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The Bank of Montreal. 

F. J. Hunter, Assist. Inspector, Winnipeg. BRANCHES IN CANADA:
Almonte, Ont. Levis, Que. / Mahone Bay, Belleville, " Montreal, Que. Port Hood, N.S. Brantford, " "Hochelaga. Sydney, N.S. Brantford, " "Pr. St. Charles Yarmouth,"
Collingwood" "Seizneurs St. Altona, Man. Conwall, / " St. Henri Brandon, Man. Conwall, / " St. Henri Brandon, Man. Conwall, / " St. Henri Brandon, Man. Deseronto, " West End. Gretna, Man. Goderich, " Swynerville, Q. Prairie, Man. Guelph, " St. Raymond, "Logan are. Hamilton, Warwick, Que. "Fort Rouge.
"St. Raymond, " Fort Rouge, " Fort Rouge. " Sherman/Ax, Andover, N.B. Calgary, Alta. London, Ont. Bathwart, N.B. Calgary, Alta. Hartland, N.B. Edmonton, " Logan are. Hartland, N.B. Edmonton, " Edmunston, N.B. Lethbridge, Alt. Paris, Ont. Bathwart, N.B. Calgary, Alta. Breich, Ont. Hartland, N.B. Arstrong, B.C. Picton, Ont. St. John, N.B. Kelowna, B.C. Stratford, Ont. Bodia, N.S. Kelowna, B.C. St. Mary's, Ont. Bridgewater, " New Westmin-" Yonge st. br. Canso, N.S. St. Melson, B.C. St. Mary's, Ont. Haritand, N.S. St. John, N.B. Kelowna, B.C. Stratford, Ont. Bridgewater, " New Westmin-" Yonge st. br. Canso, N.S. St. Stender, B.C. Grand Mere, Que Lunenburg, N.S. Nicola, B.C. Stratford, Ont. Bridgewater, " New Westmin-" Yonge st. br. Canso, N.S. St. Stender, B.C. Grand Mere, Que Lunenburg, N.S. Nicola, B.C. Danvice, Que, " Duke St. Br. Vancouver, B.C. Fraserville, Q. " North End. Vernon, B.C. Ender Mere, Que Lunenburg, N.S. Nicola, B.C. Lake Megantie. IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, Bank of Montreal, " St. John's, Bank of Montreal, " St. Jonn's Bank of Montreal, " St. Jann's Constant, " St. Jonn's Bank of Montreal, " St. Jann's Bank of Montreal, " St. Jann's Constant, " St. Jann's Bank of Montreal, " St. Jann's Constant, " St. Jann's Constant, " St. Jann's Constant, " St. Jann's C

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

Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BRITAIN:
 London, Bank of Montreal, 46, 48 Threadneedle St. F: W. Taylot, sam IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-R. Y. Hebden and A. D. Braith-waite, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. Spokane, IN MENUCO.

of Montreal, J. M. Greata, Manager. spokane, IN MENICO Mexico-Bank of Montreal. Wash.-Bank of Montreal. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: / London-The Bank of England. London-The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. Lon-don-The London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. Lon-don-The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Secoland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-The National City Bank; The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; National Bank of Com-merce, in N. Boston-The/Merchants' Na-tional Bank; J. B. Moors and Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo. San Francisco-The First National Bank; The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: John Cowan, Esq. - President. Reuben S. Hamlin, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan - Cashier. BRANCHES.-Caledonia, Elmvale, Midland, New Hamburg, Penetanguishene, Paisley, Pickering, Plattsville, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Tilsonburg, Wellesley, Whitby. Dratts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. bought and sold. Deposition allowed. Collections solicited and pro-made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland

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	Inc	orporat	ed by 1	Royal Ch	arter in	1840.	
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			Deci	cuary.		Manager.	
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J.	J. Ca	rodie,		Е.	A. Hoat	re,	
н.	R. F	arrer.		F. L	ubbock.	Whatman.	
ĸ.	H. G	lyn,	C. W.	Geor Tomkinse	rge D.	Whatman.	
Н	cah O	flice in	Canada	St. Jan	nes St N	Iontreal.	
	1	H. STI	KEMAN.	General	Manag	or	
		J. EL	MSLY, S	upt. of	Branche	8.	
		BR	ANCHES	ON, Insp IN CAN	TADA.		
	<b>A</b> . <b>E</b>	S. ELL	IS, Man	nger Mor	ntreal B		
Alez	rander	. Man. B.C.	Halifax	, N.S. on, Ont.	Ottaw	a, Ont.	
		I, Sask.	Bar	on St.	Restor	Man	
Beln	nont,	Man.	" Viet	oria Ave	. Rossla	nd BC	
Bob	idon,	Man.	Kaslo, J	B.C.	St. Jo	ern, Sask.	
Bran	tford,	, Ont.	Kingsto	B. <b>C.</b> m, Ont.	" Uni	on St.	
Jalg	ary, A	Alta. ord. Or	Levis, I London	.Q. Ont	" Kin	o, Ont.	
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Daw	son, Y	uk. Di	Midland	uil, P.Q. , Ont.	Trail,	B.C. aver, B.C.	
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DRAFTS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND WEST INDIES MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BANK'S BRANCHES. AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.: New York, (52 Wall St.)-W. Lawson, H. M. J. McMichael, and W. T. Oliver. San Francisco (120 Sansome Stret)-J.C.Welsh and A. S. Ireland Ageuts. Chicago-Merchants Loan & Trust Co. London Bankers-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland--National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ire-land, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches; National Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan-Mercanule Bank, of India, Limited. West Indies -Colonial Bank. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers available in at: parts or the world. Agents in Canada for Colontal Bank, London-and West Indies.

#### Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... ... ...... \$8,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
Board of Directors:
Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., - President.
Thomas Ritchie, Esq., - Vice-President
Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq.
Hor David "MacKeen.
H. S. Holt, Esq., James Redmond, Esq.
F. W. Thompson, Esq.
Chief Executive office, Montreal, P.Q.
E. L. Pease, General Manager.
W. B. Torrance, Supt. of Branches.
C. E. Neill, thef Inspector.

C. E. Neill.	( hief Inspector.
Amherst, N.S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Antigonish, N.S.,	Ottawa, Bank St.
Bathurst, N.B.,	Oxford, N.S.
Bridgewater, N.S.,	Pembroke, Ont.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Pictou, N.S.
Chilliwack, B.C.,	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Cumperland, B.C.	Rexton, N. B.
Dalhouste, N.B.	Rossland, B.C.
Dorchester, NB.	Sackville, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B.	St John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.	St. John's, Nfld,
Guysboro, N.S.	St. Paul (Montreat) Q.
Grand Forks, B.C.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
Halifax, N.S.	Summerside, P.E.I.,
Ladner, B.C.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Toronto,
Louisburg, C.B.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.,
Maitland, N.S.	" East End.
Moncton, N.B.,	" Granville St.
Montreal, Que.,	Vernon, B.C.
Montreal: West End, .	Victoria, B.C.
Montreal Annex <sup>*</sup>	Westmount, P.Q.
Mount Pleasant, B.C.	Westmount
Nanaimo, B.C.	Victoria Ave.
Nelson. B.C.	Wownouth NO
New Westminster, B.C.	Woodstock N P
Newcastle, N.B.	
Agencies in Havana	Cuber Section

Agencies in Havana, Cuba; Santiago de Cuba, Cuba: Camaguev, Cuba; Cardenas, Cuba; Mat-anzas, Cuba : New York, N.Y.

anzas, Cuba : Few York, N.Y. CORRESPONDENTS: Great Britain, Bank of Scotland: France, Credit Lyonnais; Germany, Deutsche Bank: Dres-cher Bank: Spain, Credit Lyonnais; China and Japan, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-tion; New York, Chase National Bank; First Ma-tional Bank; Bair & Co.; Boston, National Shuw-mut Bank; Chicago Illinois Trust and Saving Bank, San Francisco Tist National Bank.

THE CHARD	ERED BANKS.
THE MOL	SONS BANK
Incorporated by Ac	t of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFIC	E: MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID-UP	
RESERVE FUND	····· ·· ·· \$2,000,009
BOARD OF	DIRECTORS:
Wm. Molson Mach	Print - Provident
S. H. Ewing -	- Vice-President.
W. H. Ramsay,	J. P. Cleghorn, Lt-Col. F. C. Henshaw,
H. Markland Molson, Wm. C. M	Lt-Col. F. C. Henshaw,
JAMES FLLIOT	Conoral Manager
A. D. Durnford, Chief	Inspector and Supt. of Draper, Inspector. J. H. Campbell, Asst.
Branches; W. H.	Draper, Inspector.
w. w. L. Chipman,	J. H. Campbell, And. ectors.
LIST OF I	BRANCHES:
ALBERTA.	ONTARIO-Continued.
Calgary. Edmonton.	Ridgetown.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Simcoe.
Revelstoke.	Smith's Falls St. Marys.
Vancouver.	St. Marys. St. Thomas.
MANITOBA.	East End Branch.
Winnipeg. ONTAR10.	Toronto Junction.
Alvinston.	Queen St. West Br.
Amherstburg -	Dundas Street.
Aylmer.	Stock Yards Branch.
Brockville. Chesterville.	Trenton.
Clinton.	Wales.
Drumbo.	Waterloo. Woodstock
Dutton.	QUEBEC.
Exeter. Frankford.	Arthabaska.
Hamilton.	Chicoutimi. Fraserville & Riv. du
James street.	Loup Station
Market Branch	Knowlton.
Hensall. Highgate.	Montreal.
Iroquois.	St. James Street.
Kingsville.	Market and Harbor Branch.
London. Lucknow.	St. Henri Branch.
Meaford.	St. Catherine St. Br.
Merlin	Maisonneuve Branch Quebec.
Morrisburg.	Sorel.
orth Williamsburg. Norwich.	Ste Flavie Station
Ottawa.	Ste. Therese de
Owen Sound.	Blainville, Que. Victoriaville.
Port Arthur.	viccona vine.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES London, Liverpool Part's Bank Ltd., Ireland-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. South Africa. - The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominice and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letter of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO.

#### DIVIDEND No. 100.

NOTICE is hereby-given that a Divilend of Five per cent for the current half year, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the First day of June next.

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

> By order of the Board, D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto. 25th April, 1906.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed .....\$1,000,000.00 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2,272,000.83 T. H. PURDON, K.C., Pres. | NATH. MILLS, Mgr. THE

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Paid-up Rest, -

#### HEAD

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142 Branck

Montreal Of London, Eng S. Cam

New York A Wm. Gra

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#### Bank The Bank of

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Exporter tle, Butter, ( ducts willfi

to facilitate Exchange c Great Brita

other points Special Fa

Prompt terms guara:

American B

62 Branches through vince of Quebec.

Deposits of

Interest from date NO TROUBLE .

D. M. STEWA

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THE OHARTERED BANKS.

· THE	E CANADIAN JOURNAL OF C	OMMERCE.
THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.	THE CHARTERED BANKS.
THE CANADIAN BAN	K	THE BANK OF OTTAW
OF COMMERCE.		Capital authorized \$3,000
Paid-up Capital, - \$10,000,00	0	Capital paid-up
Rest, 4,500,00		BOARD OF DIRECTORS. GEORGE HAY, President,
HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO.		- DAVID MACLAREN, Vice Presid
Sen. GEO. A. COX, - Presiden B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Ass't. General Manager.	t. UNION BANK OF CANADA.	H. N. Bate, Hon./George Bry H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, John Mather, Denis Mur
142 Branches in Canada, the U.S. an England,	d DIVIDEND No. 79.	George H. Perley, M.P. George Burn, General Manager.
Montreal Office :- F. H. Mathewson, Manager	. NOTICE is hereby given that a div	D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Mana i. Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Dut
Lendon, Eng., Office :60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.	dend of Three and One-Half per cent	FIFTY-SEVEN OFFICES IN
New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place	upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Institution has been declared for the	e Correspondents in every banking town
Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.	Current half-year, and that the sam	e Canada, and throughout the world
This Bank transacts every description of Bank ing Business, including the issue of Letters o	Branches on and after Friday, the Firs	t This Bank gives prompt attention to banking business entrusted to it.
Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on		CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
any place where there is a bank or banker.	The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-Firs	Traders Bank of Car
Bankers in Great Britain. The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland;	day of May, both days inclusive	(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1998
Lloyds Bank Limited; The Union of London and «mithe Bank, Limited.		CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
	holders will be held at the Banking House in Quebec, on Monday, the Eigh	RESERVE FUND
The Soverairen Bank	teenth day of June next. Chair to be	E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C.
The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.	taken at noon. By order of the Board.	C. Kleepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph. C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton. W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene.
Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.	G. H. BALFOUR,	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. H. S. STRATHY
62 BRANCHES	General Manager.	Arthur, BRANCHES: Arthur, Hamilton, East Sault Ste. Man
Paid-up Capital\$1.500,000		Aylmer, Hepforth Sarnia, Ayton, Ingersoll, Schomberg, Becton, Kincardine, Springfield,
Reserve Fund and	Quebec, April 24th, 1906.	Blind River, Lakefield, Stoney Creek, Bridgeburg, Leamington, Stratford, Burlington, Massey Strathroy,
Undivided Profits 500,000		Calgary Newcastle, Sturgeon Falls Cargill, North Bay, Sudbury, Clifford, Norwich, Thamesford,
Total Assets 1 2,000,000		Drayton, Orillia, Tilsonburg, Datton, Otterville, Toronto,
D. M. STEWART, General Manager.		Elmira, Paisley, Ont. Spadina] Elora, Port Hope, Tottenham
Exporters of Grain, Hay. Cat-	1	Embro, Prescott, Waterdown Fergus, Ridgetown, Webhwood Glencoe, Ripley, Windsor,
tle, Butter, Cheese or other pro-		Grand Valley, Rockwood, Winona, Guelph, Rodney, Winnipeg Hamilton, St. Marv's. Woodstock,
ducts will find the Bank ready to facilitate their transactions.		BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland
Exchange on the United States		New York-The American Exchange Nat. Ban Montreal-The Quebec Bank.
Great Britain, the Continent &	THE STANDARD BANK	The Dominion Bank
other points bought and sold.	OF CANADA	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Special Facilities for handling American Business.	Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament)\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000,000	Capital Authorized, - /- \$4,000,000 Capital Paid-up, - / 3,000,000
Prompt Attention and best	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS:	Reserve Fund aud Undivided
terms guaranteed. 62 Branches throughout Ontario and in the pro-	V. F. COWAN, President.	Profits, 3,749,000
vince of Quebec.	FRED. WYLD, Vice-President. W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, Fred. W. Cowan, W. B. Johnston W. Francis. AGENCIES:	E. B OSLER, M.P President. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, - Vice-President.
Deposits of \$1.00 RECEIVED.	silsa Craig, Castleton. Lucan, Seaverton, Chatham, Markham,	A. W. AUSTIN, R. J CHRISTIE,
Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year. NO TROUBLE "RED TAPE," OR DELAY.	Bienneim, Colborne, Maple. Bowmanville, Consecon. Orono. Bradford, Deseronto. Parklale,	W. R. BROCK, TIMOTHY EATON, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.
D. M. STEWART, General Manager.	3rantford, Durham, Parkhill *righton, Flesherton. Picton, Brussels. Forest. Richmond Hill.	C. A. BOGART, - General Manager.
	Campbellford, Harrison, Stouffville, Cannington, Kingston, Wellington,	Branches and Agencies throughout Carada
Automatic Elevator	TORONTO: Head Office, Wellington & Jordan its.; Bay St., Temple Building; Market, King & Vest Market Sts.; Parkdale, Queen St., West.	and the United States. Collections made and Remitted for promptly.
wanted.	BANKERS: New York - Importers and Traders National	Drafts bought and sold.
At Lowest Up-to-Date Figure.	Sank. Montreal-Moleone Bank, and Imperial Bank	Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the
Journal of Commerce,	espondence solicited.	World.
132 St. James Street.	G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.	A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED



912

### BANK OF HAMILTON

 PAID-UP CAPITAL.
 \$ 2,500,600

 RESERVE.
 25,000,000

 TOTAL ASSETS
 29,000,000

 Head Office,
 HAMILTON.

