague, present with us to-day. (Applause.) We hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing him at many such meetings as this in the years to come. I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of this report."

The Chairman "Are there any questions to be asked by the Shareholders? If not, I will ask your approval of the report." There being no questions, the report was then put to the vote, and unanimously adopted.

The General Manager (Mr. E. F. Hebden)-"The statement before you gives the result of our best efforts in the management of your property for the past six months. The figures may, perhaps, speak for themselves. I hope you will think the statement a not unfavourable one. In this connection, & should like to bear testimony to the loyalty and excellent work and spirit of the staff at large, all the members of which are actuatcd by an ardent desire to promote the Bank's best interests.

"The general banking and commercial situation has been recently epitomized by the chief officer of the premier Bank of Canada, supplemented by the weighty deliverance of its president; and between these two authorities all of present practical interest has been said. If it were for me to make any remarks to you on the present occasion, I should like to say that there has, perhaps, never been in recent years in Canada a time when a policy of moderation in public and private affairs was so plainly called for as the present, and in saying this I believe I am only expressing a thought uppermost in the minds of most thinking responsible men in Canada. The change in the commercial and economic situation in the neighbouring republic for the worse, within the past few months, has been kaleidoscopic. It is now happily showing signs of improvement. In Canada we are altogether better situated, and it is our good tortune to be working under a better banking and currency system. But this is a slowing down time with us, a time to take stock of our positions, and to retrench and be mutually helpful withal, by being moderate in our commitments and undertakings, and thereby introducing a factor into affairs making for the retaining of all our advantage, which can only be interfered with by untimely optimism."

The Chairman-"The next order of business is the election of Directors, and I would suggest that Messrs. Black and Patterson act as scrutineers."

Moved by Mr. M. S. Foley, seconded by Mr. A. Piddington. that Messrs. John Patterson and C. R. Black be requested to act as Scrutineers, and that only one ballot be taken for the election of the Directors.

Mr. George Hague-"I am inclined to think that this course is hardly formal enough for such an election of directors. I think the motion should read. That the scrutineers cast one ballot for the following persons as Directors,'-and unless this course is followed someone may call this election in question. We are all agreed upon the names, and I suggest that this course be followed."

Moved by Mr. J. Patterson, seconded by Mr. George Hague, that the Scrutineers cast one ballot for the following persons as Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Canada for the ensuing year: -Sir II. Montagu Allan, Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Thomas Long, C. R. Hosmer, C. F. Smith, Hugh A. Allan, C. M. Hayes, Alex. Barnet, F. Orr Lewis.

The Scrutineers cast one ballot in accordance with this motion, and the Chairman declared the gentlemen mentioned therein elected as Directors of the Bank.

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following offiters were re-elected:-President, Sir Hugh Montagu Allan; Vice-President, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson.

# Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### BANK OF HOCHELAGA.

The Thirty-Third General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Hochelaga was held at the Head Offices of the Bank, Montreal, on Wednesday. December 18th, 1907, at noon.

Mr. F. X. St. Charles, President of the Bank, was called to the chair, and Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast was appointed secretary.

After the chairman had read the notice in the Canada Gazette calling the meeting, Messrs. Alex. Prud'homme and Mederic Martineau were appointed Scrutineers, on motion of Mr. F. X. St. Charles.

The President then read the thirty-third Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Hochelaga:

Gentlemen:-

Your Directors have the honour to submit to you the result of the financial operations for the year ending November 30th last.

### PROFIT Nov

Balance at the credit of vember 30th, 1906 . Profits for the year end after deducting the interest on deposit losses ... Premium on new stock

Dividend paid March 1st Dividend paid June 1st Dividend paid September Dividend payable Decen 1907.. Written off buildings a

ture of the Bank . Carried to Employees' Fund .

Carried to Reserve Fund Balance to credit of Pr Loss on November 3

RES

Balance on November 30 Carried to credit of this on November 30th, 19

Average Capital during th Percentage of profits . The new Capital Stock been promptly subscribed premium has contributed of the Reserve Fund.

Branch offices have been near Montreal.

During the course of the the Head Office, as well as (Signed

Statement of Liabilities L

Capital paid up ..... Reserve Fund .. .. . Profit and Loss . Unclaimed dividends ... Dividends payable Decemb 1907.....

Due Banks in England an eign countries .... Notes in circulation ... Deposits not bearing inte Deposits bearing interest. npaid bills of Exchange Agencies on the Head

Gold and Silver . . . . . . Dominion notes .. .. .. Notes and cheques on banks ..

Due by other Banks in Cana Due by other Banks in E

\$644 504 62

 $\$_{-644.504.62}$ 

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

## November 30th, 1907.

## CREDIT.

Balance at the credit of Profit and Loss on November 30th, 1906	<b>\$</b> 19,710.57
losses	449,794.05
Premium on new stock	175,000.00

#### DEBIT.

Dividend paid March 1st, 1907	\$ 40.362.00
Dividend paid June 1st, 1907	48,987.13
Dividend paid September 1st, 1907	49,403.16
Dividend payable December 1st,	
1907	49,712.07
Written off buildings and furni-	
ture of the Bank	30,563.26
Carried to Employees' Pension	
Fund	5,000.00
Carried to Reserve Fund	400,000,00
Balance to credit of Profit and	
Loss on November 30th, 1907	20,477.00
	•

#### RESERVE FUND.

Balance on November 30th, 1906 \$1,600,000.00 Carried to credit of this Account on November 30th, 1907 ....

400,000.00

- \$2,000,000.00 Average Capital during the year ..... \$2,373,353.00 been promptly subscribed and paid up, and the 35 per cent of premium has contributed to that extent to the augmentation of the Reserve Fund.

Branch offices have been opened at Verdun and at Viauville, near Montreal.

During the course of the year inspections have been made at the Head Office, as well as at the various branches.

(Signed) F. X. ST. CHARLES, President.

#### Statement of Liabilities and Assets 30th November, 1907:--LIABILITIES

(anital poid up	\$2,500,000.00	
(apital paid up		
Reserve Fund	2,000,000.00	
Profit and Loss	20,477.00	
Unclaimed dividends	913.65	
Dividends payable December 1st.	•	
1907	49.712.07	
		\$4.571,102.72
Due Banks in England and for-		
eign countries	\$ 914,769.90	
Notes in circulation	2,239,019.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	3,371,572.18	<i>F</i>
Deposits bearing interest	8,481,370,31	
Inpaid bills of Exchange from	0,401.010.01	
	100 000 =0	
Agencies on the Head Office	120,930.70	
		\$15,127,662.09
		\$19,698,764.81
ASSETS		
Gold and Silver	\$ 211,770.09	
Dominion notes	701,384.00	
Notes and cheques on other		
banks	1,194,206,31	
Due by other Banks in Canada	182,857.99	6
Due by other Banks in England	32,611.81	
, and the standard	-,011.01	

		the same party in the same taken the same of the same
Due by other Banks in Foreign	•	
countries	240,294.57	
British consols and Debentures		
of the Federal and Provin-		1
cial Governments of the City		
of New York and of the City		
of Montreal	1.332,339,94	
Other Canadian Debentures	3,575.00	
Call loans on stocks and other		
Debentures	584,786,60	
Deposited with the Government		
in guarantee of circulation	100.000.00	
in guarantee of circulation	100,000.90	
Logn, to Municipal G	And the second sec	\$4,585,826.31
Loans to Municipal Corporations	and the second states of the second	\$ 811,409.59
Current Bills of Exchange	\$13,925,126.78	
Loans and Discounts overdue		
(Loss provided for)	18,106.83	
Mortgages on properties sold by		
the Bank	22,650,00	
Real Estate	33.273.67	
Bank Buildings, furniture and		
other assets	304.371.63	
		\$14,303,528,91
		\$19.698.761.81

(Signed) M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

The Report was unanimously adopted. The usual votes of thanks to the President, Directors, offi-

cers and employees of the Bank were ununimously adopted. The report of the Scrutineers showed that all the old Directors had been re-elected for the current year, as follows: Messrs, F. X. St. Charles, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Hon. J. D. Rolland, . A. Vaillancourt, A. Turcotte, E. H. Lemay and J. M. Wilson.

A meeting of the Directors was subsequently held, at which the following officers were re-elected:-F. X. St. Charles, Esq., President, and Robert Bickerdike, Esq., M.P., Vice-President,

-The bond issue of the Fort William, Ont., Car Company, has been sold and work on the \$500,000 plant will shortly be put in hand.

-Proclamation has been made legalizing the operations of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Mint from Jan. 1, 1908.