 J. TURNBULL.
 Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.

 J. TURNBULL.
 Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.

 HON. & Birge, John Proctor, Geo. Rutherford,
 Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. C. Dalton, Toronto.

 H. M. Watson, Asst. Gen. Mgr., and Supt of BRANCHES.
 BRANCHES.

ONTARIO.

Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C. C. Dalton, Tororitz. H. M. Watson, Asst. Gen. Mgr., and Supt of BRANCHES. ONTARIO. Alton, Grimsby, Orangeville, Owen Sound, Ancaster Hagersville, Owen Sound, Atwood, Hamilton-Beamsville, Barton St. Br. Port Elgin, Berlin, Deering Br. Port Rowan, Blyth, East End Br. Ripley, Brantford, West End Br. Simcoe, Chesley, Jarvis, Dundak, Midland, Toronto, Dundas, Midland, Toronto, Dundas, Midland, Toronto-Dungannon, Miton, College & Ossingt Dunnville, Mitchell, Queen & Spadina, Georgetown, Niagara Falls, S. Wroxeter. MANITOBA, ALBERTA, & SASKAT HEWAN. Aternethy, Sask, Hamiota, Man. Sowflake, Man. Brandon, Man. Killarney, Man. Saskaton, S'k. Garbery, Man. Minton, Sask. Stonewall, Man. Brandon, Man. Minton, Swomflake, Man. Brandon, Man. Minton, Sask. Stonewall, Man. Brandon, Man. Minton, Sask. Winnipeg, Garbon, Sask. Morden, Man. Swomflake, Man. Francis, Sak. Morden, Man. Brandon, Man. Minedosa, Man. Winikler, Man. Brandon, Man. Minedosa, Man. Winipeg, Man. Francis, Sask. Morden, Man. Brandon, Man. Minedosa, Man. Winipeg, Man. Francis, Sak. Morden, Man. Stonewall, Man. Correspondents in Great Britain:-The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondents in Great Britain:-The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondents in Great Britain:-The National Bank.-Bist National Bank. Fourth National Bank. Bank.-St. Louis, Third National Bank. efformational Bank. Contenental Mational Bank.-St. Louis, Third National Bank. -Pitusburg, Mellon Astional Ba

THE ONTARIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 97.

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

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

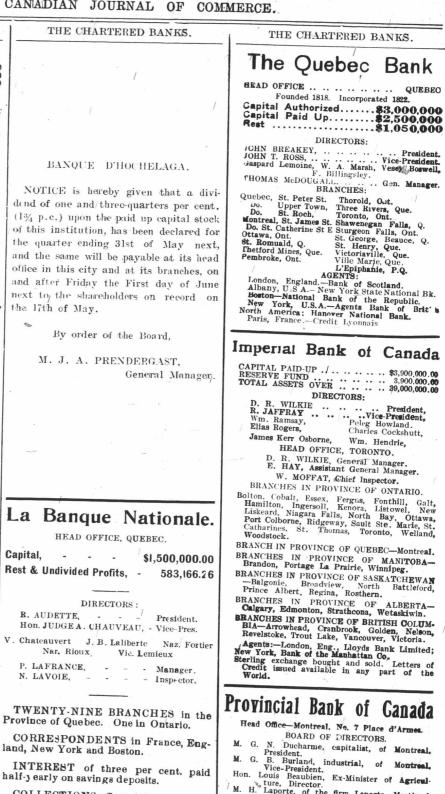
from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the

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

C. McGILL,

General Manager. Toronto, April 26th, 1906.





COLLECTIONS effected in all parts of Canada and United States on moderate

The most scrupulous attention is be-stowed to all business entrusted to our care.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

#### Incorporated, 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

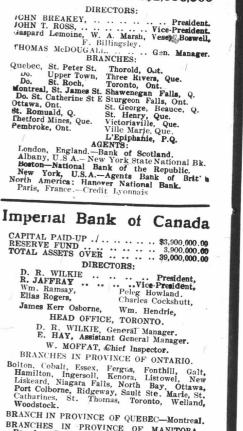
CAPITAL ..... RESERVE .... 
 St. Stepnen, N.5

 SERVE
 4200,000

 F. H. TODD,
 45,000

 J. F. Grant,
 Cashier.
 AGENTS.

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



BOARD OF DIRECTORS. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. M. G. N. Ducharme, capitaliat, of Montreal, President. M. G. Burland, industrial, of Montreal, Vice-President. In Laporte, othe farm Laporte, Martin & ture, Director. M. Laporte, othe farm Laporte, Martin & M. Laporte, Othe farm Laporte, Martin & M. Carsley, proprietor of the farm "Carsley." M. Montreal, Director. M. Carsley, proprietor of the farm "Carsley." M. Montreal, Director. M. Terreet Bienvenu, General Manager. M. A. S. Hamelin, Auditor. M. A. S. Hamelin, K. Corner St. Hubert: Carsley Store: 271 Roy St., 91: Louis de France; Eastern Abat-tors; 1128 Ontario St., corner Pande. Reprinterville, P.Q.; Disraeli, P.Q.; Pierreville, P.Q.; St. Anselme, P.Q.; St. Guilaume, d'Us-tors, Montreal, P.Q.; St. Guilaume, d'Us-M. A. Thibaudeau, of the farm Thibaudeau m. A. A. Thibaudeau, of the farm Thibaudeau and Colonization of the Province. M. A. Montreal. M. A. Sureard and Hon. Jean Girouard. Legislative Councillor. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Saving Stephartment. Saving Stephartment. M. A. Sureard and Hon. Jean Girouard. Legislative Councillor. Saving Stephartment. Marker Special certificate of deposits' at a rate on the errorine. Marker Special certificate of deposits' at a rate Marker Special certificate of deposi

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HEAD O

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Church St Queen W Transa Interest trom \$1 1 Drafts i

Canada a Sterling JAM

Henry J. Kay H. Gerin-La Kavana

PROV r.7 Place Cable Addres

DOM

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Canada.. . Konsington Ottawa ..

I First-Class Second-Cla Third-Clas Britain, \$27. For all inf

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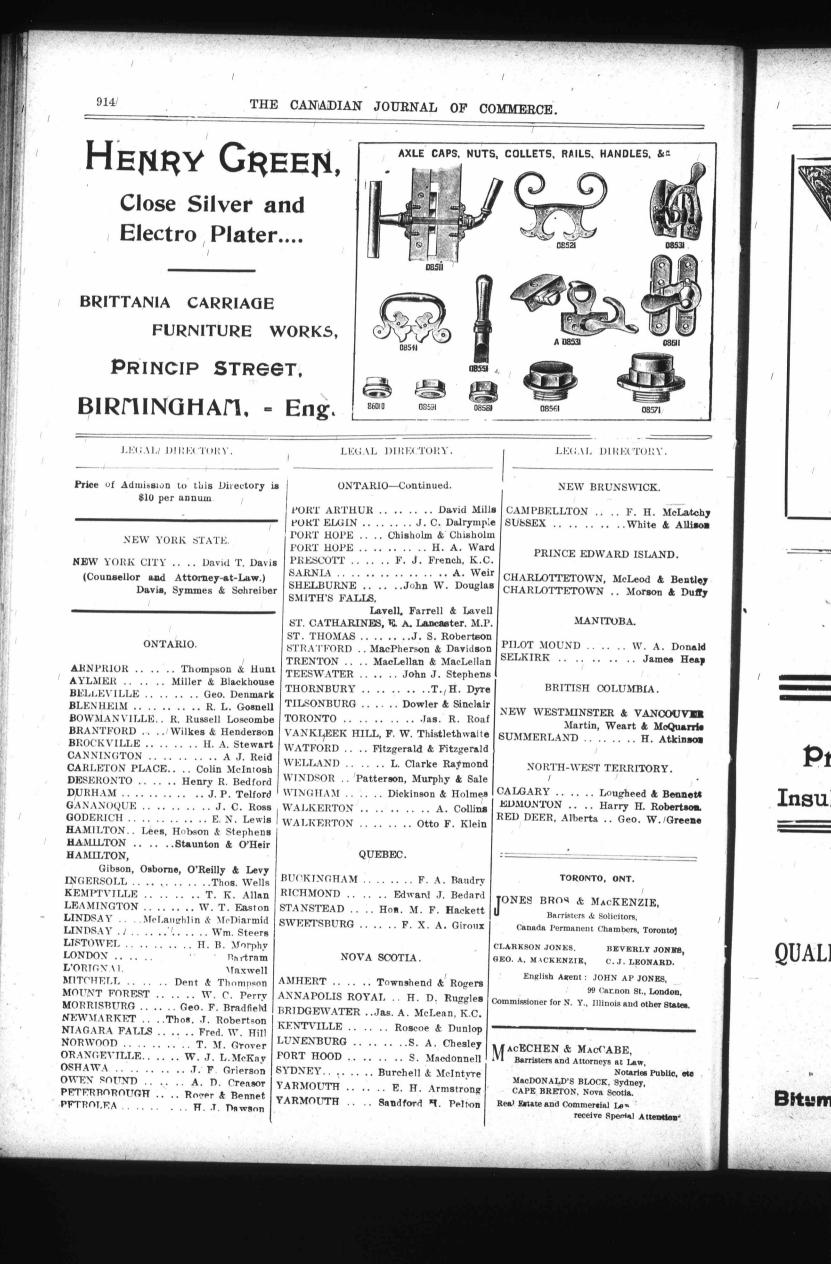
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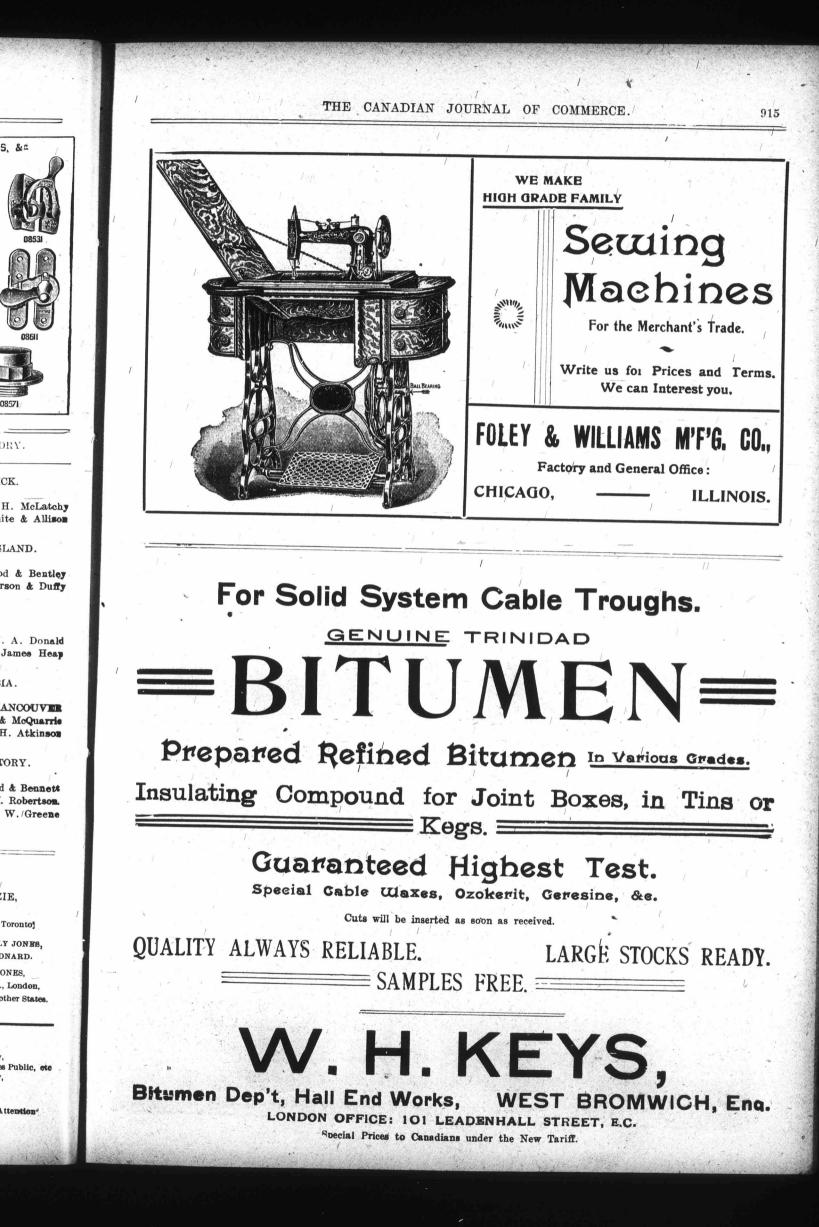
On the line of Pacific ; fronting on one side with the Falls. Also about 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres. APPLY TO TH

EDITOR AND PR

JOURNAL







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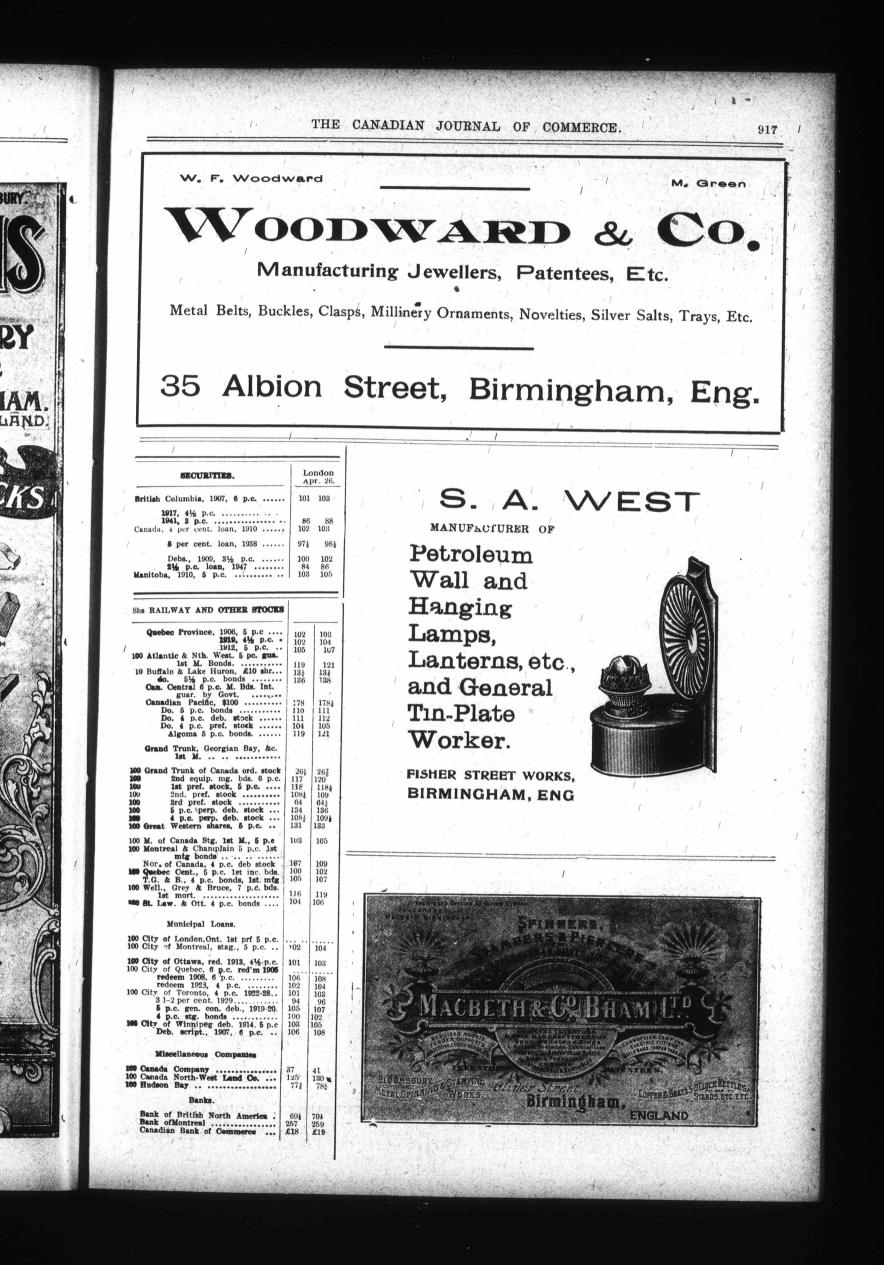
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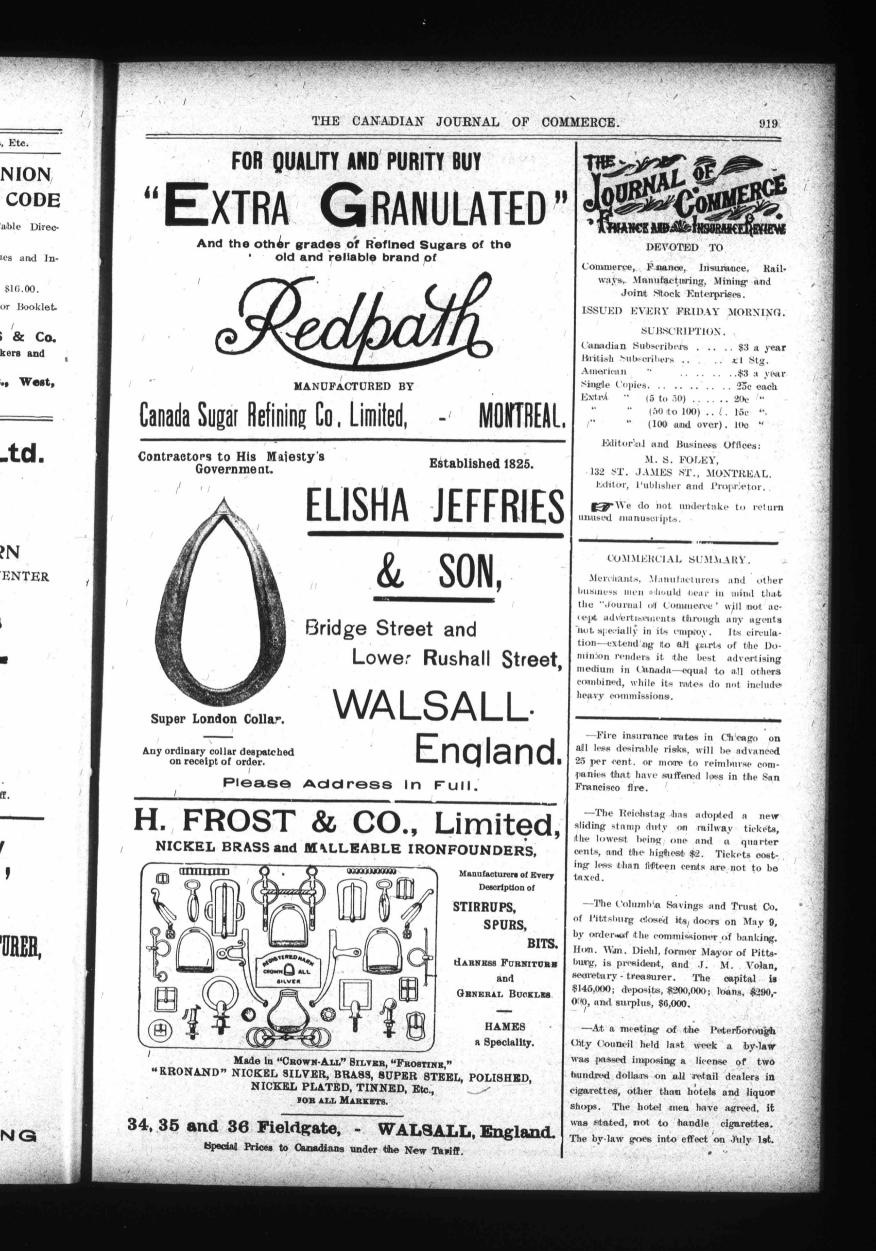
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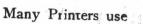
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Canadians supplied  $33^{1}_{3}$  per cent. less than other countries.

-Canadian Pacific Railway Co., return of traffic carnings from May 1 to May 7, 1906, \$1,269,0:00; 1905, \$908,000; increase, \$361,000.

-A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been opened at Quebec, under the management of Mr. W. A. Weir, formerly manager at Kenora.

---Ottawa Clearing House total for week ending May 10, \$2,830.232; corresponding week last year \$2,172,272.--London Clearing House total for week ending May 10, \$1,340,094.

-At Elora a by-law to aid a furniture concern to the extent of \$5,500 loan and grant exemption from municipal taxation for a period of ten years was carried on Friday last by a large majority.

-A new canning factory is being built in Wellington called the Lakeside Canning Co. The C. O. Railway are putting in a siding. When completed this will be one of the largest factories in Prince Edward County, and will be the third one built in Wellington.

The question whether the fishermen along Lake St. Clair had the right to eatch the fish which were seized at Niagara is to be decided by a Government investigation. The fishermen allege that the pickerel seized were a kind that they/can legally take even in the close season.

-The tailor's strike, which has been on for a week in Halifax, was settled last Monday, the employers and men agreeing on a compromise. The journeymen asked for a nine-hour day, and 30 cents an hour for overtime. The agreement signed provides that all men getting less than \$12 shall have an increase of ten per cent, this increase to be not less than one dollar, and that time over nine hours shall be paid for at the 30-cent rate. --The Bank of Toronto has opened a branch at Lynden, Ont.

-During the last year the State tobacco monopoly in France produced \$73,608,8557 There were 46,604 shops open and 85,000 people employed. The heaviest consumption of tobacco was in the Department du Nord.

-A gold quartz reef has been discovered on David Dodd's farm, three miles from Oso railway station. The reef is three teet six inches in width, assaying one ounce of gold per tom. Developing work will be carried on rapidly and it is expected that success will attend this discovery.

-At the meeting Monday last of the directors of the Tradens' Insurance Company, which passed into the hands of a receiver recently, because of the losses of the company in the fire at San Francsco, it was decided to pay the losses dollar for dollar. As soon as the directors show the court that the losses have been paid, the receiver will be dismissed, and the company will be continued in business.





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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.

-The Meisell Manufacturing Co., Port Huron, Mich., will erect an establishment at Winnipeg for the manufacture of flour milling machinery. A flour mill of 100 barrels capacity per day will also be erected by the company.

-The number of establishments engaged in glove manufacture in U.S. in 1905, was 339, a decrease of 11 per cent. as compared with 1900. The capital was \$10,705,599, an increase of 18.9 per cent., and wages paid, \$3.840,253, an increase of 7.5 per cent. The value of products was \$17,740,385, an increase of 6.1 per cent.

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-The Tecumsch House, London. Ont., deal has been closed, and the new proprietor, Mr. George H. O'Neil, took possession on Tuesday last. The price for the license, furniture, good-will and lease, is \$20,000. Three years ago the former proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hook, asked \$38,000 for the hostelay, but the lease has now only three years to run.

—The U.S. Department of Commerce and Labour reports that the slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the United States increased in the past five years from 921 to 929, and the capital invested from \$189,198,264 to \$237,699,440; the number of wage earners from 10,227 to 12,075; the amount of wages paid from \$33,457,013 to \$40,447,574, and value of products from \$785,562,433 to \$913,914,624.

Demand being made by the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations for the estimates for work on the Panama Canal to carry on the work during the next fiscal year, Secretary Taft has explained to the committee that it will be impossible to submit detailed estimates until the arrival of Chief Engineer Stevens, who is now on his way from the isthmus. The total to be asked for is said to aggregate \$26,000,000.

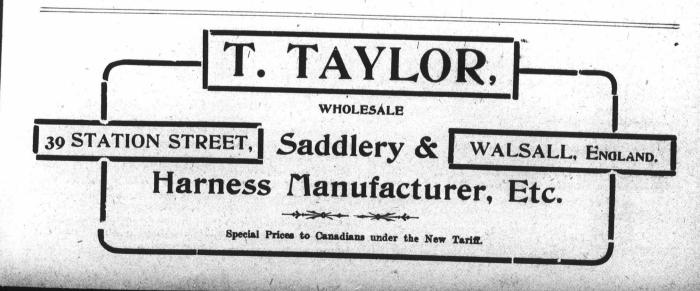
-The famous Robitaille timber limits, situated in Bonaventure county, and the property of Louis Robitaille, Quebec, have been sold to an American syndicate for six hundred thousand dollars. It is said that the new company will begin operations immediately, which will mean a new era of considerable progress in the Bay of Chalcur section.

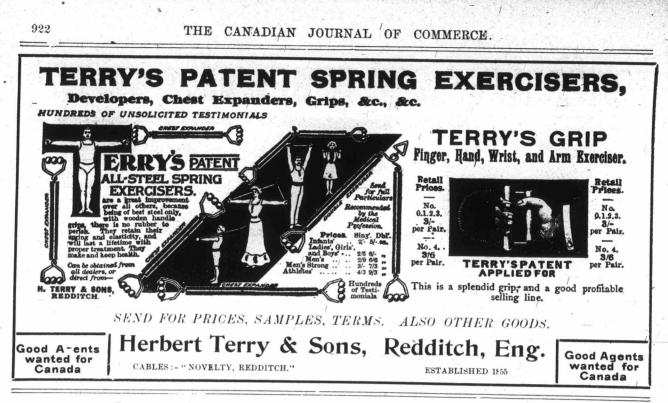
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-The coal mines bill, the object of which is gradually to reduce the hours of work till they reach the 8 hour limit in 1909, without reducing wages, was passed unanimously on second reading in the House of Commons, London, May 11. The bill affects 670,000 persons. Previous parliaments had rejected the same bill four times, although it passed on second reading an equal number of times, twice by large majorities.

-According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of silk and silk goods manufactories in 1905 was 624, an increase over 1900 of 29.2 per cent.; wages paid; \$26,767,943, an increase of 27.6 per cent., and value off products, \$133,288, 072, an increase of 24.3 per cent. The number of carpet and rug establishments was 139, an increase of 4.5 per cent.; wages paid, \$13.724,233, an increase of 23.4 per cent.; value of 'products, \$61,586,433, an increase of 27.8 per cent.

-A company is being promoted at Toronto for the manufacturing of white lead by a patent process which promises to revolutionize the whole white lead industry of this continent, owing to the short time needed for the preparation of this staple anticle of the paint trade. Briefly stated the process consists essentially of the conversion direct of the principal one of lead (galena) into white lead, the whole time taken from commencement of treatment of the mineral to packing for shipment being twenty-four hours. The process is by precipitation.





- Before the select committee of the Commons, enquiring into the adulteration of butter, Lord Strathcona testified that at present Canadian butter was frequently manipulated after importation into England. The percentage of moisture was increased and it was then sold as English butter. This was a practice which should be prohibited, as blending was not permitted in Canada. If the practices were prohibited in England, he felt sure the sale of Canadian butter would increase. Witnesses from the Australian colonies gave evidence on the same lines.

—The assessor's roll for the current year for the town of Portage la Prairie has been completed and indicates good progress. The total gross assessment is \$3,284,205, which is \$400,00) of an increase over 19.5. The total exemptions from taxatucn is \$617,810, of which \$156,114 is railway exemption, the balance being for government and public buildings and churches. A fair growth is indicated in the census returns. The total local population recorded is 4.915, as against 4.648 last year, an increase of 267. With transient population the total would be 5.200. The growth in values the year previous was \$222,000.

--The value of automobiles and 4 arts exported from the U.S. during March was \$293,561, as compared with \$235,826 in March, 1905. For the nine months ending with March exports of automobiles were valued at \$2,064,874, comparing with \$1,638,001 in the like period of 19:5 and \$1,305,777 in 1904./ The United Kingdom took the largest share of exports of automobiles for the nine months; \$541,431; British Nouth America was second with \$353,717. West Indies and Bermuda third with \$220,424, and Italy fourth with \$171,628. The exports also exceeded \$100,000 in value to France, Mexico and British Australavia.

)—Evidence that the Canadian authorities (are determined to put a stop to alleged illegal fishing by foreign vessels off the coast of Nova Scotia was furnished on May 9, when two American fishing schooners were towed into Nouth Sydney, C.B., by cruisers Canada and Gladiator. The schooners, the Raymah, Captain Hogan, of Boston and the Parthia, Capitain Seely, of Gloucester, were seized off Cape North. on the charge of fishing within the three-mile limit. It has not yet been learned what further action will be taken against the captains or owners of the vessels. The vessels are being held pending the receipt of instructions from the Dominion Government authorities.

-Germany is the largest producer of potatoes in the world, growing as high as forty-eight million tons in one year. It offers a good field-for a successful potato digger that would not cost too much. Germany bought \$1.474,145 worth of agricultural machines and implements last year. Russia bought \$4,152.262 worth of such implements from the United States, and the Argentine Republic \$5,733,615 worth, which accounts for the rapid increase of that Republic in the exportation of agricultural products. Mexico and Brazil appear to-be inviting fields for such machinery, British North America buys less, for the reason that Canada has increased her manufacturing facilities.

- The Mexican Treasury Department publishes statistics of imports and exponts for the first half of the fiscal year. The imports in standard Mexican currency amounted to \$86.796.214 showing a net decrease of \$1,796,751 over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. But exports amounted to \$131,864.507, showing a net increase over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year of \$37,035.284, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. There was a heavy increase in gold and silver and vegetable exports. The heavy exports indicate greatly increased purchasing power of the country and is due in part to railway extension. It is estimated that Canada has invested in Mexico about fifty million dollars gold.