-The Londonderry Iron Mining Co. will install a \$40,000 clectric plant at their mines in Torbrook, N. S.

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

#### Montreal, Thursday, p.m., Dec. 19th, 1907.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange continue as unimportant as they have been for weeks past. It is not a little remarkable that the quoted home values of Canadian securities should be so influenced by the condition of affairs over the border, where but very little of our leading stocks are held cr dealt in.

Among the large number of people owning Canadian stocks of more or less permanent interest, there are but few who have not felt from time to time that their holdings were quoted and maintained at too high a value. They remain perfectly easy in their minds so long as they can reasonably concur in the conclusion of old Hudibras-

"For what's the worth of any thing-

But just as much as it will bring,"

and are paid dividends as high as when their property was rated 20 to 30 points more than it is quoted at to-day. From all appearances, the heads of many of the great busi-ress corporations in the U.S. are now having their innings, and proving that the great abilities which built up such gigan-

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George Hague, lowing persons or the ensuing han Hodgson, n A. Allan, C.

with this moen mentioned

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the Shareholdlead Offices of

18th, 1907, at was called to pointed secre-

the Canada d'homme and on motion of

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ou the result ovember 30th

Stocks, Bonds and	Securities	dealt in or	the N	Iontreal	Stock	Exchange.	
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BANKS	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Reserve Fund	Percentage of Rest to Paid-up Capital	Par val. Þer shr.	Market value of one Share	Dividend Last six months	Dates of Dividend	Prices per cent on par Dec. 19
	9	*	8	*	*	*	Per Cent		Ask. Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Crown Bank of Canada Dominion Eastern Townships	4,866,666 10,000,000 955,000 3,690,900 2,952,000	$\begin{array}{r} 4,866,666\\ 10,000,000\\ 954,580\\ 3,600,000\\ 2,948,120\end{array}$	2,238,666 5,000,000 4,600,000 2,060,000	$\begin{array}{r} 46.04 \\ 50.00 \\ 127.77 \\ 67.50 \end{array}$	$243 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 50 \\ 100$	161 00	2 * 2 * 3 *	April. Oct. Mch. June Sept. Dec. Jan. July Jan. April July Oct. Jan. April July Oct.	$152 \\ 162_{\frac{1}{9}} \\ 161 \\ \dots \\ $
Farmers Hamilton Hochelaga Home Imperial	607,200 2,500,900 2,500,000 906,600 4,974,100	385,219 2,500,000 2,500,000 847,550 4,860,306	2,500,000 2,000,000 175,000 4,860,306	$100.00 \\ 80.00 \\ 20.66 \\ 100.00$	$     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100    $	······	4 3	Mch. June Sept. Dec. June Dec. June Dec. Feb. May Aug. Nov.	140
La Banque Nationale Merchants Metropolitan Molsons Montreal	1,794,1806,000,0001,000,0003,371,98014,400,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,787,124\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 3,371,980\\ 14,400,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 750,000\\ 4,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 3,371,980\\ 11,000,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 41.98 \\ - 66.66 \\ 100.00 \\ 100.00 \\ 76.38 \end{array}$	$30 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	151.50 184.00 225.00	$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	Aug. Nov. Feb. May Mch. June Sept. Dec Jan. April July Oct. Mch. June Sept. Dec. Mch. June Sept. Dec.	155 151 190 184 225
New Brunswick Northern Nova Scotia. Ottawa. Peoples Bank of N.B.	$709,800 \\1,250,000 \\3,000,000 \\3,000,000 \\180,000$	$709,300 \\ 1,199,042 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 180,000$	$1,195,295 \\ 50,000 \\ 5,250,000 \\ 3,000,000 \\ 180-000$	$168.47 \\ 4.17 \\ 175.00 \\ 100.00 \\ 100.00$	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100   \end{array} $		$\frac{3}{5}$	Jan. April July Oct. Jan. April July Oct. June Dec. Jan. July	·····
Provincial Bank of Can Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard	$\begin{array}{c} 1,004,287\\ 2,500,000\\ 3,900,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 1,548,350 \end{array}$	1,004,212 2,500,000 3,900,000 3,000,000 1,540,420	$150,000 \\ 1,250,000 \\ 4,390,000 \\ 25,252 \\ 1,640,420$	$14.94 \\ 50.00 \\ 115.00 \\ 8.04 \\ 106.49$	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 50$		$1\frac{1}{4}^{*}$ $2\frac{1}{6}^{*}$ $1\frac{1}{4}^{*}$ $3^{*}$	Mch. June Sept. Dec. Sept. Dec. Mch. June Jan. April July Aug. Feb. May Aug. Nov, Mch. June Sept. Dec.	122
St. Stephens St. Hyacinthe Sterling Toronto Traders	$\begin{array}{c} 200,000\\ 504,600\\ 860,600\\ 4,000,000\\ 4,441,600\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 200,000\\ 329,515\\ 774,724\\ 4,000,000\\ 4,349,760\end{array}$	50,000 75,000 171,151 4,500,000 1,900,000	$\begin{array}{r} 25.00\\ 22.79\\ 22.09\\ 112.50\\ 43.68\end{array}$	$     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100 \\     100    $	202.00	$     \begin{array}{c}       3 \\       1 \\       \frac{1}{4} \\       2 \\       \frac{1}{9} \\       3 \\       \frac{1}{9}     \end{array} $	April     Oct.       May Aug. Nov.     Feb.       Mch. June Sept.     Dec.       June     Dec.	
Union of Halifax Union of Canada United Empire Western	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 3,094,000\\ 594,000\\ 550,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 3,094,000\\ 455,642\\ 550,000\end{array}$	1,143,752 1,600,000 300,000	76.20 51.71 54.54	50 100 100 100		34 	Feb. May Aug. Nov. June Dec. April Oct.	125
* Ouerterly									

\* Quarterly.

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the enterprises may as powerfully be directed also to destroy. The great presidents and walking delegates may realize perhaps before long, that they used the "power of the giant" not wisely, but too well, and endeavour to retrace their steps and those of their too trusting and often deluded supporters when it may prove to be too late.

The annual statements of Canadian Banks continue to show good business, as may be seen by the Reports and reviews elsewhere. The Bank of Hamilton falls into line with net earnings of over 15 per cent on the paid-up Capital.

In New York, money on call, firm; highest 12 per cent; lowest 3 per cent; ruling rate, 12 per cent; last loan 3 per cent. Time loans, nominal: 60 days, 12 to 15 per cent; 90 days 8 to 10 per cent; six months, 8 per cent. Mercantile paper, 8 per cent. Sterling exchange, firmer after decline at 4.86 to 4.86.05 for demand, at 4.80.10 to 4.80.15 for 60-day bills. U.S. Steel, com. 25%, prefd. 87. British Consols 82 9-16 to 82%.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending December 19th, 1907, as compiled by Messrs. Mcredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:—

STOCK <b>S</b> Banks:	Sales.	Hig <b>h</b> - est.	Low est.	Last Sale.	Year ago.
Montreal.	52	226	225	225	$2553_{4}$
Commerce	11	160	169	160	175
Molsons.	8	185	185	185	211%
Eastern Townships	2	152	152	152	
Toronto	31	202	200	202	2241/4
Merchants	50	152	150	152	169
Royal.	16	2181/	4 2131/4	$218!_{1}$	$2421_{2}$
Hochelaga	13	135	134	134	$1594_4$
Nova Scotia.	10	2751	4 275 4	$275 \frac{1}{4}$	

#### Miscellaneous:

Can, Pacific	27	151	150	1.50	201
Montreal Street	243	218	178	1761/2	177
Teronto St	460	951/4	94	94	$113\frac{1}{2}$
Shawinigan	290	533/4	531/2	533/4	
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	91	61	60	$60\frac{1}{2}$	84
Mont. Light, H. & Power	2020	86	84	84	95
Winnipeg	10	$126\frac{1}{2}$	$126\frac{1}{2}$	$126\frac{1}{2}$	
N.S. Steel & Coal	267	55	55	55	70
Do. Pref.,	26	108	108	108	
Dom, Iron & Steel, com.	310	1.5	143%	143/4	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Pref.,	59	401/8	40	40	$66\frac{1}{2}$

Dom. Coal, com	38	41	39	41	661/4
Dom. Coal, pfd	5	95	95	95	115
Bell Telep. Co	78	120	$119\frac{1}{4}$	$1193_{4}$	148
New Bell Telep. Co	1	118	118	118	
Laurentide, pfd	228	102	101	102	107
Ogilvie, pfd	1	113	113	113	1231/2
Can. Col. Cotton	25	50	50	50	
Textile, pfd	154	80	781/2	80	1011/2
Lake of Woods	190	$71\frac{1}{2}$	70	$70\frac{1}{2}$	1081/2
Lake of Woods, pfd	52	$102\frac{1}{2}$	101	$102\frac{1}{2}$	90
Bonds:					
Dom. Cotton	3000	93	93	93	97
"Keewatin	1000	97	97	97	•• •
Ment. St. Ry	2000	971/2	971/2	97 1/2	104
Laurentide Paper	2000	110	110	110	
Lake of Woods	1000	$101\frac{1}{2}$	$101\frac{1}{2}$	1011/2	
Bell Telephone	1000	100	100	100	
Textile A	1000	80	80	80	••
Textile C	3000	80	80 .	80	••
Textile D	1250	80	80	80	• •
*Halifax	2000	99 <sup>3</sup> /4	9934	$993_{4}^{\prime}$	
Winnipeg	2000	100	100	100	••
* And Interest.					· · ·

# El Padre Needles 10 CENTS VARSITY, 5 CENTS.

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

MONTREAL, Que.