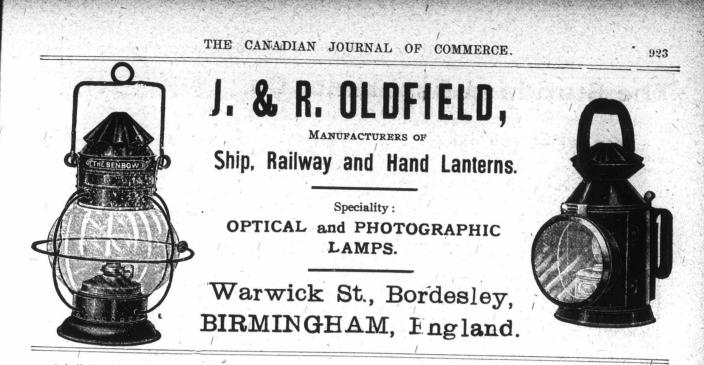
-The output of gold by the Transvaal mines for April was officially declared May 10 to be 439,243 cunces, which brings the total for the first four months of 1906 to 1,719,272 ounces, against 1,695,669 ounces in 1899, the previous banner year, the increase for the current year the date being 23,603 ounces. Everything favours the grand total for 1906 being in excess of the ante-bellum record, 4.065,180 ounces, attained in 1899, the year in which the war was declared: the last quarter of that year yielding less than 150,000 ounces. The April total of 439,243 ounces is considerably below the March output, 443,723 ounces, due to the fact that not only is April a short month, but it contained five Sundays. Compared with April a year ago the increase is 40,067 ounces.

—Important experiments are being carried out by the naval authorities as Portsmouth dockyard to ascertain 45 what extent the steaming properties of the Wedsh coal used in the Britich navy are improved by storage in the sea. Eighteen months ago iron crates, each containing two tons of coal, were sunk in the big basin, and at the same time a similar quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at the coaling point, and shelter from the weather beneath tarpul'ns. At intervals of six months, two ton samples from each storage have been taken out and carefully burned, and the result by the experiments have shown conclusively that by submarine storage of coal its calorific value stradily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown. -- A lau sued by shows thi and --made thinning / Thin as o removal i to the de never be in two or

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 $-\Lambda$  built in entitled "Improvement Thinning" has been issued by the state forester of Massachusetts. The author shows that the growth on considerable areas can be improved, and made more productive by the application of 'moderate thinning while the stands are in the process of development. Thin as often as the material to be removed will pay for its removal is the rule laid down as to how often to thin. As to the degree to which it is safe to thin, the cover should never be broken to such an extent that it will not close again in two or three years and cast a dense shade.

-Corruption of railroad employes and agents of independent oil companies, dishonest methods of procuring land leases, the giving of short measures, and the selling of three kinds of oil out of the same tank were charged against the Standard Oil Co., May 10, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chicago. The inquiry is held under an order of Congress, the session was along the lines followed some time ago in Kansas City. The principal witness was E. M. Wilhoit of Springfield, Mo., formerly for ten years agent of the Standard Oil Co. at Topeka, Kansas. He made the charges of bribery and dishonesty against the company, and said that the 'Frisco road discriminated in favour of the Standard Oil Co. Other witnesses were H. C. Doran of Fremont, Ohio; E. P. Ripley, president of the Attehison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and M. Maxon, a former agent of the Standard Oil Company in Illinois.

-Efforts to adjust the losses and protect the reserves of the various insurance companies, as a result of the San Franciso disaster, have not only resulted in a split in the New York fire insurance exchange, but seems likely to bring about a tangle in the insurance world that will not be straightened out for some time. The Continental Insurance Co, through its president, has served notice of its withdrawal from the exchange. Further withdrawals are likely, and may result in the entire disruption of the exchange, which has maintained an agreement as to rates and commissions which all the companies doing business in that city pledged themselves not to violate. It was learned last week that some of the companies hope to be able to take advantage off a California state law which they believe will relieve them of paying any of the losses by fire or otherwise on contracts which had the earthquake clause in them.

-Col. O. H. Ernst, Chairman of the American section of the International Waterways Commission, at the hearing on the Niagara Falls bill on May Sth, before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors elaborated on the joint report made by the Canadian and American sections to their Governments relative to the preservation of the falls, and explained their recommendations. In reference to the recommendation as to the diversion of water for power purposes, which appears to be an inequality in favour of Canada, Col. Ernst said the vested rights of the Canadians were greater than those on the American side. The three Canadian companies, he said, have embarked upon a great enterprise, and to stop them would be practically to destroy their work. The question of damages to be paid was taken into consideration in recommending limitation of diversion of water. He disagreed with the statement that 50 per cent. of the waters could be diverted without destroying the scenic effect, saying 30 per cent. was the limit. Even then he thought-the diversion of that amount of water would have an injurious, but not necessarily a destructive effect.

-The exports of copper from the U.S. in the month of March aggregated 38,462,661 pounds. and brought an average of 17.6 cents a pound, compared with 41,597,725 pounds, valued at 15.5 cents a pound, in the corresponding month of last year. The exports to the Netherlands amounted to 14.753,-235 pounds, as against 10,804.7(3 pounds in the corresponding month last year; France was second, with 7.833,601 pounds comparing with 4,894,124; Germany third, with 6.309,499 pounds, comparing with 5,527,046, and the United Kingdom fourth, with 3,861,992 pounds, comparing with 6,442,315. For the nime months ended with March the exports of copper to the Netherlands amounted to 100.424.430 pounds, to Germany 76,847,227 ponds, to France 59,394,447 pounds, to the United Kingdom \$8,281,818 pounds, and to China 22 219,317 pounds. The greatest falling off in the March exports were those to China, where only 448,000 pounds were sent as compared with 6,973.871 pounds in March, 1905. Total exports in April aggregated 14,778 tons, a decrease of 9,343 tons as compared with the same month last year, an increase of 795 as compared with 1904, of 1,108 with 1963. but a decrease of 1,622 tons as compared with April, 1902.



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THE EFFECT UPON THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The great San Francisco disaster has occurred at a time when the financial affairs of our neighbours were likely to feel its effects most severely, not because it is in any large degree unbearable, but through its happening in the midst of an era of speculative enterprise rarely paralleled in the United States or elsewhere. Business during the decade has been promoted or forced on'at a place never before witnessed until many people have begun to wonder at their own temerity. Great fortunes have been made by many, and prosperity has smiled upon the more or less venturesome until the "haves" and the "have nots" are more separated than ever. The "Index Number" in the Economist has advanced beyond all former heights, showing that the cost of goods is being greatly affected by strikes and lockouts, and the enormous yield of the precious metals the world over is weakening their purchasing power.

During last month the United States has imported

upwards 30 million dollars worth of gold from Europe, of which about 25 millions were drawn from the Bank of England and the open market in London. This, as pointed out by the Economist, is the heaviest drain  $of_{i}$ the metal to New York for about a decade. It is exactly ten years since the United States drew heavily upon European gold supplies, her demands for gold in the autumn of 1896 having been due to one of those periodical currency scares which a few years ago were tolerably frequent in America. Inconvenient as the withdrawals from the Bank reserve may be, with their accompaniment of higher money rates, they have, at least, the advantage of enforcing attention-as nothing else seems able to do-to the financial position in the United States. Until these gold exports actually commence it would seem impossible to convince some people that the effect upon genuine prosperity, even of phenomenal trade activity such as that which has characterized the United States for some years past-may be neutralized by the results of extensive speculaAssets Fire risks every desc able prope Agents wa C

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tions. Those who during recent months have been inclined to question the soundness of the financial position in the States have been usually met with the remark that on this side of the Atlantic we can "form no/ conception of the extraordinary prosperity of a country like the United States." Vague generalisations of this kind are usually untrustworthy, and ofttimes dangerous. No one who has studied the matter at all doubts for one moment the prosperity in America, nor questions the wonderful natural resources and recuperative power of that country, even when afflicted by some great national disaster such as that which has just occurred at San/ Francisco. Past experience of financial events in America, however, has shown again and again that in between these bursts of prosperity come some very awkward times, when the financial strain which almost inevitably follows periods of excessive trading and speculation is rendered all the greater in the United States by reason of the imperfect currency system.

The great fall, in American railroad securities and the withdrawals of gold from Europe have followed so closely upon the catastrophe at San Francisco that it is, perhaps, only natural that, in the minds of many, the sudden collapse in stocks and the demands for gold should be supposed to be due to the financial losses arising out of the devastation by fire and earthquake. Those, however, who have studied the position in the States know well enough that to charge the San Francisco calamity with the financial position in New York is to wholly misread the situation. It is perflectly true that a few weeks upo there were indications that, given another bountiful harvest, the end of the cycle of prosperity in the States was likely to be postponed for a while and many, indeed, were prophesying a further immediate rise in American railroad securities.

It may also be admitted that, in so far as the actual earning power of many of the 'railroads was concerned, such an advance might have been justified, but in these sanguine views of the future there was insufficient recognition of the unsound financial position as reflected in the enormous size of the speculative position in stocks, and the colossal borrowings abroad on finance bills. In a word, no margin was allowed for catastrophes, and when the appalling event at "San Francisco became known it was clear from the first that this margin for contingencies had been wiped out. Even had the calamity occurred at a moment when the general financial position in the country was thoroughly sound, its effects must necessarily have been far-reaching, but its effects have, no doubt, been increased tenfold by its occurrence at the psychological moment when the country was needing every favourable influence possible to enable financial groups to liquidate gradually the speculative position created over a period of years. Nearly a week before the catastrophe at San Francisco took place, the country's necessity for gold imports had been indicated by the unprecedented action of the Secretary of the Treasury in supplying certain of the national banks with large sums of gold free of interest, on condition that a corresponding amount of the precious metal was engaged for shipment from Europe, to replace it in the Treasury on arrival.

Statistics of the growth in speculative activity in the States during recent years might be furnished to an indefinite extent . Abundant evidence, however, has been given from week to week, and readers need only now recall a few facts which serve to show how greatly the growth in financial transactions has exceeded the expansion in the tradel balance in favour of the country. Recent official returns show, for example, that the entire trade of the United States in exports and imports for 1905 amounted to \$2,806,000,000, the excess of exports over imports being \$448,000,000. At first sight these figures seem good enough, especially as the excess of exports is about 30 million dollars greatter than in the preceding year. It must be remembered, in the first place, however, that in these returns no allowance is made for the enormous movement in securities, and from the standpoint of the trade balance of the country it has been one of the unfavourable features that Europe has not been purchasing American shares largely. On the contrary, either in the shape of actual purchases or in carrying stocks in England and on the Continent, the buying has been on New York account.

It is also worth noting that if the foregoing figures be compared with 1898, for example, it is seen that whereas, with a total turnover in trade for that year of \$1,890,000,000, there was an excess of exports over imposits of \$621,000,000, there is now got for 1905 a greater turnover by \$1,000,000, though the excess of exports is much less. In other words, while the enormous increase in the volume of trade has occasioned much heavier demands for the means of financing it, the net trade balance in favour of the States has been reduced materially.

Similar evidence of expansion is afforded by the issues of capital. In the year 1898 the total listings on the New York Stock Exchange of new capital in the form of bonds amounted to \$245,000,000, and in stocks to \$70,000,000. Last year the listings under the head

of bonds and stocks was as much as \$569,000,000 and \$125,000,000 respectively, both of these figures establishing absolute records, the total listings on the Stock Exchange for the year, including the replacing of old securities, amounting to \$980,000,000, as compared with \$923,000,000 in 1901, which previously was the record yeay. Finally the same conditions suggestive of inflation are reflected in the statement of the Associated New York Banks, where the growth' in the total of loans has excited attention for some time past. According to the latest return these amounted in sterling to 208 millions. This, it is true, is rather smaller than a year ago, but there has been a more than corresponding decline in deposits, and during recent years the advance under the head of loans has been startling, showing, in fact, during the past three years an expansion of about 200 million dollars.

It has also to be remembered that the recent speculative enterprises in the States have by no means been confined to railnoad and industrial securities, the inflation in the value of real estate having been of a phenomenal character. With conditions such as these, a nominal trade balance of 400 million dollars does not go very far, after all, and it is not altogether surprising that in many quarters the opinion is held that the figures of this trade balance are fully represented by the volume of finance bills held in Europe.

Consideration being given to the financial position in the States, as indicated by these figures, it will be seen that, quite apart from the San Francisco calamity, there were abundant reasons for expecting a severe strain upon the New York money market and a break in the quotations of securities. At the same time, it is of course, a fact that the reaction has been intensified and accelerated by the earthquake and fire losses. Quite apart from the actual waste of capital involved by the destruction of public buildings and other tangible property in San Francisco, the indirect losses which must fall upon the community are very great. The commerce of San Francisco itself was of no mean proportions, and the effect of the destruction of the city is bound to be shown in this year's trade figures of the United States. At the same time, one cannot help thinking that, looking at the matter from a financial standpoint, the custostrophe may in some respects prove to be a blessing in disguise. It has been already seen that it has turned the attention of observers in England and on the Continent to the financial position of the United States, and in that country itself it is not improbable that the precautions which now have to be used by bankers to make their position thoroughly liquid will prevent the somewhat unpleasant consequences which might have ensued later on as a natural result of the heavy speculation, but for which the banks might not have been so well prepared as recent events have compelled them to be. It is at present impossible to form any accurate estimate of the direct financial losses involved by the conflagration at San Francisco, but it is evident that this very uncertainty is occasioning bankers to make the most ample provisions for all possible calls which may be made upon them; and it is not unlikely that these provisions, ostensibly intended to meet San Francisco losses, will prove most useful

during the process of liquidating the position which has arisen in the New York money market by reason of the various forms of speculation referred to already.

As the credit of the United States remains good, there has been no difficulty in obtaining loans from London and other centres. The loans have latterly enabled New York to draw gold freely, this movement being now, of course, also assisted by the big sums which have to be paid by English insurance companies. At the same time, the artificial character of the gold drain has to be borne in mind, for not only are the shipments of the metal across the Atlantic due to loans raised abroad rather than to the power of America to command the metal by reason of its trade balance, but even now such shipments have only been rendered possible by the tion of the United States Treasury in facilitating the movement.' For some months to come New York will have no easy task in meeting the finance bills held abroad as they become due, and unless the fall in Amcrican securities should lead to extensive purchases by Europe, it will be some time before the natural balance of trade (including the security movement) can turn in favour of the United States.

By these straitened conditions in the States other money markets must be affected; but it is one consolation to know that, apart from the indirect results in the shape of dearer money, the United Kingdom is not likely to be seriously hit by the latest breakdown in New York speculation, the holdings of American railroad shares there being still comparatively small. English purchases of the better-class bonds have probably incressed during the last twelve months, but beyond some temporary depression in market values, this is a matter which need not concern holders, as the security is believed to be ample.

#### THE ASSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

It could scarcely have been expected that all of those appointed by the Governments to investigate the methods and conditions of the various life assurance companies carrying on business in Canada, shou'd be as thoroughly "up" in the profession as the expert brought over from New York to assist in the matter, or so nearly well informed in the management of the business as those as it were, "to the manner born," whose lives have been chieffy devoted to the profession. The questions in the investigation are usually prepared by Mr. Dawson and put to the witnesses by the government appointees. The latter doubtless fairly understand most of the replies, but it would be unreasonable to expect that they can grasp the inner meanings of them A shrewd witness, one acquainted with the all. business could simply toy with the questioner and leave/ him and the public almost as ignorant as when he started, as, it is conjectured, has already been done. The newspaper reports also leave something to be desired, for the reporter can scarcely be expected to be very much wiser than he who asks the questions. The result is seen in the widely different reports that appear in the daily press, so much so that many readers can " make neither head nor tail" of them.

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With a view of setting the case of the Union Life Assurance Co. and the Nattional Agency Company in its true light before the public, and showing how widely the contemporaneously published reports may disagree, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity of placing the whole matter as between them and the North American Life Assurance Co., in a nutshell before our readers.

The late Mr. William McCabe, Managing Director of the North American Life Assurance Co., believing that there was an opportunity to secure a good line of business among the industrial classes in Toronto by issuing small policies to them providing for monthly payments, the Board authorized the opening of a branch which was called "Provident." Mr. H. P. Evans was the Manager of that branch and the work was limited to Toronto. Mr. McCabe found that, although they had a manager for that branch, it was taking up too much of his own time and, therefore deemed inadvisable to authorize the extension of the work outside of the City of Toronto.

Mr. Evans then informed Mr. McCabe that he had friends who were willing to invest money in an Agency Company, a contract would be made with them to work the Provident Branch, the insurance to be supplied by the North American Life, and the work of the Agency Company to be limited to the monthly plan. It was distinctly understood that Mr. Evans, in the formation of his company, was not to use the name of the North American Life in any manner or form, and this was made distinct and clear at the outset. It was also provided that, before they could commence operations, they were to have, at least, \$25,000 paid up, as an evidence of good faith on their part in being able to carry on the agency work.

In consideration of Mr. Evans having been associated with the North American Life, and the desire of the Directors and the late Managing Director to aid him in every possible way-the Provident branch was turned over to the National Agency Company on what appears to have been a very reasonable basis-somewhat less than \$5,000. The North American Life Assurance Co. turned over the Agency plant, books, documents and everything connected with the Provident branch, and the evidence given by Mr. Evans shows that he considered he made a good bargain in the matter. The National Agency Co. began to extend their agencies, and as their agents were selling insurance in the name of the North American Life, friction naturally arose between them and some of that company's agents.

The next step was the formation of the Union Life by Mr. Evans and Mr. Symons. They then approached the North American Life to know if they would allow the agreement of the National Agency Co. to be turned over to the Union Life, they to continue to collect the premiums and to do all other work in connection with the carrying out of the contracts entered into in the name of the North American. The Directors of the North American looked upon the request as a reasonable one, because if there was any profit in the business it was right that the National Agency people should have the benefit of the same. It was provided that the Union Life were to deposit with the North American from time to time, the Reserve against these policies. This they carried out satisfactorily. The arrangement, was based on the business principle that in case the Union Life should not prove successful, and discontinue business, the North American must step in and collect the premiums under the policies in force in their name and, of course, carry out all their contracts. By having the reserve deposited with themselves, they were amply protected. The business in the Provident branch, held by the Union Life in the name of the North American is now about \$40,000 and the Reserve thereon would be under \$4,000; so that the North American Life is amply protected.

It is needless to remark further that the foregoing account of any past relations between the companies referred to place upon them a complexion somewhat different to what has been made public elsewhere, and that, they do not reflect unfavourably upon the parties chiefly concerned.

#### THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Few banks ever established' in Canada have risen so rapidly as the Sovereign Bank of Canada; its development has been indeed a very rare phenomenon in the history of banking. The course it has pursued marks a new departure in banking business. Up to its organization and commencement, a new bank, as a rule, was hampered by the same traditions as for generations had delayed whe progress of other mercantile enterprises. One by one different classes of business broke loose from the hide-bound restraints of old-time customs and prejudices.

When Mr. Duncan  $M_{\gamma}$  Stewart organized the Sovereign Bank he gave quite a shock to tradition by at once adopting the same tactics as the up-to-date merchant for announcing the nature and the claims of the new banking enterprise for which he was desirous of securing public support.

The Report just issued is the most remarkable ever issued by a bank what has been opened only a few years. The making of an arrangement with a leading German bank, the Dresdener of Berlin, by which that strong institution acquired a considerable portion of stock, specially issued, was a master-stroke of financing. The effect is a salient feature in the report.

The capital paid up is \$3,585,410. On one issue at \$125 per share premiums were received amounting to \$81,250, and on the other issue at \$130 per share, the premiums were \$686,550. These amounted to \$767,-\$00 to which \$62,200 was added from profit and loss account making a total transfer to the Reserve Fund of \$830,000, which, with the \$400,000 already at its credit, raised the Reserve Fund to \$1,230,000, or over 30 per cent. of the paid up capital.

The net profits last year were \$187,467, out of which 4 quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. yearly were paid, \$50,000 transferred to Rest, \$10,000 written off Bank Premises, \$5,000 reserved for rebate of discount on current bills, \$1,500 donated the hospitals, including South African Memorial Fund, the balance being left at credit of Profit and Loss.

The deposits amount to \$11,858,296, and the discountis \$11,682,290, showing the activity of the most profitable class of business. The immediately available assets amount to \$6,429,672, which sum is in excess of the average, and is indicative of conservative management.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, 2nd Vice-President and General Manager is entitled to the highest credit for achieving such success in spite of keen opposition, and, at times not fair competition. He has made his mark as a far sighted, progressive, enterprising banker, and the Sovereign Bank is a monument to his ability, energy and originality as a financier.

#### THE MARINE AND FISHERIES REPORT.

The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for last year is of more than usual interest and importunce. The transference of the management of the operations connected with the improvement of the ship channel from Montreal to the ocean gives it value far beyond that of previous blue books emanating from that department.

The general summary of the different branches and what has been done in them as submitted by the Deputy Minister, go to show what has been already accomplished toward improving the aids to navigation, and what is yet contemplated to make the St. Lawrence route, from the Great Lakes to the ocean as safe as navigation can be in any portion of the world.

The improvements in this respect made during late years have been such that whatever accidents occurred to ships last year are proven to have been caused, in almost all cases, by carclessness, or want of skill or thoughtlessness, and not so much to the failure of the aids to navigation or to the lack of them.

The report of the chief engineer, Col Anderson, is very full as to details, while his explanations of what is and what may be, are most valuable, and the illustrations of the various lights, lighthouses and buoys in use in different sections add to the interest. With/his long experience and ability as chief engineer there is probably no man better fitted to say what more is required to perfect and ensure safety along the whole route than is Col. Anderson. There can be no doubt as to the policy of the Government in following up the good  $\slashwork$  of past years in the direction of ensuring that immunity from loss along the St. Lawrence route, which has been so persistently called for by the trade interests of the Dominion. It is only reasonable to expect also that marine insurance along the way will for the future be as low as prevails in other directions.

The report of Mr. F. W. Cowie, superintending engineer of the ship channel works, appears for the first time addressed to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. In previous years it had been sent to the Department of Public Works. Mr. Cowie has had a long experience on that branch of the Department, and should know better than most people the value of the work already done and the time it should take to complete the channel to the required depth of 30 feet at all states of 'the tide, with a width of 450 feet in the straight reaches and 600 feet at the curves—that is, from Mintreal to Quebec. From Quebec to and beyond the "raverse the operations of what is commonly known as the "Ship Channel" will in the future be extended further down the river. Some 50 or 60 miles below Quebec deep draught vessels are obliged to wait for the tide, as at low tide there is not over 22 to 24 feet of water for a stretch of considerable length.

This is to be dredged so as to give a channel 1,000 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet at low tide. Mr., Cowie divides the work into five divisions, as follows:---(1) From Longue Pointe to Sorel; (2) from Sorel to Batiscan; (3) Lake St. Peter; (4) Batiscan to Quebee; (5) Quebec to the Traverse.

The first division is completed according to original arrangement, but a shoal above Longue Pointe, which is within the Harbour of Montreal, was, at the urgent request of the Shipping Federation, added to the length of the ship channel, the shoal being of such material that the harbour dredges could not economically remove it. The work is now partly done, but it will take a large portion of this year to complete the division from Montreal to Sorel.

The division from Sorel to Batiscan may be considered as practically completed, about three months' work only being required to that end up to the date of the report.

In the Lake St. Peter division the work is being done by the powerful suction dredge "J. 1. /Tarte." Of the 18 miles in length 131 miles have been dredged to 30 feet depth and the curves widened to 600 feet. This division is expected to be completed by the time the shoal above Longue Pointe and opposite Longueuil is dredged away.

From Batiscan to Quebec the distance is 60 miles, of which 10 miles in length required improvement. One mile is already completed. It is in this division that the heaviest work remains to be done, that is, before the full 30 feet channel is realized.

At Cap a la Roche and Cap Charles there is a ridge of solid shale four miles long to be removed in order to get the required 30 feet depth at low water, where there is now only 27 feet.

The present elevator dredges of the Department are, it is stated, well adapted for this special work, and it is to be vigorously tackled this season to obtain the full width and depth, so that our 15,000 ton ships of the future may come up to Montreal without fear or favour, regardless of tides or any other consideration. From what has already been done in the channel at those points to get the 27 feet depth, it cannot be long before, the 30 feet is reached. With the improved dredges of the present day there is every reason to believe that it will not be long before this heavy portion of the work is finished. In the meantime the tide rises from 2 to 4 feet at those points, by waiting for which, ships requiring more than the depth of 27 feet can pass up or down.

We may say en passant that having to wait for the tide is no new thing in navigation. For example, the ports of New York and Liverpool are subject to that dnawback at the present time; and there, as elsewhere, in th to re:

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the time For example of Profit earnings tal of \$1 capital and fits two of annum, we certainly, and return tional cample of the bank to p quarterly

It will given on a \$40,000.0 \$100,000. is now 40 of nearly Loss Acco Another which, at

in these days of hurry, vigorous efforts are being made

to remove the bars that cause obstructions and delays. Although much has been done of late years on these improvements, it is important that what yet remains should be pushed forward vigorously. There is nothing much to complain of as to the why the work has been performed in the past, but it is, perhaps, simply unfortunate that the advent of the 15,000 ton ships, referred to by Mr. Cowie, should have happened just a year or so before adequate preparations for them are completed.

However, it is evident from the information the Minister—the Hon. Mr. Brodeur—obtained from his responsible officials, as contained in the blue-book now before us, that he was fully justified in the bright hopes he has been so freely expressing as to the-early completion of this great work to the extent provided for down to the present time.

There is much more in this particularly interesting blue book, to which we have not either time or space to devote just now. The illustrations of the types of dredges and parts of their machinery, etc., are clear and interesting as well as instructive.

The 30 feet channel is now in sight. It is, however, a fact that within the harbour itself there is only a depth of 28 feet, and it therefore behooves the harbour authorities, whoever they may be, to bestir themselves, so that the depth in the harbour may correspond to that in the completed channel.

#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of La Banque Nationalé was held/at headquarters, Quebec, on Wednesday the 16th/inst., with Mr. Rodolphe Audette, the president, in the chair. The manager, Mr. Lafrance, was requested to act as secretary of the meeting.

The Report, which was read by the president, shows remarkable improvement on that of a year ago, which, at the time, was not deemed by any means unsatisfactory. For example, the profits for the year are shown to have been \$195,753.80, or \$55,069.21 greater than in the previous year, forming, with the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, the sum total of \$278,920.06. The earnings thus show 13.05 per cent, on the paid-up capital of \$1,500,000, or 9.78 per cent. on the paid-up capital and reserve fund combined. Out of these profits two dividends, equal to \$90,000, or 6 per cent. per annum, were declared and paid to the shareholders who, certainly, have to be congratulated on the earning power and returns from their investments. There is an additional cause for congratulation in the resolve of the bank to pay 7 per cent. dividends in the future, payable quarterly.

It will be seen by the Report, the details of which are given on another page of this issue, that after providing \$40,000.00 for rebate on bills discounted, the sum of \$100,000.00 has been added to the Reserve Fund, which is now 40 per cent of the paid-up capital, and a balance of nearly \$50,000 carried to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Another progressive feature is shown by the Deposits which, at the close of the year under review, had reached the unprecedented amount of \$7,662,728.30, testifying to the high confidence reposed by the public in the instituttion and its management. This item shows an increase of nearly a million dollars on the figures of a year before.

The flavour in which the Bank is held by the mercantile public is evidenced by the increase in current loans and discounts, which have now reached \$9,232,906.24, as against \$8,497,809.58 at the corresponding period of 1905.

Another significant feature is that of the total of immediately available assets, which has been increased from \$1,655,246.00 a year ago, to \$1,868,038.78. an amount amply sufficient to safeguard the depositors of the Bank.

The Manager, the President, and Directors, together with the shareholders of La Banque Nationale are to be heartily congratulated on the results of its 46th year's business.

#### RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

Some of the consequences of modern haste are seen in the report of railway accidents issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the concluding three months of the past year. The report shows 18,227 casualties to railway passengers and employees, of whom 1,109 were killed and 17,118 injured. This is an increase of 56 killed and 732 injured over those reported in the preceding three months, and an increase of 158 killed and 3,091 injured as compared with the same quarter of 1904. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 320, against 272 in the preceding three months and 242 in the same quarter one year ago. The injured numbered 3,797, against 3,455 in the preceding three months and 3,298 in the corresponding quarter of the previous There were 2,077 collisions and 1,645 denailments, a total of 3,722, of which 267 collisions and 133 derailments affected passenger trains. The number of employees killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 85, as against 74 in the preceding quarter and 71 in the same quarter one year ago. The injuries to employees from this cause numbered 886, as against 817 in the preceding quarter and 832 for the some quarter one year ago. / In the most disastrous accident reported, a collision, 17 persons were killed.

The report calls attention pointedly to the serious fact that asualties among employees are increasing. The causes leading to this result are briefly alluded to. The enormous traffic moved on the principal roads has necessitated a much larger force of employees than during the previous year. Many of the additional employees were inexperienced, thus increasing, the danger of accidents to themselves and others. The crowding of traffic also promoted a tendency toward undue haste, with greater attendant carclessness and risk. But the most prominent cause is said to be a growing disregard for the natural limits of human endurance in rai'way service. The report shows that in the stress of work necessitated by an enormous freight business men are frequently kept on duty continuously for many hours beyond a reasonable day's work. "Many of the casualties reported, both to passengens and employees," says the report, "may safely be attributed to excessive hours of labour." This definite declaration should lead to preventive measures. A law limiting the hours of / labor would scarcely meet the growing evil, for the courts are too cumbersome to make enforcement possible. The commission should assume control in this regard, and impose such penalties for excessive hours by train crews that the practice will be effectually suppressed. The need of safety is more urgent than any other need now advanced as an excuse for the exhausting hours which now lead inevitably to disaster.

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#### MUTUAL LIFE IN LONDON.