#### MONTREAL

Attention is concentra of somewhat lighter vol any calamitous sympton extravagance might have ployed are more numero amongst the very unthr is and ought to be no as erage prompt, and thou slight scattered losses th is one of confidence in t past. Large manufactur utmost in order that an face as possible. Money with the examples in U.S. ing their available funds, merly encouraged in the trade is holding its own, effect of low conditions a favourable to railway bu what seriously with cour ers have had good return long their funds will co The export trade is heav ways have no complaints

ASHES.—Dull market; \$6.20; seconds at \$5.50, 100 lbs.

BEANS.—Fair jobbing \$1.90 for small lots.

BUTTER.—The demand no prospect of lower price 27c to 27½c for present n

CANNED GOODS.—Go Leading jobbers' prices for Tomatoes, \$1.27½; corn, beans, 92½c; peaches, \$3. pears, \$2.62½ for three's and raspberries, \$2.27½. Evaporated apples, 10c.

CHEESE.—British cabl 64c. Local enquiry is imp 121/2c to 123/4c for Ontario

COAL.—Considerable b Grate is quoted by dealers at \$7.25, less 25c discoun gross, duty paid on track

DRESSED POULTRY. indications are, may not dressed, sold at 10c to 15to  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ ; ducks at 7c to 9c

DRY GOODS.—Cautious: the trade: Retailers especin responding to the offer some cases delaying the redays. It is understood the are about to announce address there is no great enquiry for on this side. An advance English damasks, all linen Burlaps are a little lower ing the last fortnight a v

11	80

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Prices per cent on par Dec. 19

Bid

161

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155 1514

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.....

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Ask.

 $152 \\ 162\frac{1}{8}$ 

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Oct. Dec. July Oct. Oct.

Dec. Dec. Dec. Nov.

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#### Montreal, Thursday, Dec 19, 1907

Attention is concentrated upon the holiday trade, which is of somewhat lighter volume than usual, but does not exhibit any calamitous symptoms. There is no doubt economy, where extravagance might have been the rule last year. The unemployed are more numerous than we could wish, but excepting amongst the very unthrifty, and the latest immigrants, there is and ought to be no actual want. Collections are on the average prompt, and though the grocery trade has had some slight scattered losses through insolvencies, the tone prevailing is one of confidence in the future as soon as the holidays are past. Large manufacturing concerns are economising to the utmost in order that annual statements may bear as fair a face as possible. Money rates continue high, and the banks with the examples in U.S. before their eves, are still maintaining their available funds, and discouraging firms they had formerly encouraged in their business enlargements. The iron trade is holding its own, but is apprehensive of the sympathetic effect of low conditions across the border. The weather is unfavourable to railway building, and the thaws interfere somewhat seriously with country travel and trade. But the farmers have had good returns for their season's work, and before long their funds will come into circulation with good effect. The export trade is heavy in most lines, and the through railways have no complaints to make about freights.

ASHES.—Dull market; prices, nominally, first sorts \$6.10 to \$6.20; seconds at \$5.50, and first pearls at \$7.15 to \$7.35 per 100 lbs.

BEANS.-Fair jobbing demand at easier prices. We quote \$1.90 for small lots.

BUTTER.—The demand is overtaking supplies, and there is no prospect of lower prices. 28e to  $28\frac{1}{2}e$  for grass goods and 27e to  $27\frac{1}{2}e$  for present make were quoted to sellers.

CANNED GOODS.—Good steady business, at firm prices. Leading jobbers' prices for best class of goods are as follows:— Tomatoes,  $\$1.27\frac{1}{2}$ ; corn,  $97\frac{1}{2}$ c; peas,  $92\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\$1.37\frac{1}{2}$ ; string beans,  $92\frac{1}{2}$ c; peaches,  $\$3.62\frac{1}{2}$  for three's and  $\$2.37\frac{1}{2}$  for two's pears,  $\$2.62\frac{1}{2}$  for three's and  $\$2.12\frac{1}{2}$  for two's. Strawberries and raspberries,  $\$2.27\frac{1}{2}$ . Gallon apples,  $\$3.27\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 lb., \$1.20. Evaporated apples, 10c.

CHEESE.—British cables quote Canadian firmer at 60c to 64c. Local enquiry is improving in consequence. Sellers want  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{3}{4}$  c for Ontario and 13c to  $13\frac{1}{4}$  c for September.

COAL.—Considerable business offering, but supplies small. Grate is quoted by dealers at \$7 net and egg, stove and chestnut at \$7.25, less 25c discount. Best American steam coal, \$4.75 gross, duty paid on track.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The trade is improving slightly, but indications are, may not approach former years. Turkeys, dressed, sold at 10c to 15c, chickens at Sc to 10c; geese at 7c to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; ducks at 7c to 9c; fowls 6c to 8c.

DRY GOODS.—Cautiousness is the distinguishing feature of the trade. Retailers especially in the country are backward in responding to the offerings of the wholesalers, who are in some cases delaying the regular soliciting until after the holidays. It is understood that British makers of fine worsteds are about to announce advances before long, though just now there is no great enquiry for worsted dress goods and woollens on this side. An advance of 10 per cent is also looked for in English damasks, all linen goods on the other side being firm. Burlaps are a little lower abroad. Yokonama reports: "During the last fortnight a veritable deibacle has taken place in

our silk market, and prices have receded by about Y. 150 all round. The principal reason for this almost unprecedented fall has been the financial crisis experienced in New York. which caused a panic among holders and producers of Raws, and gave the "Bears" free play in the open market, as well as on the local silk exchange, to such an extent that the latter place had finally even to be closed for the time being. Under these circumstances, all prices are absolutely nominal and irregular, and prospects for the future exceedingly gloomy ." Canton supplies are large, and European prices irregular. In bleached goods, prints and linings there is but little doing. excepting in small lots for immediate sales. It is between seasons in this business, and dullnes is not unexpected It is noticeable that the troubles in New England over the failure of an important print establishment, had no effect upon the trade in this country, which, while undoubtedly quiet, is. as is seen by collections, by no means in a disturbed condition. There appears to be no doubt, however, in the minds of many, that the ready-made clothes makers have been somewhat overdoing matters, and have accumulated stocks which may require carrying over.

EGGS.—Sales of selected stock were made at  $24\frac{1}{2}c$  to 25c; No. 1 cold storage  $21\frac{1}{2}c$  to  $22\frac{1}{2}c$ . There is certain to be an increased demand next week, and supplies here are small.

LOUR. -Market is firm, with good foreign demand. We quote:-Choice spring wheat patents \$6.10; seconds \$5.50; winter wheat patents \$5.75; straight rollers, \$5.25; do., in bags, \$2.60 to \$2.65.

FISH-There is a good trade passing, and in a few instances supplies are short. There are daily fluctuations, but prices are substantially as follows: Fresh haddock, cases of 300 to 350 lbs., 41%c: do. less than case, 5c; cod, cases 300 to 350 lbs, 4c; do. less than case, 41/c; stead cod, large, heads off, cases 300 lbs., 5c; do, less than case, 51/2c; frozen grass pike, headless and dressed, cases 140 lbs., 61/2c; do. less than case 7c; pickerel or dore, round pan frozen cases 140 to 160 lbs., less than case. Sc; do. fancy dressed, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 81/2c; do. less than case, 9c; small whitefish, Tullibees, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 61/2c; do. less than case, 7c; dressed whitefish, pan frozen, cases 140 to 160 lbs., per lb., 91/2c; do. less than case, 10c; B. C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each, cases 150 to 175 lbs., 81/2c; do. less than case, 9c; halibut, 10 to 30 lbs. each. cases 250 lbs, 81/2c; do less than case, 9c; Qualla salmon, 10 lbs., each, headless and dressed, case 250 lbs., 71/2c; do. less than case, Sc; No. 1 smelts, in boxes, 15 lbs. each, 10c; mackerel, large fancy stock, 10c per b; sea herring, in bbls., 250 fish, \$1.80 per 100 fish; do. less than bbls., \$1.90 to \$2 per 100 fish; tom-cods, new, per bbl., \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 fish.