An important development has taken place in connection  $^{/}$  with the interests of policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York living in Great Britain, says the London Times. Last week the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., proposed to take over the New York Mutual Life holders' interests in the payment of the same premium they are now paying without further medical examination and with liberal privileges, and an immediate participation in the profits of the company. This was found to be practicable with regard to policies representing \$45,000,000, and subject to full surrender value. With regard to unmatured policies the North British and Mercantile Company declared it was prepared to regotiate for these on liberal terms.

D. C. Halderman, former manager in London for the Mutual Life, submitted the proposals of the North British and Mercantile Company to the committee of the holders, presided over by Lord St. Oswald, and the company unanimously resolved to support them. Mr. Halderman will join the North British and Mercantile committee as manager off its life department, and will itransfer a portion of his old staff to that company.

The new by-Jaws of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., abolishing certain offices and making others appointive, were adopted Monday at a special meeting of the board of trustees at New York. James McKeen, who was associated with Charles E. Hughes as counsel of the legislative insurance investigating committee, was appointed as the Mutual's general solicitor. Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, and Wm. McMillan, of Detroit, were elected directors.

No action was announced regarding the action of the British policyholders, and in reply to questions, an officer of the company said that they have the same rights as other individuals to surrender their policies and receive surrender value.

#### SEED CORN.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has meently issued a bulletin on the germination of seed corn, which Canadian farmers may find profitable reading, and which it is claimed will revolutionize the growing of corn in that country. While farmers are most careful in the selection of corn for planting with regard to size, or of ear and kernel, they are willing to plant this cereal without first being 'reasonably / certain that every kernel put into the ground is capable of producing a good healthy plant.

During the present season more than ninety million acres will be planted to corn by our neighbours across the line, which will require approximately fifteen million bushels of seed. Of this quantity it is almost certain that from two to three million bushels, or nearly itwenty per cent. of the corn first planted, will fail to grow as a result of the low vitality of the seed. Thousands of acres will have to be replanted either in their entirety or in part, and many thousands more will grow to maturity with an imperfect stand.

In a recent test made by the same department of 3,322 ears, it was found that 1,416 germinated 100 per cent., that is, every keynel in the germinating box produced a good healthy sprout. The average germination of 1906 poor ears was only 77.7 per cent. The average germination of both the good and the poor ears, the kernels of which would undoubtedly have been used for planting had not these tests been made, was 86.3 per cent., showing that 13.7 per cent. was grained by disregarding ears of low vitality.

If it would be possible to increase the corn yield of the United States this 13.7 per cent., it would mean an increased annual yield in that country alone of 298,140,695 bushels with a value of \$100,739,912.91, calculated on the average yield and price for the last ten years.

#### BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

The following have assigned:—Donald Sutherland, grocer, Hamilton; Ash and Swan, contractors, city; V.. Ledoux, drugs, city; Adelard Sabourin, general store, Nominique; W. J. Huff, general store, Farrans Point, Ont.; W. D. Christie, teed, Kemptville; J. H. Berthelet, tailor, city; Arthur Toupon, saloon, city; Honore Huard, contractor, St. Romuald; A. J. Dimmell, tailor, Holland, Man.; J. C. Anderson, trader, Solsgirth, Man.; W. J. Kee and Co., drugs, Finch, Ont.; J. W. Trembray, trader, Bic, Que.; Ed. Turgeon, grocer, Quebec; North America Import and Export Co., Valleyfield; Mrs. E. T. Bush, dry goods, Winnipeg.

C. A. Dickie, general store, Shediac, N.B., is offering 55c on the dollar.—It is reported that the Distributors Co., Ltd., wholesale fruits, etc., Toronto, is about to make an assignment.

The liabilities of Robert Wall and Co., boots and whoes, re-/ ferred to last week are \$26,000, the chief creditors being Canadian Rubber Company, \$15,047; Slater Shoe Company, \$3,-128; O. Souliere, \$2,000; the Louis Gauthier Company, Que-/bec, \$827; W. H. Short, \$469; J. N. Stobo, Quebec, \$311; and J. H. Larochelle, \$277. The assets consist of a stock of boots and shoes and household furniture.

#### Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### THE SOVEREIGN BANK.

The fourth annual statement of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, giving the results of the business of the bank for the year ended April 30, makes a highly satisfactory showing. The net profits for the year from the general business of the bank amounted to \$187,467, an increase of \$53,492 over the previous year. In addition the premiums on new stock amounted to \$767,800, making the total quotits of the year \$955,-267, which, with the balance of profit and loss account on April 29, 1905, of \$10,088, makes a total of \$965,355. The sum of \$830,000 has been added to the reserve fund, making the total of that fund \$1,230,000.

The marked progress made by the bank is shown by the fact that deposits now amount to \$14,858,000, an increase of over \$3,500,000 for the year, and current loans and discounts now total \$11,391,782, as compared with \$6,632,665 last year, an increase of over \$5,000,000. The total assets now amount to \$18,569,000, an increase of over \$6,900,000 compared with 1905.

The statement in detail follows :----

Balance at credit of profit and loss account on 29th April, 1905 Net profits for the year ended 30th April, 1906,	\$10,088.32
after deducting charges of management, provincial Government and municipal taxes, advertsing expenses, and accrued interest	
on deposits, and after making full provision- for all bad and doubtful debts Premium on new stock issued at \$125 per/share. \$81,250; premium on new stock issued at	187.467.35
\$130 per share, \$686,550	767.800.00
This has been appropriated as follows:	\$965_355.67
Quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum-	
No. 9, paid August 16, 1905	\$23,560.12

 No. 10, paid November 16, 1905
 \$23,560.12

 No. 10, paid November 16, 1905
 23,868.35

 No. 11, paid Feb. 16, 1906
 24,137.05

No. 12, payable May 16, 1906 ..... 31,358.38

\$102,923.90

Transferm Written o Reserved due . Donations Africa

Balan

Balanée) at Transferre Premium c

Total

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#### Cash:

Gold and s Dominion ( Deposited curity

Notes and Balances w

Railway, m Call and ot stocks,

Current loar count, \$ Past due bil Real estate, Bank premis Other assets

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Notes of the Deposits not Deposits be

Balances due

To the s

Capital stock Reserve fund Dividend No. Former divi Balance of ward

N.B.—Subscr

Share

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Transferred to reserve fund		1
Whitten of book		
		830,000.0
Written off bank premises		10,000.0
Reserved for rebate of discount on h		
due		5,000.0
Donations to hospitals, etc., include	Ting Sou	th
African Memorial Fund		·. 1,500.0
T in the second s		\$949.423.9
Balance carried forward	• •• ••	\$15,931.7
RESERVE FUN	ND.	
Balance at credit of account, 29th Ap	vil 1905	\$100.000.00
Transferred from profit and loss acc	11, 1000 .	
Transienter nom prom and hoss ace	ount	. 62,200,00
Premium on new stock as shown abov	ve	. 767,800.00
Total 30th April, 1906		. \$1,230,000.00
GENERAL STATEMENT, 30	0th Amril	1906
2 S		- · /
Cash: ASSETS.		
Gold and silver coin on hand '		. \$173,869.05
Dominion Government notes on hand		. 672,313.25
Deposited with Demining G		• 072,010.20
Deposited with Dominion Governmen	at those se	h
curity of note circulation		. 70,000.00
Notes and cheques of other banks		991 621 40
Polomonatial la l		., 881,631.46
Balances with bankers A		. \$17,473.80
		\$2,615,287.56
Reihuwy municipal and other hand		A11 050 50
Railway, municipal and other bonds Call and other demand loans secured	by bonds	. 911,653.59 ,
stocks, etc	•••••	2,902,731.13
		And a support of the
		\$6,429,672.28
Current loans and discounts (less reba	to of dia	
Content loans and discounts (less repa	te of dis-	
count, \$30,000)		11,682,290.33
Past due bills (good, no loss to provid	la Paul	0 401 40
rast due onna (good, no loss to provid	ie ior)	
Real estate, other than bank premises		11,307.54
Bank premises, safes, and office furnita		434.044.75
	ure	
Other assets		2,203.23
		A10 540 000 55
LIABILITIES.		<b>\$18,569,009.75</b>
To the public:	÷	
37 4 1 4 13 3 4 1 4		\$1,416,050.00
Notes of the bank in circulation	19,586.36	1.11
Notes of the bank in circulation Deposits not bearing interest \$2.8		
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8	38,709.95	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8		\$11.858,296.31
Deposits not bearing interest 92,8 Deposits bearing interest 90		
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8		431,858.29
Deposits not bearing interest 92,8 Deposits bearing interest 920		
Deposits not bearing interest 92,8 Deposits bearing interest 920		431,858.29 \$43.706,199.60
Deposits not bearing interest	•	
Deposits not bearing interest	95,410.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest 9,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholders: Capidal stock paid up \$3,55 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,9 Balances due to other banks To the shareholders: Capidal stock paid up \$3,55 Reserve fund \$3,55 Dividend No. 12, payable May 16	95,410.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,9 Balances due to other banks To the shareholders: Capidal stock paid up \$3,55 Reserve fund \$3,55 Dividend No. 12, payable May 16	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,358.38	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest 9/0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capidal stock paid up \$3,55 Reserve fund 4,22 Dividend No. 12, payable May 16 3 Former dividends unclaimed	95,410.00 30,000.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capital stock paid up \$3,50 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,358.38 1110.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capital stock paid up \$3,50 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,358.38	<b>§13.7</b> 06,199.60
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capital stock paid up \$3,50 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,358.38 1110.00	
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capital stock paid up \$3,50 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,355.38 1110.00 5,931.77	<b>§13.7</b> 06,199.60
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,0 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capital stock paid up \$3,50 Reserve fund	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,355.38 1110.00 5,931.77	\$4,802,910.15
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,9 Balances due to other banks To the shareholders: Capidal stock paid up \$3,5 Reserve fund \$2,5 Dividend No. 12, payable May 16 Balance of profits cauried for ward 1 N.B.—Subscribed capital May 10 Shareholders' total liability	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,355.38 1110.00 5,931.77	\$13.706,199.60 \$4,802,810.15 \$18,569,009.75 \$6,995,000.00 7,999,000.00
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,8 Deposits bearing interest \$2,9 Balances due to other banks To the shareholdens: Capidal stock paid up \$3,55 Reserve fund 1523 Dividend No. 12, payable May 16 Balance of profits cauried for ward 1 N.B.—Subscribed capital May 10	95,410.00 30,000.00 31,358.38 1110.00 5,931.77	\$13.706,199.60 \$4,802,910.15 \$18,569,009.75 \$6,995,000.00 7,999,000.00

## Meetings, Reports, etc.

#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Forty-Sixth Annual Statement.

The Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the Bank on Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1906, at three o'clock p.m.

There were present: Messrs., Rodolphe Audette, Hon. Judge A. Chauveau, Nareisse Rioux, Victor Chateauvert, Nazaire Fontier, Victor Lemieux, J. B. Laliberte, Revd. Canon P. N. Thivierge, Revd. J. Tancrede Paquet, Revd. F. Cleophas Gagnon, Revd. S. I. Lecours, Geo. Demers, E. Thomas Couillard, Charles Jobin, Joseph Huard, Joseph Garneau, Joseph H. Simons, Elzear-Labreque, M.D., J. Ernest L'Anrivee, N.P., Marcelin J. Pettigrew, Ferd. Nadeau, Thomas Breen, Charles A. Chauveau; N.P., Charles Grenier, N.P., H. Octave Roy, Joseph Chapleau, Chs. A. Lefevre, Jas. McCone, O. Narcisse Hamel, Frs. Delisle, Cyrille Le Chasseur, Hon. Amedee Robitaille, Cyprien Labreque, N.P., Neuville Belleau, etc., etc.

Mr. Rodolphe Audette was called to the chair, and Mr. P. Latrance was required to not as secretary.

Before proceeding to the reading of the annual report, the following gentlemen were elected scrutineers, viz.: Charles Grenier, N.P., Charles A. Chauveau, N.P., Marcelin J. Pettigrew.

The president read the following report of the affairs of the bank.

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Directors to the

Shareholders of La Banque Nationale.

Gentlemen,-Your Directors have the honour of submitting you the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the operations of La Banque Nationale for the year ending 30th April, 1906, with usual statement of assets and liabilities.

The Profit and Loss Account stands as follows, say:

 By balance to credit of Profit and Loss on 29th

 April, 1905

 By profits of the year, after providing for accured interest on deposits, and for bad and doubtful debts

 195,753.80

Forming a total of ..... \$278,920.06

/ Which was appropriated as follows:

Dividend No. 82, 3 per cent., payable 2nd November, 1905. \$ 45,000.00 Dividend No. 83, 3 per cent., payable 1st May 1906.. 45,000.00 Rebate of interest on Bills Discounted ... 40.000.00 Transferred to Rest Account ... 100.000.00 \$230,000.00 1 Leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$48,920.06

During the year branches have been opened at Francois du Lac and at Riviers-du-Loup Station.

All branches have been carefully inspected in the course of the year, and we have remarked everywhere a satisfactory increasing amount of business.

Your employees have fulfilled their duties with efficiency and zeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

#### R. AUDETTE.

President.

and, grocer, V.. Ledoux, ninique; W. D. Christie, Arthur Tou-Romuald; A. son, trader, inch, Ont.; on, grocer, Valleyfield;

offering 55c s <sup>/</sup>Co., Ltd., e an assign-

d \*hoes, rebeing Canmpany, \$3,- pany, Queebec, \$311; a stock of

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nk of Cank for the showing. bess of the 2 over the stock amyear \$955,count on The sum haking the

n by the nerease of discounts last year, w amount ared with

\$10,088.32

1

187,467.35

767.800'.00 965\_355.67

23,560.12 23,868.95 24,137.06 31,358.38

02,923.90

#### GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th April, 1906.

	-	1
LIABILITI	ES.	
Notes in circulation		\$1,477,140.00
Deposits bearing interest	\$6,211,165.42	
Deposits not bearing interest	1,451,562.88	
		7,662.728.30
Unclaimed Dividends *	266.78	
Dividend No. 83, payable 1st		
May, 1906	45,000.00	
	A	45,266.78
Due to other Banks in Canada .	73,878.47	
Due to agencies of the Bank in		
the United Kingdom	36,667.32	
T		110,545.79
		<b>N</b> ama and <b>N</b>
Total Liabilities to the public		9.295,680.87
Capital paid up	1.500,000.00	
Reserve Fund	600,000.00	
Accrued Interest and Exchange .	12,000.00	
Rebate of Interest on Bills Dis-		
counted	40,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	48,920,06	
,	14.0	2,200,920.06

s /		\$11.496,600.93
/ ASSETS.		
Bpecie	97,400.89 524,175.50	621.576.39
Notes of, and cheques on, other Banks in Canada Balances due from other Banks in Canada	512,107.59 35,698.64	/
Balances due from agencies of the Bank in foreign countries .	152,143.39	699,949.62
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment for security of Note cir- culation	°/ 75,000.00	
/	471,512.77	546,512.77
Total Assets immediately	available	\$1,868,038.78
Current loans, discount and ad- vances to the public Notes and bills discounted over- due (loss provided for)	9,232,906.24 35,127.50	1
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	46,229.21 16,391.46	1
Bank Premises, Furniture and		9,330 654.41
Stationery	•	297,907.74
	1	\$11,496,600.93
N. LAVOIE, M. Inspector.	P.,LAFRA	NCE,

Gentlemen,--You have heard the reading of the report; it speaks for itself. After eleven years of management, your Directors are pleased to put before you the comparative results of their endeavours.