GRAIN .- Foreign demand for wheat is strong, and prices Winnipeg fluctuations ranging between are strengthening. \$1.011/4 and \$1.03 for December, from \$1.103% to \$1.11 for May, and \$1.121/4 to \$1.125% for July. London cables reported wheat on passage, sellers asking higher prices; English country wheat markets, partially 6d dearer; corn on passage, firm, but not active; French country wheat markets dull. City dealers have done a fair business via Atlantic ports. The local market for oats is quiet, and prices show no further change. Ontario No 2 white oats were quoted at 53c; Manitoba No 3 at 52c to 521/2c; Ontario and Quebec No. 3 at 51c; No. 4 at 49c: Manitoba rejected at 49c, and Quebecs at 48c per bushel, ex store. ('orn is slightly stronger in consequence of the foreign demand. Chicago quoting December 5814c, May 57%c, July 56%c. Barley is firmly held at prices varying at dif-July 563/4c. ferent points from 93e to \$1.16. Chicago quotes rye No. 2 76c.

GREEN FRUITS.—Good demand; prices stiffening. Oranges Floridas, all sizes, \$3.75 per box; Mexicans, 126, 150, 196, 200, 216, \$2.50 per box; Jamaicas, very fine and sweet, \$3.75 bbl.; Valencias, 420s. \$3.25 per case; do. 714s \$4 per case; navel oranges, at market prices. Grapes: Malagas, heavy weights, fancy, \$4 per keg. Apples: Fameuse, No. 1, \$3.50 per bbl.; No. 2. \$2.50 per bbl.; winters, No. 1 Spys, \$4.50; No 2. \$4. Lemons: New Messinas, fancy. 300s, Marconi brand. \$2.75 box; do. do., choice 300s, \$2.50 box.

GROCERIES.-The Christmas trade is fair, and strong in the usual lines, but with a marked caution in ordering on the part of city retailers, who report that the effect of the shortening of factory staffs, is against their business. Country trade is not as bright as might be, and collections are slightly slow. Sugars have been in demand at steady prices. New York reports, raw, firm; fair refining, 3.30c to 3.35c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.85c; molasses sugar, 3.00c to 3.05c. Refined firm; \$4.40 down to \$3.95; confectioners' "A," \$4.60; cut loaf, \$5.60; crushed, \$5,50; powdered, \$4,90; granulated, \$4,80. Molasses was steady. New Orleans, open kettle, 34c to 42c. London, raw sugar, centrifugal, 11s; muscovado, 9s 9d-Beet sugar, December, 95  $8^{1}\!\gamma_{1},~Raisins$  have been firm, though there is a promised weakening for Valencias. Lexias and blue dessert are generally strong. Currants in good demand at former rates. Coffee is on the rise in New York and abroad, and firmly held everywhere. No change in teas.

HAY.—Not much business in this market. Prices are uncharged; supplies heavy. No. 1 at \$16.50 to \$17.50; No. 2 at \$15 to \$16; mixed at \$13.50 to \$14.50; and clover at \$12 to \$13 per for in car lots.

HIDES AND TALLOW. Quiet factory demand for leather affords encouragement to the trade. Prices are firm. No. 1 hides, 7c; No. 2 hides, 6c; No. 3 hides, 5c; No. 1 calfskins, per lb., 10c; No. 2 calfskins, per lb., 8c; lambskins S0c to 85c No. 1 horsehides, each, \$2; No. 2 horsehides, each, \$1.50; tallow, rendered, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ ; tallow, rough, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{2}c$  to 3c.

HONEY.--Market dull and prices firm. White clover, comb, 15c: buckwheat, 13 ½c and extracted, 10c to 11c; extracted white clover comb, 11c to 13c per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-Only 80 per cent of the New England infinaces are at work at present, and the marked depression in the iron trade of the entire east must tell upon rates before long. With iron slack, all lines must suffer, and the dullness in the railway equipment, and metal manufacturing business generally, does not afford much hope to the U.S. trade. No doubt these conditions will react to a certain extent upon Canadian prospects, if they continue. At present there is nothing definitely discouraging about the trade, present orders being ample in heavy lines, though some particular branches may be feeling the pinch of dear money. In New York, pig iron was quiet: northern \$17 to \$18,75; southern nominal. Copper weak : lake, \$13 to \$13.25. Lead weak, \$3.50 to \$3.60. The weak: Straits, \$26.50 to \$27.50; plates weak. Spelter weak; domestic, \$4.20 to \$4.30. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co is jubilant over its acquisition of some 30 miles of coal ground from the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., which makes them independent of the Dominion Coal Co., with when they are in litigation. All their iron smelters and also all others in Canada are working to their supacity. In most shelf goods and cutlery generally, a very fair trade is passing. several rush orders having come in lately, and some full repeatings. The tendency has been to cut prices slightly to encourage buyers.

LIVE STOCK.—At the Montreal yards the offerings were fairly large, and of average quality. Trading was not brisk for anything but choicest. Prices were slightly weaker, ranging from fractional for canning beasts to  $3\frac{1}{2}c$  to 5c for choice, and  $6\frac{3}{4}c$  to 7c for best. The demand for mutton was fair, at former prices, some lambs selling at \$5.05 to \$5.60. Hogs were much sought after, at from \$6 to \$6.25 for finest. Calves were tirmly held, and sold at \$2.75, \$4.75, \$10 and \$12, according to quality. Liverpool advices quote Canadians at 10c to 1115c, ranchers 9c to 10c, bulls 9c, in a slow market.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Moderate trade at steady prices. Syrup  $5\frac{1}{2}e$  per lb. in wood:  $6\frac{1}{2}e$  in tins; maple sugar, 9e to  $9\frac{1}{2}e$  per lb.

MEAL.—Steady trade for rolled oats at \$2.75 per bag. Corn meal, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

MILL FEED.—Good trade, and prices are firm. Manitoba bran, bags, \$23.00; shorts \$25.00 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$23.50 to \$24; middlings, \$27 to \$29; milled mouillie, \$28 to \$32 per ton; straight grain, \$35 to \$37.

NAVAT STORES.—Business quiet and unchanged. Pine pitch \$4 to \$4.50 brl.; pine tar \$9 to \$9.50; oakum, 4c to 7c lb.; coal tar, \$4 brl.; roofing pitch. \$1 per 100 lbs.; cotton waste, coloured, 5c to 7c per-lb; white, 8c to 11c; rope: Sisal 7-16 and and upwards. 101/2c; 3/8, 11c; 3-16, 111/2c; Manilla, 7-16 and larger, 15c; 3/8, 151/2c; 1/4 and 5-16. 16c; Lath yarn, 10 to 101/2c.

OILS, ROSINS, TURPENTINE. ETC.—Stock taking is still on, and there is not a great deal of movement. Prices are practically unchanged. Turpentine is selling at 71c to 73c. Linseed, oil is quoted at 62c to 64c for boiled, while raw is worth 3c less. Opium was still slow of sale. Advices from Savannah quoted spirits turpentine steady 447gc. Rosin firm with A.B.C. and D. at \$2.65\_to \$2.95. New York rosin, strained, \$3.60 to \$3.65. Turpentine 48½c.

OVSTERS.—The storms have not seriously interfered with supplies, and prices, though firm, are unchanged. Malpeque shell oysters, \$10 per bbl.; standard bulk oysters, \$1.50 per nnp. gal.; selects, \$1.70; paper pails, \$1.10 per 100 pts.; do. \$1.50 per 100 qts.

POTATOES.—Business fair, supplies better, and market firm. Sales of cars of red stock at 70c to 75c, and white at 80c to 85c per bag of 90 lbs. In a jobbing way, sales were made at 85c to 90c per bag of 80 lbs.

PROVISIONS .- The demand for hogs continues strong, and abattoir fresh killed advanced to \$8.50 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs. Heavy Canada short cut mess pork in tierces, \$31.00 to \$31.50; bris., \$20.50 to \$21.00; heavy Canada short cut mess pork in 1/2 brls., \$10.75. Lard, compound, in tierces, of 375 lbs. 91/2c; parchment lined boxes, 50 lbs., 91/2c; ti.bs, 50 lbs. net, 101/8c. Pure lard, tierces, 375 lbs., 12c; parchment lined boxes, 50 lbs. net, 121/4c. Green bacon, boneless 12c; green bacon, flanks, bone in, 11c: long clear bacon, heavy, so to 100 lbs., 111/2e; long clear bacon, light, 40 to 60 lbs., 12c. Hams, 25 lbs. and upwards, 121/2e to 14c; 18 to 25 lbs., 13e to 141/2c; do., 12 to 18 lbs., 14e to 151/2c; do., 8 to 12 lbs, 14% c to 16c; do., large hams, bone out, rolled, 14% c; do., smali, 151/c; Windsor bacon, backs, 14c to 16c; spiced rolled bacon, boneless, short. 12c; do., long, 121/2c to 13c; Wiltshire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 15c.

WOOL.—Prices firmly held, though local market was quiet. Canada fleece tub washed, 26c to 28c; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18c to 20c; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c; Canada, pulled, unbrushed, 27c to 29c; pulled lambs brushed, 30c to 32c; pulled lambs, unbrushed, 30c; N.W. merinos, 18c to 20c. South African wool, always an inferior dirty clip, is down 10 per cent, nothing higher than 10d being offered for it just now.

# **The Toronto General Trusts Corporation.**

#### DIVIDEND No. 52.

NOTICE 18 HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and Three-quarters per cent, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Corporation has been declared for the current half-year (being at the rate of Seven and One-half per cent. per annum), and that the same will be payable on and after

THURSDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday, the 18th to Tuesday, the 31st of December, boths days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.

Toronto, December 6th, 1907.

CHARTERED ACCO

Clarkson d

CLARKSON, CROSS Winnipeg, N

CLARKSON, CROSS Vancouver,

Chartered Accour Trustees

Established

Jenkins & ASSIGNE Chartered Accountant Estate and Fire Ins

15½ Toronto St., 52 Canada Life Blo

# Henry Barbe

-----OFFICES

No 18 Wellingto

# TORONTC

W. & R. M. Accountants, Aud 501 McKinnon Building, T TELEPHONE MA Wm. Fahey. C.A.

WHOLESALE PRICE

Name of Article

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi Aloes, Cape Alum Borar, stla Company, Ref. Rings Company, Re

Licorice. -

118?

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, etc.	CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, etc.	CHARTERED ACCOUNTA	NTS, etc.
Clarkson & Cross	EDWARDS, MORGA 18-20 King St., West,	10RONTO. (	)nt.
CLARKSON, CROSS & MENZIES Winnipeg, Man.	G. Edwards, F.C.A.   T. S. Clark,   A. H WINNIPEG OFFICE: Edwards &	Ronald, 20 Canada L	
CLARKSON, CROSS & HELLIWELL Vancouver, B.C. Chartered Accountants, Trustees, Receivers	& COMPANY.	BARRIE, Ont COLLINGWOOD c/o F. W. Churchi	ll & Co.
Established 1864.		WHOLESALE PRICES CU	
Jenkins & Hardy ASSIGNEES	James Hutton & Co.		
Chartered Accountants, Estate and Fire Insurance Agents.	MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS Sovereign Bank Bldg., - MONTREAL, Que	Name of Article.	Wholesale
15½ Toronto St., - Toronto. 52 Canada Life Bldg., Montreal.	REPRESENTING: JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD.,	HEAVY CHEMICALS-	\$ c. \$ c.
Henry Barber & Co.	STEEL, PEECH & TOZER. LTD., Steel Axles. Tyres. Spring Steel, etc. etc.	Blue Virriol Brimstone Caustic Soda Soda Ash Soda Bicarb. Sal, Soda	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Accountants & Assignees	THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SON, Emery, Emery Cloth, etc.	Sal Soda Concentrated	1 50 2 00
No 18 Wellington St., East,	BURROUGHES & WATTS, LTD., Bil- hard Tables, etc.	Archil. con Cutch L.x. Logwood Chip Logwood Indigo (Bengal)	0 08 1 75 2 50 1 50 1 75
TORONTO. Can.	CUSTOMS BROKERS.	Indigo Madras Gambier Madder Sumac Tin Crystals	0 06 0 07 0 09 0 12 85 00 95 00
W. & R. M. FAHEY Accountants, Auditors, Etc. 501 McKinnon Building, TORONTO, Ont. TELEPHONE MAIN 65. Wm. Fahey. C.A. Richard M. Fahey.	WILLIAM HARPER TARIFF EXPERT, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER & FORWARDER 402 McKinnon Building, 9 MELINDA STREET, TOFORIO. Agent: Thomas Meadows & Co., Forwarders, London, Liverpool, Etc.	FISH— New Haddiei, boxes, per lb ubrador Herrings, half bria, Mackercl, No. 1, pails. Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, large Green Cop, small Skinness Cod. Saimon, bria. Lab. No. 1 Saimon, half bria.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.	CANADIAN SCHOOL	Salmon, British Columbia, bris.	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 50 \\ 7 00 \\ 0 05 3 65 \\ 0 05 0 06 \\ 0 00 5 50 \\ \end{array} $
Name of Article. Wholesale	CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE	Herrings, boxes FLOUR— Choice Spring Wheat Patents	6 10
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS         \$ c. \$ c.           Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	PRESTON,ONT	Winter Wheat Patents Straight Roller Ogne bags	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Alces, Cape         0 16 0 18           Alum         1 40 1 75           Borax, xtis.         0 044 0 06           Borax, rescuence         0 35 0 45           Cambior, Ref, Rings         160 1 10           Cambior, Ref, Oz, ck.         165 1 80		Rolled Oats Gornmeal, bag Bran, in bags Shorts, in bags Mouillie do Straight grain	23 00 25 00 28 <b>60</b>
Citric Acid         0         37         0         45           Citrate Magnesia         Ib         0         25         0         45           Conneras.         per 100         lbs         0         0         25         0         45           Conneras.         per 100         lbs         0         0         75         0         80           Conneras.         per 100         lbs         0         125         175	OFFICE,	FARM PRODU <b>CTS</b> Butter Creamery, Townships do Quebec Townships dairy.	$0241026 \\ 022025$
Clycerine         016010           Gue Arabic per lb.         015040           Gum Trag         050100           Insect Powder lb.         022040           Insect Powder per keg, lb.         022040	CHURCH, & LODGE FURNITURE	Manitoba Dairy	
Menthol, lb.         3 50 4 50           Morrhia         3 50 4 00           Oil-Peppermint lb.         3 00 4 00           Oil Lemmon         1 00 1 10	FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE AND THE DRUG STORE FITTINGS SEND FOR CATALOGUE	Finest Western white Finest Western, coloured Finest Eastern	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Phose horus         0 08 0 10           Oxalic Acid         0 10 0 12           Patash Bichromate         0 10 0 12           Potash Iodide         2 75 3 25           Ouinine         0 22 0 30		New Laid         No. 1           do         No. 2           Selected.            Limed            Yanda         Candled	0 23 0 24 0 17 0 18 0 26 0 27 0 00 0 00
Strychnine	Advertise in	No. 3 Candled	0 12 0 13
Stick. 4. 6. S. 12, & 16 to lb., 6 lb boxes	THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.	Honey, extracted	0 084 0 104 0 00 0 00 1 90