The following comparative statement will show with advantage the progress achieved during this lapse of time:

I a start the start of the star	1895.	1906.	
Capital	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	
Reserve	none	600,000.00	
Dividend	none	6 p.e.	
Profit and Loss, Rebate of In-		-	
terest or Contingent Fund	49,164.00	88,920.00	
Circulation	711,7,49.00	1,477,140.00	
Deposits from all sources	2,382,167.00	7,662,728.00	
Discounts	$3,\!645,\!293,\!00$	9,377,167.00	
Branches	12	31	

We can certainly rejoice on the financial condition of our old Quebec French-Canadian institution. Considering the amount of our Reserve Fund, we expect, unless unforeseen circumstances should prevent it, to pay in the future a dividend of 7 p.c., which we propose, for the convenience of our shareholders, to distribute quarterly beginning 1st of August next.

The increasing demands of capital required by the industry, the commerce, and the agriculture of our province, with which  $\rho$ ur progress is so closely connected, will necessitate before long the omission of a part or the balance of the authorized capital; but this will be the subject of further consideration by the Board which you will elect.

You may perhaps ask us why, with the report submitted, a dividend of 7 per cent. has not been paid for the last six months. We have thought it best to end the fiscal year on the same basis as it was begun, and thus find ourselves in a position to easily fulfill the progress set forth in what I have just said of our future intentions.

I move, seconded by Mr. N. Rioux: "That the report of the Directors and the statement now read be adopted, printed and published for distribution among the shareholders."—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Demers, seconded by Mr./Chs. A. Leffevre: "Resolved that the Directors/of La Banque Nationale are authorized to take the necessary proceedings to amend the Charter of this Bank in order that the shares be raised from thirty dollars to fifty or one hundred dollars, as they will deem advisable, and to take in consequence such necessary measures to that end."—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Chs. Grenier, N.P., and Mr. Cyr. F. Delage, M/P., seconded by Messrs. Cyprien Labreque and Joseph Huard: "That the erection of the Laval Momunent being a work of national character the Shareholders of La Banque Nationale would see with pleasure the subscription, by the Board of Directors, of this Bank of a sum of five hundred dollars in aid towards the realization of this project." —Adopted.

The election being then proceeded with, the following gentlemen obtained the largest number of votes, and were consequently duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Mr. Rodolphe Audette, Hon. Judge A. Chauveau, Messrs. Victor Chateauvert, J. B. Laliberte, Narcisse Rioux, Naz. Fortier and Victor Lemieux.

The President left the chair and Revd. Canon P. N. Thivierge being called thereto it was moved by Mr. Chas. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Thomas Breen: "That the thanks of this meeting are due and tendered to Mr. Rodolphe Audette for his services in the chair, as also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties."—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Jos. Huard, seconded by Mr. Ferdinard Nadeau: "That thanks be tendered to the President and Directors for the services they have rendered to the Shareholders during the past year."

The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

R. AUDETTE,	P. LAFRANCE.
President.	Secretary.

Quebec, 16th May, 1906.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day Mr. Rodolphe Audette was re-elected President and Hon. Judge Chauveau, Vice-President of the Bank for the ensuing year.

P. LAFRANCE,

Manager.

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Notes of Deposits Deposits Balances

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Dominion Railway Notes an

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## The Bank of Montreal For the Half Year, Ended April 30.

The statement of the result of business of the Bank of Montreal for the half-year ended April 30,1906, was issued on May 11, 1906.

The statement, with comparisons for the same period a year ago, is as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Balance of profit and loss account. 21st October, 1905	\$801,855.41	583,196.01
Profits for the half year ended 30th April, 1906, after deducting charges of management and	:	
making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	840,562.90	781,960.40
Quarterly dividend 21/2 per cent. paid 1st March, 1906	\$1,642,418.31	\$1,365,156.4 <b>1</b>
Quanturly dividend 21/2 per cent., payable 1st June, 1906		
	\$720,000.00/	\$700,000.00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward		
The market price of Bank of Montreal stock on 30th of April, 1906, 257 1/2 per cent.	\$922,418.31	\$665156.41
and market place at hand of monitori store on sold of April, 1500, 251% per cent.	1	

GENERAL STATE MENT. -- LLABILITIES.

		/	1906.		1905.	
C	apital stock		\$14,400,000.00			\$14,000,000.00
$\mathbf{R}$	est	\$10,000,000.00			\$10,000,000 00	<i>q</i> - 1 <i>j</i> 000 <i>j</i> 000 101
	alance of Profits carried forward	922,418.31	/		665,156.41	. /
		\$10,922,418.31			\$10,665,156.41	
	nclaimed dividends	958.01		•,•••••••••	763.57	
Н	alf-yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1906	360,000.00		· ·/·	700,000.00	
			14,283,876.32			11,365,919.9
	· · ·			4		
37	interest of the Development of the		\$25,683,376.32			\$25,365,919.9
	otes of the Bank in circulation	\$9,508,345.00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$8,206,795.00	
	eposits not bearing interest	26,311,390.04		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	22,383,013.98	
	eposits bearing interest			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	79,125,464.25	
Ba	alances due to other Banks in Canada	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			43,259.53	
			120,154,327.87	, /		109,758,532.7
-	л		\$145,837,704.19			/
	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	N	\$140,007,10¥.19			\$135,124,452.74
		ASS	ETS.	6 1947		·/
G	old and silver coin current	\$5,530,808.05	1		\$4,098,203.09	1.5
Go	overnment demand notes	5,342,373.00			6,553,256.75	
De	eposit with Dominion Govern-	/				
	ment required by act of Par-			6		
	liament for security of gen-			1		
	eral bank note circulation	507,000.00		,	460,000.00	1
Du	ue by agencies of this bank and				100.000.00	
	other banks in Great Britain \$2,767,574.51			\$4,216,182.41		
Du	ie by agencies of this bank and					
	other banks in foreign coun-		/			
	tries			1.258,705.28		
Ca	Il and short loans in Great	· ·				
	Britain and United States 23,361,546.00			27,601,510.10		
		29,554,688.86	, X., *		-33,077,397.69	
Do	minion and Provincial Government securities	627,781.37			432,244.56	2
Ra	ilway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	8,211,595.37			7.245,386.04	
Nic	otes and cheques of other banks	3,579,140.24			2.588.879.29	
	사람이 집에 가격 감독을 가 관계하는 것이 없다.	e	\$53,353,386.89			\$54,455,367.42
Ba	nk premises at Montreal and Branches		600,000.00	••••		600,000.00
	rrent loans and discounts in Canada and else-		and the second			000,000.00
	where (rebate interest reserved) and other			A		
1	assets	\$91.588.871.S1			\$79,847,750.23	1 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 a
De	bts secured by mortgage or otherwise	/149,257.33			115,611.99	
	erdue debts not specially secured (loss pro-					
	vided for)	145,188.16			105,623.10	e shering filmi
			91,884,317.30			80,069,085.32
	엄마 김 정말 같다. 일종 영양 영양 영양 영양 영양 영양	A Star Star Starting	New About Start			

1906. \$1,500,000.00 600,000.00 6 p.c.

88,920.00 1,477,140.00 7,662,728.00 9,377,167.00 31

ndition of our nsidering the aless unforein the future ac convenience ginning 1st of

the industry, ce, with which ssitute before he authorized consideration

rt submitted, r the last six fiscal year on ourselves in a 1 what I have

report of the d, printed and 's."—Adopted. fr. / Chs. A. inque Nationngs to amend es be raised lars, as they e such neces-

Cyr. F. Deabreque and al Monument Idens of La subscription, n of five hunhis project."

ollowing gennd were cong year:—Mr. lessrs. Victor Naz. Fortier

P. N. Thi-Chas. Jobin, mks of this udette for his and secretary Adopted. Verdinard Na-

nt and Direc-Shareholders

ICE. ecretary.

ourned.

ume day Mr. Hom. Judge msuing year.

ager.

#### THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

There are persons all over the Dominion who manage to evade paying their dues, whether public taxes, import duties, church or other dues, or pay them grudgingly. These are probably akin to those people who must enjoy all the luxuries of life at their neighbours' expense. This feeling is doubtless at the bottom of, or akin to, much of the warfare waged occasionally against the Bell Telephone Company here and there. Folks forget that somebody must pay for the service, and those users who are unwilling to contribute their regular share cannot expect others to "chip in" and do it for them. The company are steadily placing their wires under ground and making other modern improvements which require more or less time. In Toronto, for example, where agitation occasionally prevails, there were 5,716 miles of wire laid last year and only 149 miles strung on poles. The Bell Company is a credit /to Canada, as many of those who have ever had cocasion to use the 'phone in other countries can testify.

#### THE DOMINION BANK<sup>1</sup>MANAGEMENT.

The announcement that Mr. C. A. Bogert, Manager of the Dominion Bank at Montreal, has been selected to succeed the late Mr. T. G. Brough as General Manager of the Bank at Toronto, creates no surprise in banking and financial circles. Mr. Bogert's career in Montreal has reflected credit upon himself and the prosperous institution over which he has presided. His experience in this city must stand him in good stead in the more exalted sphere to which he is removed. Mr. Bogert was born in Napance, Ontario, and received his education chiefly at Trinity College, Port Hope,-He joined the Dominion Bank as junior in 1881, and served the Bank in various capacities. In 1895 he was appointed assistant manager of the Toronto office, whence in 1898-when the Montreal branch was opened-he was transferred as manager thereof. At the recent official election of the Monttreal Board of Trade, Mr. Bogert was chosen to represent the Bankers' division of the Council. The new General Manager of the Dominion Bank bears with him abundance of good wishes from the business community of Montreal.

Mr. Bogert is the son of the Very Revd. Archdeacon Bogert of Ottawa.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Traffic on the railroads in April, measured by earnings, was larger than in any corresponding month in preceding years, says Dun's, and makes a very satisfactory comparison with the earlier months this year. Total gross earning of United States roads reporting for April are \$40,341,249, a gain of 9.7 per cent, compared with the corresponding month last year. Much larger gains were reported in January and February, but this was due to the relative freedom of traffic from interruption by storms this year, and the adverse conditions in this respect, existing in 1905. Below earnings of United States roads reporting for April are given, with the comparison with last year; also carnings of the same roads for the three preceding months:

#### Gross Earnings.

#### 1000

1900.	1 A 1 A A
\$40,341,249	Gain \$3.578,348
43,583,308	Gain 2,829,270
39,564,900	Gain 7.726,014
	Gain 5,832,056
	1900. 

Separated by classes, earnings were the heaviest in the South, although the Great Northern, the only road of the Pacific group now included, reports a large gain. Earnings on the Central Western and South-Western roads also reflect a heavy traffic. The tonnage movement in all sections has been heavy in grain and cotton, and earnings of roads are correspondingly benefited. The classified statement for April follows:

	Gr	oss Earnings		
April.		1906.		
Trunk Eastern		\$6,687,084	Gain	\$131,972
Trunk Western		5.079,711	Gain	294,215
Central West		4,722,794	Gain	392,282
Southern		10,200,284	Cain	1,107,424
Souhtwestern		9,478,419	Gain	727,391
Pacific		4,172,957	Gain	925,064
U.S. Roads		\$40,341,249	Gain	\$3,578,348
Canadian		5,462,000	Gain	1,266,000
Mexican		2,279,032	Gain	137,139
Total		\$48,082,281	Gain	\$4,981,487

#### FIRE RECORD.

Public school at Cainsville village, three miles from Brantford, burned May 7; Moss \$1,200.

The Regina Hotel, St. Anne de Beaupre was destroyed by fire May 10th. The loss is estimated between \$25,000 and \$30,000, the insurance being about \$11,500. The insurance was carried as follow: On building, Liverpool London and Globe, \$2,500; Guardian, \$3,000; Union \$2,000; Quebec \$1,000; Equity, \$1,010. On contents, Liverpool and London and Globe, \$1,000; Queen \$1,000.

Fire completely destroyed the St. Foye Butter and Cheese Factory on St. Foye Road, Quebec, May 10th. The loss will be heavy, and only small insurance was carried.

Fire broke out at 18 and 20 Sheppard St., Toronto, Friday last and did \$5,000 damage. The losses are: D. Entrement and Co., comb makens, \$4,000; J. A. Manning, wood turner, \$500; Canada Last Co. about, \$500; all fairly insured.

The machinery shop with all outbuildings, including moulding shop, woodworking department, also the residence of Mr. B. Wagner, Brougham, Ont.; were completely destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss, including stock, \$4,000; no insurance,

Stevens Robertson, a stableman, lost his life on May 11 in a fire which destroyed the stables of the Balmoral Hotel at Gatineau Point, on the Quebec side of the river.

John McGugan's saw mill, north of Payne's Mills, in Southwold, was burned to the ground Friday last.

The Brunswick Hotel, Vermillion, Sask., which was nearly ready for opening was almost destroyed by fire May 10th.

Fire destroyed the residence of Rev. D. J. McDonald, Austin, Mam. The loss will be heavy, as the insurance is small. Samuel West, on the James Hume farm, near Arkell, a few

Samuel West, on the James Frume tarm, near Albert, a lew miles from Galelph, had his house burned May 10. Loss 32,-000; insured.

P. Leblanc's saw, grist, carding and planing mills, Napierville. Que:, were burned on Sunday last. Loss \$4,000. No insumance.

Damage to extent of \$25,000 was done Sunday last to the premises of the Western Hardware Co., Regina, with the offices of Haultain and Cross, Clarke and Sebalt, and J. H. Boyle and Co. Damage to building is estimated at \$9,000, with \$6,000 insurance, and on stock, \$15,000, with \$8,000 insurance. The companies interested are: Commercial Union, Hartford Fire, Quebec Fire, Canadian, and Phoenix of London, England.

Saturday last lightning struck the barn of Joseph Snider, near Waterboo, and completely destroyed it. Loss \$2,500.

Fire destroyed the barns of Job Carr, concession twelve, Bruce mownship, together with all his implements and stock. Loss about \$2,000, covered by insurance.

Little Bros saw mill Haileybury was destroyed by five Sanday last. Loss \$10,000. With the mill was associated the electric light plant, with the consequence that darkness now prevails.

, During a severe electric evorm on Saturday last lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. A. Johnston, living about one mile north of Black Creek. The barn contained about ten tons of baled hay as well as his farm implements, eight eattle, four calves and three horses, all of which were destroyed. Lose partly covered by insurance.

#### BONDS.

emmercial Cable emmercial Cable an. Col. Cotte anada Paper ... ell Telephone . cominion Coal...

Dom. Textile Co Halifax Tramwa

Intercolonial Con Laurentide Pulp Montreal Gas O Montreal Street

Montreal Street Montreal Street Nova Scotia Stee Orilvie Flour M

Richelieu & Ont Royal Electric ( 6t. John St. Ry. Toronto St. Rail

foronto St. Rail Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec.