WHOLESALE PRICES CURI	RENT.		WHOLESALE PRICES CUI	RENT.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale	MANESTIC	Name of Article.	Wholesale	
GROCERIES-		Metal Polish	Galvanized Staples-	\$ c \$ 6.	<i>n</i>
Sugars-	5 c 5 c		100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%	2 85 3 20- 2 50 280	39 ST
Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs	4 30 4 25 4 70	aller aller	Galvanized Iron-		39 51
Ex Ground, in boxes Powdered, in barrels Powdered, in boxes	5 00 4 €0 4 70		Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28 Comet. do., 23 gauge	4 70 4 95 4 55 4 80	
Paris Lumps, in barrels Paris Lum s, in halt barrels Branded Yellows	4 90 5 00 3 95 4 20				
Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molas-es (Barbadoes) old	0 36 0 30 0 841		Iron Horse Shoes-		
Molasses, in barrels	0 321 0 381 0 09 0 10		No. 2 and larger	3 65- 3 90- 2 65-	
Raisins-			Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. $x 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 20.	2 65 2 80 2 70 2 85 2 70 2 90	
Sultanas	0 09 0 11 0 10 0 12		Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 24 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 24 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 26	2 60 2 90 2 85 2 95 3 00 3 10	WHOLES
Layers, London	$     \begin{array}{r}       2 & 25 \\       2 & 25 \\       2 & 50     \end{array} $		Am Sheet Steel 6 ft y 914 ft 98	0 00 0 10	
Extra Dessert	3 00 4 00		Boiler plates, iron, 3/ inch Boiler plates, iron, 3/ inch Boiler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Boop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of Band iron, smaller size	2 85 2 35	Nam
Valencia, Selected	0 (5) U (6 0 06 0 (6) 0 17	ASK YOUR DEALER	base of band from, smaller size	-	
Filatrar	0 00 0 07 0 08 0 08	FOR MANUESTIC	Canada Plates-		WIRE NAI
Prunes, California	0 11 0 08 0 11 0 05 0 06		rull Polish	2 75	
	0 074 0 11		Ordinary, 75 sheets	2 90 2 37	2d extra 2d l extra
Zine	-		½ inch	2 89 3 90	4d and 5d extr 6d and 7d extr 8d and 9d extr
Standard B	4 35 4 4	WM. HUTTON & SON j	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 65 9 18	10d and 12d ex 16d and 20d ex
Pearl Barley, per lb	0 031 0 04 0071/6 0 0>		2 inch Per 1/0 feet nett,	12 24	20d to 60d extra Base
Corn, 2 lb. ting	0 95 0 974 0 90 1 371		2 inch Steel, cast per ib., Black Diamond		BUILDING
Tomatoes, per dozen	1 25 1 27	"CROSS ARROW" TRADE	Steel, Spring, 100 lbs	2 60 2 40	Dry Sheeting,
Salt-		PRAND MARK	Steel, Steign shoe, 100 lbs	0.05	Tarred Sheeting
Windsor 1 lb. bags, gross	1 50 2 70	Sheffield, Birmingham	steel, Harrow Tooth	2 55	HIDES-
5 lb. 60 bags	2 60 3 50 1 15	and London, Eng.	Tin Plates-		Montreal Gree
Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag 5 bags Butter Salt, bags, 200 lbs	0 60 0 571 1 55	CANADIAN SHOW ROOMS :	IC Coke, 14 x 20 IC Charcoal, 14 x 20	4 50	Montreal, No. 1
bris. 280 lbs Cheese Salt, bags, 200 lbs	2 10 1 55	417 and 419 Lindsay Building	Ferne Plate 1C, 20 x 28 Russian Sheet Iron Lion & Crown, tinned sheets	7 75	Montreal, No. 2 Montreal, No. 3 Tanners pay \$1
	2 10	MONTREAL.	22 and 24 gauge case lots	8 00	and inspect Sheepskins Clips
Coffe <del>es –</del> Seal brand, 2 lb. cans	0 32	W. J. Grant, Manager.	Abet	5 50 5 75 6 50 7 00	Spring Lambski Calfskins, No. 1
1 lb. cans	0 35 0 31 0 24		Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs	7c per lb. less 5 p.c.	Calfskins, No. 2 Horse Hides Tallow reudered
Pure Maracaibc	0 18 0 17:	BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON.	Zinc	5 00	LEATHER-
Pure Rio	0 17 0 16 0 15	Because an exceedingly poor run of	aeet zing	700 775800	No. 1, B. A. S
Teas-		sockeye salmon is expected on the Fra- ser river next serson but few canneries	Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lba -		No. 2, B. A. So Slaughter, No.
Young Hysons, common Young Hysons, best grade	0 18 0 35	will be operated there next summer, and	8 to 16 gauge	0 40 0 50	light medium "No. 2 Harness
Congou	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	those which are to be worked are not expected to pay for the cost of running	22 to 24 gauge         26 gauge         28 gauge	2 40 2 55 2 45 2 65	Upper, he Upper, lig Grained Upper
Indian		them. Where forty packing plants were work-	Wire—	2 00 2 14	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, Fren English
HARDWARE-		ing at full blast a few years ago on this	Plain galvanized, No. 5	8 15 3 85	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf
Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb Tin, Block, Straits, per lb	0 00 U 28 0 43 0 42	famous sockeye stream it is unlikely that a dozen will be in action next year.	do         do         No. 9         9           do         do         No. 10.         10.           do         do         No. 11.         10.	8 20 3 40 8 25 8 45	Hemlock, Light French Calf Splits, light and
Tin. Strips, per lb		In 1909, the year of the "big run" many mere canneries will be operated, but even	do do No. 12	2 65 3 00 2 75 3 10 8 75 3 95	Splits, heavy Splits, small Leather Board,
Cut Nail Schedule-	2 80	at this early date there is a feeling	do do No. 15 do do No. 16	4 S0 4 15 4 30 4 40	Enamelled Cow, Pebble Grain Glove Grain
404, 50d, 60d, and 70d, Nails	0.00 0.091	among cannery men that the Fraser has seen its best days as a salmon stream,	Net extra.	Montreal.	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kie
<b>Doil Chain</b> —No. 6	0 00 0 08 0 00 0 07	and the results of the next big year are not expected to equal those of 1905,	Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 ROPE-	2 30 bars.	Buff Russetts, light . Russetts, heavy
5.16 inch	0 00 0 06} 0 00 0 06 4 30 4 85	which in turn were approximately 50	Sisal, hase do 7.16 and tp	0 10	Russetts, No. 2 Russetts, Saddler Imt. French Ca
¾ inch	3 80 4 25 3 60 4 00	per cent less than the returns of 1901. The absolute failure of a "big year"	do % do 8-16 Manilla. 7-16 and larger	0 11	English Oak. lb. Dongola, extra. Dongola, No. 1
9-16	3 35 3 70	on the Fraser river, is still to come and many canners do not possess the optim-	do 3-8	0 154	Dongola, ordinal Coloured Pebble

		THE	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	IMERCE. 1185					
URRENT.									
Wholesale		T. TAYLOR,							
\$ c \$ 6.			WHOLESALE						
2 85 3 20- 2 50 280		20 STATION STREE	, Saddlery &	WALSALL, ENGLAND,					
•• 4 70 4 95 4 55 4 80									
	8	Пагпе	ss Manufactur	er, Elc.					
3 65- 3 90- 2 65 2 65 2 80 2 70 2 85 2 70 2 90-		Sp	ecial Prices to Canadians under the New T	ariff.					
2 60 2 90 2 85 2 95 3 00 3 10 2 50 2 50		WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.	A AND A C	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.					
er 2 85		Name of Article. Wholesale	Department of Railways and Canals, Canada. TRENT CANAL. ONTARIO-RICE LAKE DIVISION.	Name of Article. Wholesale					
•• 8 85-		WIRE NAILS \$ c. \$ c.	Section No. 2. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.	OILS— <b>\$ c. \$ o.</b> Cod Oil <b>0</b> 40 0 45					
a       835         ••       2       75         ••       2       80         ••       2       80         ••       2       97         ••       2       37         ••       2       89         ••       3       90         ••       5       60         ••       9       18         ••       12       24	-	2d extra	S EALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received until 16 o'clock on Saturday, February 1st, 1908, for the works connected with the construction of Section No. 2, Ontario- Rice Lake Division of the Canal.	Cod Oll					
10         08            0077            260            240            225            805            285            255		BUILDING PAFER— Dry Sheeting, roll	Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 4th Dec., 1907. at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ct- tawa, and at the office of the Superin- tending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro. Ont., at which places forms of tender	Turpentine, nett       0       74         Wood Alcohol, ver gallon       1       00       1       25         PETROLEUM—       1       00       1       25         Acme Prime White, per gal.       0       156       156         Acme Water White, per gal.       0       17         Astral, per gal.       0       20         Benzine, per gal.       0       20					
•• 4 20		Montreal Green Hides-	may be obtained. The lowest or any tender not neces-	Gasoline, per gal 0 23					
••• 4 50 •• 7 75 •• 0 10 •• 8 90 •• 5 50 5 75 •• 6 50 •• 7 05		Montreal, No. 1       000       07         Montreal, No. 2       000       000       06         Montreal, No. 3       000       000       05         Tanners pay \$1 extra for sorted cured and inspected.       000       05         Sheepskins.       000       000       5         Spring Lambskins, each.       080       085         Calfskins, No. 1       09       00       00         O calfskins, No. 2       000       000       000         Spring Lambskins, each.       000       000       000         O 000       000       000       000       000         O 000       000       000       000       000       000         Montreal, No. 2       000       000       000       000       000         O 000       000       000       000       000       000       000       000       0000       0	sarily accepted. By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 28th November, 1907.	First break, 50 feet       1 70         Second Break, 50 teet       1 80         First Break, 100 feet       3 25         Second Break, 100 feet       3 45         Third Break       3 95         Fourth Break       4 20					
•• 7c per lb. less 5 p.c.		Horse Hides 150 2 00 Tallow reudered	Newspapers inserting this advertise- ment without authority from the Depart- ment will not be paid for it.	PAINTS, &c Lead, pare, 50 to 100 lbs. kegs 7 25 7 50 Do. No. 1					
••• 7 00 •• 7 75 8 00		LEATHER— No. 1, B. A. Sole	not be the big year when the looked for	Do. No. 2.       605       645         Do. No. 3.       580       605         Pure Mixed, gal.       130       150         white lead, dry       600       750         Red lead,					
•       2       55       2       70         •       2       40       2       50         •       2       40       2       55         •       2       45       2       65         •       2       55       2       70		light medium and heavy       0       28       0         "No. 2       0       0       27       0       28         Harness       0       28       0       34       0       28       0       34         Upper, heavy       0       36       0       38       0       38       0       38         Grained Upper, light       0       36       0       38       0       38         Scotch Grain       0       36       0       38       0       36       0       38         Kip Skins, French       0       0       5       0       70       10	"We do not intend to operate as many canneries on the Fraser river next sum- mer as we did during the past season," declared W. H. Barker, president and	Yellow Ochre, French       1 50       2 25         Whiting, ordinary       0 45       0 50         Whiting, Gilders'       0 60       0 70         Whiting, Gliders'       0 80       0 70         Whiting, Gliders'       0 80       2 00         English Cement, cask       2 00       2 05         Beigian Cement       1 85       1 90         German Cement       0 00       00         United States Cement       2 00       2 10         + ire Bricks, per 1.000       77 00       21 00					
3         70         3         90           •         8         15         3         35           •         2         50         2         85           •         3         20         3         40           •         3         25         3         40           •         3         25         3         40           •         2         65         3         00           •         2         75         3         10           •         3         75         3         95           •         4         75         3         95		English       0 50 0 60         Canada Kip       0 50 0 60         Hemlock Calf       0 70 0 70         Hemlock Light       0 00 0 00         French Calf       0 95 1 25         Splits, light and medium       0 23 0 26         Splits, heavy       0 18 0 20         Leather Board, Canada       0 06 0 18	general manager of the B. C Packers' Association, which represents the largest investment in the salmon fisheries of Pritish Columbia by any one company. "Last season we had five canneries work-	Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs					
4 S0 4 15 4 S0 4 40 2 95 f.o.b. Montreal. 2 S0 bars.		Pebble Grain       0       13       0       15         Glove Grain       0       13       0       15         B. Calf       0       0       13       0       15         B. Calf       0       0       13       0       15         Brush (Cow) Kid       0       0       00       00       00         Buff       0       14       0       17         Russetts, light       0       0       0       05         Russetts, Ne 2       0       30       0       35	ing on the Fraser and while we have not definitely decided on how many we will run next year I think that we will have but two, or possibly three, at work. "The reason for this curtailment? Well, the feavier of the Fraser are failing	French, barrels       0 14         American White, barrels       0 16 0 12         Coopers' Glue       0 19 0 20         Brunswick Green       0 04 0 10         French Imperial Green       0 12 0 16         Nr       1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon       0 85 0 90         a Furniture Varnish, per gallon       0 75 0 80         Brown Japan       0 85 0 90					
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Russetts, Saddlerri, dozen       8 00 9 00         Imt. French Calf.       0 65 0 75         English Oak. lb.       0 35 0 45         Dongola. extra       0 38 0 42         Dongola. No. 1       0 20 0 22         Dongola, ordinary       0 14 0 16         Coloured Pebbles       0 15 0 17         Coloured Calf.       0 17 0 20	the fisheries of the Fraser are failing year by year and where the total pack of suckeyes on that stream last season am- ounted to approximately 58,000 cases we do not expect that the results next year will be as good."	Hack Japan       0 80 0 85         Orange Shellac, pure       225 2 85         Grange Shellac, pure       245 2 55         White Shellac       2 40 2 95         Putty, bulk, 100 lb, barrel       1 40 1 42         Putty, in bladders       1 65 1 67         Parish Green in drum, 1 lb, pkg.       0 24 0 25         Kalsomine 5 lb, pkgs.       0 11					



-	TH	E CANADIA	N JOURNAL	OF COMME	RCE.	1187
uni K	PER	PETU	AL C	ALEN	DAR	
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22	23	24	25	26	27	February 28
29	April–June 30 Sept.–Nov.	31				

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The railway companies have given assurance that they will do all they can to facilitate the movement of the crop. The principal difficulty is with the lower grades of grain. These have to be moved before navigation closes, otherwise they may be damaged, if not destroyed. Should any of the gold reserves be used it would likely be necessary to have some legislation on the subject next session." Certainly, it would be most necessary.

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#### NEW ZEALAND'S TARIFF.

Trade Commissioner Larke says that there is in the New Zealand tariff an additional duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on boots and shoes. The preference on rubber tyres, pneumatic tyres and inner tules, wall paper, gum boots, sail cloth, canvas unbleached, double warped duck and surgical and dental instruments has been struck off. These are the principal changes affecting Canadian trade in the new tariff. Motor cars, at first free, are now made 20 per cent and taken off the preferential list. Against these reductions there has been a large extension of the preferential list. The preference is

The railway companies have given asmance that they will do all they can to number of the items the preference is 10 acceletate the movement of the crop. p-ar cent.

#### QUICKSILVER.

Important industrial changes which have been developing during the past four years resulted in a decrease of more than 25 per cent in the production of quicksilver in 1906, according to the annual report of the United States Geological Survey. This decline was accompanied, however, by a slight increase in the value of the output per flask. Following is an advance abstract of this report:---

The production of quicksilver in the United States in 1906 was 26,238 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at \$958,634, as compared with 30,451 flasks, valued at \$1.103,120, in 1905, a decrease in quantity of 4,213 flasks and in value of \$144,486. This decrease is due to the great falling of: in the output of the California mines, as the Texas producers a little more than heid their own, and Utah measurably increased its production. The domestic production of quicksilver in 1905 and 1906 and the value of same are shown in the following table, that for 1906 being based on direct confidential returns made to the Survey by all known producing quicksilver mines:---

				1905		
State.				Quantity.	Value.	
California				24,635	\$886,081	
Oregon		•		43	1,677	
Texas	•		•	4,723	173,362	
Utah		•	·	1,050	42,000	
Totals	•••			30,451 \$	1,103,1 <b>20</b>	

#### THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per Share of the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd Day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the board.

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager. Montreal, Nov. 30, 1907.

	190	6
State.	Quantity.	Value.
California	20,310	\$730,808
Oregon	3	109
Texas	4,761	178,829
Utah	1,164	48,888
Total <del>s</del>	26,238	\$958,634

California quicksilver mines yielded in 1906 a total of 20,310 flasks, valued at \$730,808, or 77.4 per cent of the product of the United States. As compared with the State's production in 1905 this is a decrease of 4,325 flasks. The following table shows the output of quicksilver in California during the past decade :--

Year.	Flasks	Year.	Flasks.
1897	 26,691	1903	30,526
1898	 31,092	1904	29,217
1899	 29,454	1905	24,635
1900	 26,317	1906	20,310
1901	 26.720		
1902	 28,972	Total .	2,017.654

In the statistics of this report the flask is calculated at 75 pounds net; prior to June 1, 1904, it was 761/2 pounds net.

In 1906 Texas produced, according to direct returns to the Survey, 4,761 flasks of quicksilver, valued at \$178,828. or 18.1 per cent. of the total output of the entire The increase in quantity over country. that of the preceding year was 38 flasks, and the increase in its portion of total domestic production was 2.6 per cent. The annual and total production of the State is shown in the following table :-

Year.	Flasks.	Year.	Flasks.
1899	1,000	1904	5,336
1900	1,800	1905	4,723
1901	2,932	1906	4.761
1902			
1903	5,029	Total	30,900

The world's production of quicksilver in 1905 (authentic figures for 1906 not yet being available) was 3,110 metric tons of 2,200 pounds each, valued at \$3,297.-412. This quantity was produced as follows :- United States, 1,036 tons; Austria, 570 tons; Italy, 352 tons; Russia, 318 tons, and Spain, 834 tons. world's market for quicksilver in 1906 was weak. Although the prices of nearly all other metals rose actively during the year in response to strong demand tor the price of quicksilver remained about stationary and reacted at the close to the opening price of the year. The main cause of this weakening in world demand and the resulting stagnation in price is generally believed to be the extensive diminution in the use of quicksilver for recovering the precious metals by amalgamation At present the leading consumers are understood to be China, which uses quicksilver for the manufacture of vermillion, and Japan. which is reported to utilize it for making high explosives. The conditions which prevailed in the United States, as explained in the introductory statement, on domestic conditions, although partaking of the general apathy, were fairly good. In January, 1906, the prices of quicksil-

ver stood in New York at \$40 a flask and

in San Francisco at \$39 for domestic and \$37.50 for export. The price rose in \$39.50 (domestic) and \$38 (foreign) in San Francisco. At this level the prices were firmly maintained, chiefly by the pooling of the California output, until near the close of the year. In December the price at New York fell to \$40, but the San Francisco price of \$39,50 was maintained. The price in London started at £7'5s in January, rose to £77s 6d in February, and stood at this point until August, whent it declined to £7 5s and £7, and there remained. In brief, the price of quicksilver through nearly the entire year was \$40 at New York, and \$39.50 at San Francisco, with that for foreign shipments \$1.50 lower until November, when it was \$2 lower.

The decreased production in U.S. about equalled the home demand. Tmports fell off from 2,690 pounds in 1905 to 84 pounds in 1906. Exports also decreased, the shipments amounting to but

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6,458 flasks, as compared with 13,534 flasks, in 1905. It will be noted that the February to \$41 in New York, and to imports in 1906 amounted to little more than a single flask. Canada imported 150,364 lbs. of quicksilver in 1906, valued at \$69,505, and in the nine months ended March 31, 1907, 98,368 lbs., valued at \$45,-662.

> 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 Do-minion renders it the best advertising medium in Canada-equal to all others combined, while its rates do not include heavy commissions.

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Turcoman, Dec. 5. Englishman, Dec. 19 Manxman, Jan. 2. Turcoman, Jan. 16. For all information, apply to local agent of

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British & Foreign-Quotations on th Alliance Assurance	e London 250,000 120,000 67,000 21,500 0,000 200,000 89,155 35,862 10,000 £245,640 80,000 11,000 53,776 130,629 240,000 45,000	Market, No 10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 20 90 32 34/6 p.s. £5 35 85 6d p. s. 15 p. s.	20, 30 1907. 20 20 25 50 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 10 25 50 10 100 25 50 100 25 100 25 100 25 100 25 100 25 100 100 25 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Market val 2 15 24s 4 4 5 5 2 12 12 2 2 10 6 4 12 5 8 10	ue p., g'd         up           111         12           44         54           189         104           141         144           91         102           20         21           47         48           84         94           71         73           366         37           366         37           100         113           223         304           233         24           233         23           110         113           223         324           114         12           66         7

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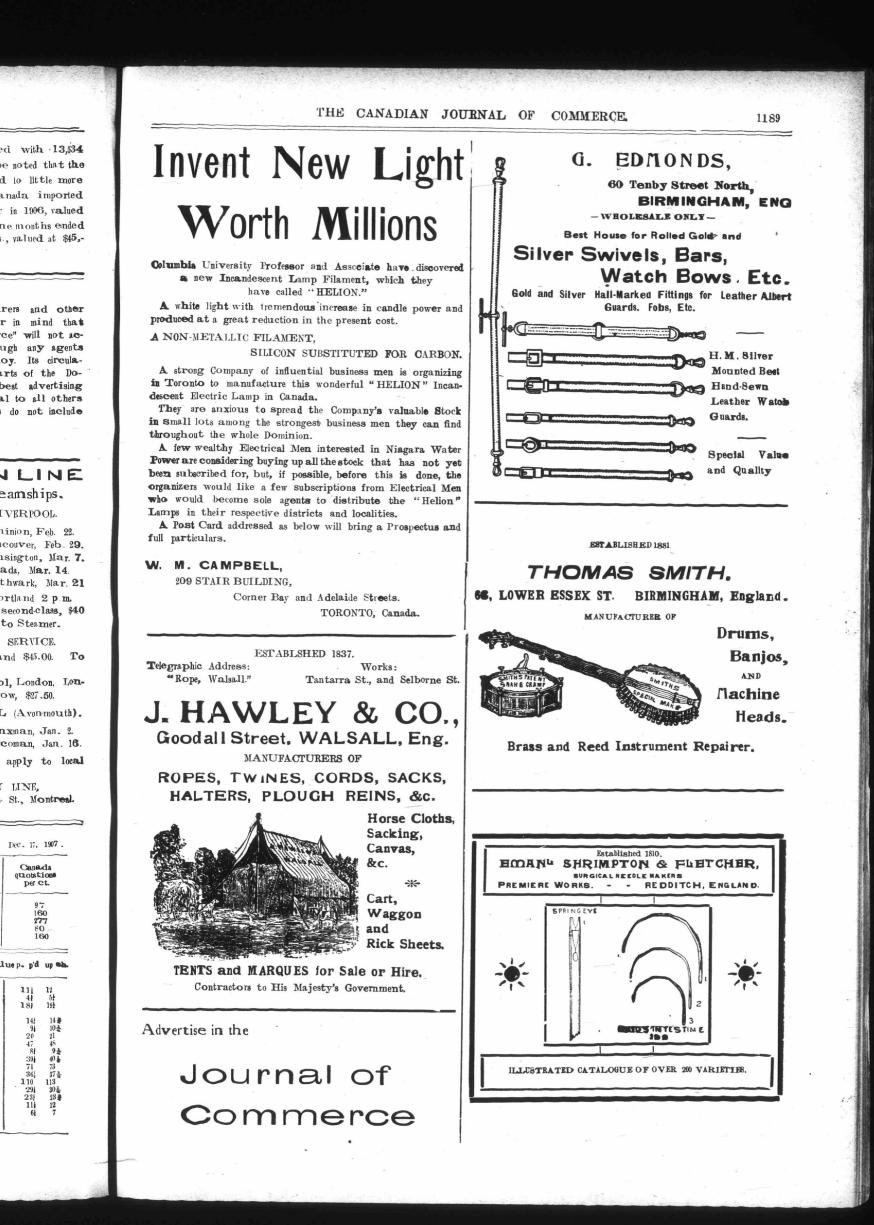
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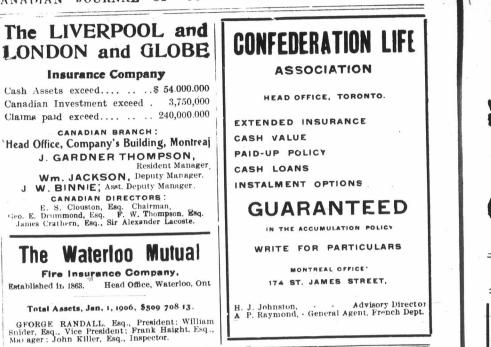
It has deposited with the Domission Government, for the protection of policyholders in Canada, in Canadian Securities. over \$3,400,000.00.

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#### FOR SALE.

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





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

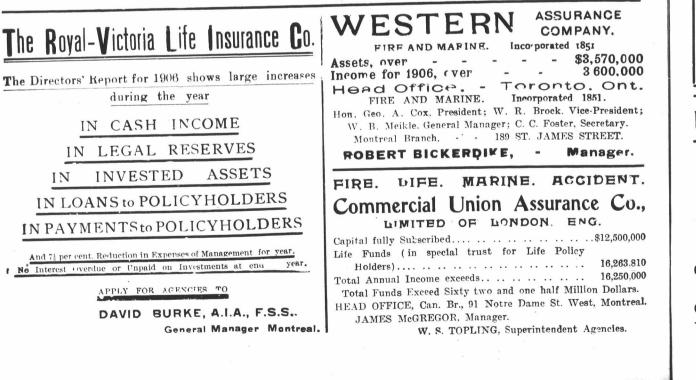
The mainland portion, on the edge of which the fishers appear in the engraving, contains nearly four acres; the island nearly one-fourth of an acre. The land slopes from a height of about ten or twelve feet to the lake and river.

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

The place was anciently known as "Lotbiniere Pointe," but has been re-named by the owner "Roslevan" from its peninsular shape and the ancestral elms growing upon it. . The mainland portion and one island are now offered for sa'e on application to the owner,

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

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