For week <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; 12, 15 5-3

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

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at: Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, May 17 Ask- Bid	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 4 8 5 5 5	\$18,000,000 2,006,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London	. / <b>100</b> / <b>95</b> 109 100	
Dominion Coal Dorninon Iron & Steel Dom. Textile Co., series A Dom. Textile Co., series B Dom. Textile Co., series C Dom. Textile Co., series C Halifax Tramway	65	2,433,009 7,876,000 758,500 1,162,070 1,000,008 450,000 \$ 600,000	1 Jan. 1 July		100 96 961 94	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110. Nodemable at 110. Nodemable at 105. Redeemable at 105.
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 4 5	1,112,000	1 Jan 1 July	Montreal 1 July, 1918 Bank of Montreal, Londom. 1 July, 1921	112 108	_
Montreal Street By Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	4% 4% 6	2,500,000	1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jun. 1 Dec.	Bank of Montreal, London 1 Aug., 1922 Bank of Montreal., Montreal 1 May, 1922 Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank of N.S., Montreal or Toronto 1 July, 1931 Bank of Montreal, Monteal 1 Jun., 1932	$\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & 103_{10} \\ 110 & 108_{10} \\ 120 & 118 \end{array}$	Redeemable at 118.
Bichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Boyal Electric Co St. John St. Ry Toronto St. Railway	5 43% 5	£ 130,900/ \$ 675,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London 1 Mar., 1915 Bk. of Montreal, Montreal or London Oct., 1914 Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B. 1 May, 1925 Bank of Scotland, London 1 July, 1914		after June. 1912. Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 116. 5 p.c. redeemable vearly after 1906.
Toronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	4% 4% 5	840,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Sectland, London 31 Aug., 1921 Windsor Hotel, Montreal 2 July, 1912 1 Jan., 1927		

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending May 16, 1906. May 10, 15 11-32d; 11, 15 %; 12, 15 5-32; 14, 15 9-32; 15, 15 13.16; 16, 15 27.32.

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

#### Montreal, Thursday, 17th May, 1906.

The semi-panicky conditions in New York have disappeared. While they lasted there was a liquidation of stocks by many holders all over the country which inflicted losses by millions on the victims of the manipulators of the supply of money. There is a general belief in well informed quarters that these sudden flurries in New York are worked up by a syndicate of financiers who conspire to put rates up to excessive figures in association with whatever class of operators are most available. What New York needs is a strong bank to give higher tone to the others and with influence enough to keep them in check. A quietening effect in Russia will be produced by the Czar granting the Dumas demand for political amnesty. The demand was couched in such very decided language as intimated that the new Parliament was in no mood to be trifled with. Parliaments are difficult bodies to be ruled by an autocrat, and the Czar will show wisdom by giving the Dumas a free hand. The local banks are tightening the screws as they are being loosened in New York, if they had

**El Padre Needles** 

10 CENTS

VARSITY.

5 CENTS.

The Best CIGARS that money, skill and nearly

Finde and Guaranteed by

S. Davis & Sons,

**MONTREAL.** Oue.

half a century's experience can produce.

sent less money to that city there would have been no need, or excuse, for advancing the rate here. News of the North-West crops are premature. Last week we heard of the wheat in a wide area being 4 inches out of the ground and looking well. Next day advices came that a frost had killed all this promise. Still, the farmers were not a bit discouraged, but until later it is waste of time to talk crop news, except as regards grass. The report of the Sovereign Bank is glowing with prosperity. The Imperial Bank will have a splendid statement for the shareholders on 23rd inst. The reserve fund has been raised to \$3,927,741, same as the capital. Canadian Pacific has been very retired this week, sales have been made from 160% to 1614. Mackay Com. has been quite active from  $71\frac{1}{2}$  to  $72\frac{3}{4}$ . Speculation is based on an advance in the dividend. Dominion Iron, com., has been selling around  $30\frac{1}{2}$  to 31; Dominion Coal, 79% and pfd. 116; Mont. St.  $274\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boronto Ry.  $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; Lake of Woods  $94\frac{1}{4}$  to 95. The market is inclined to be heavy. Banks: Montreal, ex-div., 255; Imperial 2501/4; Toronto 250: Ontario 1423/4; Eastern Townships 162; Merchant 184; Commerce 178. Consols 89 9-16. Berlin, exc. on London, 20m., 491/2 p.f., Paris. 25f. 18c. Money in New York 31/4 per cent., London 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange, (0's S1/2, demand 91/4, Local money has been advanced to 6 per cent., which is 234 per cent. higher than in New York.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### Montreal, Thursday, May 17th, 1906.

Country trade has been only moderately active, as field work is now engaging attention, and in some parts of the province the roads are still in bad condition. The cold weather has delayed seeding in eastern Canada, and the growth of grain and pastures is backward. Industrial conditions in the United States have been much improved by the anthracite coal settlement and by the resumption of traffic on the lakes. Wholesale trade in fall and winter goods promises well, but unseasonable weather has, of late, retarded the refail business of the country, and a higher temperature is much wanted by farmers and store keepers. Prices of produce are satisfactory to sellers, and this probably accounts for collections being better than usual at this season. In groceries there are few changes, but tomatoes, beans and evaporated apples are firm.

ASHES.—Market quiet at \$5.10 for firsts: seconds \$4.60 to \$4.65; first pearls \$6.50 to \$6.60.

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h \$131,972 h 294,215 h 392,282 h 1,107,424 h 727,391 h 925,064 h \$3,578,348 h 1,266,000 h 137,139 h \$4,981,487

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BAN <u>KS</u> .	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	of one	Dividend last d mos.	Dates of Div	d.	cent. c	es per on par y 17
·							p.c.			Ask.	Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Exstern Townships Hamilton	10,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000	4,866,666 10,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000	<b>2,044,000</b> 4,500,000 <b>8,500,000</b> 1,600,000 <b>2,500,000</b>	45.00 <b>116.66</b> 64.00	248 50 50 100 100	340.20 88.00 265 00 162 00	3½ 2½° 4	June I Feb.May-Aug.I Jan. Ju	Det. Dec. Nov 11y. Dec.	$   \begin{array}{c}     142 \\     180 \\     269 \\     170   \end{array} $	140 176 265 162
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Quebec Royal S.vereign Standard St. Stephen's	8,000,000 3,995,070 1,000,000	2,500,000 3,000,000 3,58,1410 1,000,000 200,000	1,050,000 3,400,000 1,230 000 1,000,000 45,000	42.00 133 33 34.30 100.00 22.50	100 100 100 50 100	$\begin{array}{c} 139.00\\ 226.50\\ 140.00\\ 121.50\\ \end{array}$	4½ 1%° 5	Teb. Au Feb. MayAug.N April Oc		141 141	139 2264 140 243
St. Hyacinthe	<b>504,600</b> (3,483,900 3,000,000 <b>1,336,150</b> 3,000,000	329,515 3,459,585 3,000,000 1,336,150 3,000,000	75,000 8,859,585 1,100,000 970,000 1,300,000	20.02 111.50 36.66 72.60 43.33	100 50	246 00 149 00	5821t J 31/2 J 4 F	Yeb. Au June D une De Yeb. Au	ec. c. g.	248 /	246
Western	550,000	550,000	300 000	54.50	100		83 <u>4</u> J	une De	c.		

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

BUTTER.—Competition among the dealets ran prices up on the country boards, and as high as  $21\frac{1}{4}$ c was paid. On this market 20e to  $20\frac{1}{2}$ c is about the range. The flurry in country prices is said to be due to an effort to make dealers who have contracts to take the weekly outputs of certain factories pay well for their monopoly of supplies. Shipments of butter from the port of Montreal during the week ending May 12 were 2,718 packages against 1.299 packages for the corresponding week of last year, those since the opening of navigation being 3.757 packages/against 1.299 for the corresponding period of 1905.

CHEDSE.—The Liverpool cable quoted 53s to 55s for new, and 60s 6d to 64s for old. The country prices are above an export basis, and it has been said that prices have been put up to help out sales of stock now on the English market. The range is about 11c to  $11\frac{1}{2}c$ . Some holders could not get out at a profit under  $11\frac{3}{4}c$ . Shipments of dheese from the port of Montreal during the week ending May 12 were 22,117 boxes, against 26,282 for the corresponding week last year, those singe the opening of navigation being 66,552 boxes against 37,173 for the corresponding period of last year.

EGGS.—Markett flum. A good many have gone into pickle and more will be (bought for that purpose. Business in straight gathered has been done at 16e to 161/2c in lots./ Single cases have sold at 171/2c.

FEED.—Active and firm. Manitoba bran in bags \$19 to \$20 per ton: shorts \$20 to \$21.

FISH.—Fresh halibut is now being brought here direct from British Columbia in car load lots, this being the first season for a regular service of this kind. The fish come in refrigerated cars packed in ice in large cases. Fresh haddock 5c: tresh steak cod 6c; halibut 8c. Lake tront are offering at  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ , and brook trout at 19c. Express B.C. fresh salmon 16c per lb.; ordinary, frozen B.C. salmon  $8\frac{1}{2}c$  and Gaspe 12c to  $12\frac{1}{2}c$ . Haddies in boxes 7c. Kippered hørrings 90e to \$1 per box. Standard bulk oysters, imperial gallon, \$1.40; selects, \$1.60; oyster pails or carriers, pints, per 100, 90c; quarts, \$1.25; boneless fish, in 2lb. brieks, per lb.  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ ; boneless cod 6c; boneless fish, loose, in 25b. boxes, per lb.,  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ ; skinless cod, 100lb. boxes, \$5.75. FLOUR.—A fair demand at firm prices. Manitobas are quotable at \$4 to \$4.25 per brl. in bags for strong bakers, and \$4.50 for patents. Ontario grades mange as follows:— Patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl.; straight rollers, in bbls., \$4 to \$4.10; bags of straight rollers being \$1.90 to \$1.95, and extra bags being \$1.60 to \$1.75.

GRAIN.—In Manitoba farmers still seem to have wheat to sell, the arrivals in Winnipeg recently being 275 cars, against 75 the same day a year ago. Reports have been circulating about damage to crops which must be taken with caution. A Toronto message says the fall wheat never looked better and prospects are excellent. In Chicago, wheat ruled lower, May selling from  $83\frac{1}{5}$  off to  $82\frac{5}{5}$  and up to 83. Rains in the south-western section of the winter wheat belt, including Kansas and Oklahoma, overbalanced all else in the way of news. In this market demand for oats was fairly active, and prices ranged from  $39\frac{1}{2}$  to 40e store, for No. 4;  $40\frac{1}{2}$  to 41efor No. 3, and  $41\frac{1}{2}$  to 42e for No. 2.

GREEN FRUITS.—Florida strawberries are being sold by jobbers at 14e to 16e per box, 32 quants to crate. Jamaica bananass, firsts \$1.75 to \$1.85. Extra fancy California navel oranges 96. 126, 150, 176, 200, 216's Quail brand \$4; 250's, \$3.75. Messina oranges, half boxes, 80's, \$1.40; 100's, \$1.65; Messina full bloods, 80's, \$1.65; 100's \$1.85; oyals 64, 80, 100's \$2.00; fresh arrivals Valencia oranges, 420's, repacked sound \$4.75; large 714's, \$5.75. Pincapples: Havana pincapples, 24,30,36's, \$3. Lemons: Extra fancy lemons, 300's, \$3.

GROCERIES.—The market has been without special feature, but the demand for staples has been quite satisfactory. The molasses position continues firm for choice stock at the recent advance, but there is some complaint about mixed goods from Hadifax. When old and inferior molasses and stock from less noted islands are mixed with Barbadoes it is impossible for the law to strike on the ground of adulteration, as no adulteration is actually practiced, it is merely a blending of cheap goods with a superior article. There is possibly a wider range to values and 28c to 30c is about the market. As stated in our last the first shipments of Japan tea have come forward for the season, and traders hope for good results as the croip is satisfactory. Hölders of old and inferior stock may suffer, but supplies of this are not excessive.

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HIDES.—Qu tained. Receip quoted at 114, \$1.15 to \$1.20.

IRON AND United States coal trouble as ports. A seri arranged. De: mage of new be delivery are g buildings and await the mon conded San Fr some estimate run up to half for 300,000 tos about conclude quirements of more than wer

MAPLE PRO maple syrup, " sugar, pound b

MEAL.—Tra prices are unch \$1.95 in car lo to \$1.40 per ba

POTATOES.made at 75c in store, the range held at 65 to 76 at 67c on track

PROVISIONS is reported.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

		-		Pere'ntage	Par	Market			
Miscellaneous.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up	Reserve Fund.	of Rest to paid-up Capital	value		last. 6 mos.	Dates of Div'd.	Prices per cent. on pa May. 17 tl
			\$ /	8	8	8	p.c.		Ask. Bid
ell Telephone	7,975,100	7,916,980	135,607	25.58	100	145.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	156 145
anadian General Electric	1,475,000	1,475,000	265,000		100		6	Jan. July.	100 140
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etroit Electric St	12,500,000	12,500,000			100	95.75	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep. Dec.	
ominion Coal, pfd	8,000,000	3,000,000			100	119.00	ā.	Jan. July.	96 95
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om. Iron & Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000			100	31.00	020	•••••••••••••••••••	80 78 81± 31
ominion Textile Co., Com	5,000,000	5,000,000 5,000,000			100	77.12		April Oct.	
do. pfd	7,500.099	1,940,000			100	100 75			79 77
	2,500 1099	1,010,000			100	103 75			105 103
uluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000.000	12,000,000			100	10.00			100
do pfd	10,000,000	10,000,000			100	$18.00 \\ 38.00$			20 18
alifax Tramway / Co	1,850,100	1,850,000			100	106.00	11/0		40 38
amilton Electic Street, common	1,700,000	1,700,000			100			Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	110 102
do do Píd	2,780,000	2,278,000			100		21/	1	
terminial Deal Or		F00 000					478	Jan. July.	
do pfd.	500,000	500,000			100		7		
do pfd.	219,000	219,700	90,474	/ 12.06	100		4	Jan.	
arconi Wireless Tel	1,600,000	1,600,000			100	•••••		Feb. Mar.	100
,	5,000,000						2		100
ontreal Cotton Co	8,000,000	3,000,000	/			A			••••••••
onteal Light, Heat & P. Co.	17,000,000	17,000,000	•••••		100	122.50	21/4.*	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	129 122
ontreal Street Ry	7,000,000	1,000,000	698,927	18.81	100 50	92 00	1.	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	924 92
	.,,		000,021	10.01	00	137.37	21/2*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	275 274
ontreal Telegraph	2,000 000	2,000,000			40	65.00	2*	Ten Ant Tuly O .	
orth-west Land, common	1,467,681	1,467,681			25			Jan, Apl. July, Oct.	170 1624
do. pfd	8,090,615	8,090,625			50			Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
Scotia Steel & Coal Co., com	4,120,100	5,000,000			100	164.00	8	April Oct.	65 64
do / pfd	1,080 1,	1,030,000			200		2"	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
filvie Flour Mills Co	1,250,000	1,250,000							••••••
do pfd	2,000,000	2,000,000			100	250.00		Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	050
chelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	8,132,000	8,182,000			100	126 00	879	Mar Jun. Sept. Dec.	130 $126$
. John Street Ry.	707,890	707,860	23,101	7.98	100 100	80 62	8	May Nov.	130 126 811 80
ledo Ry. & Light Co	12,000 100	12,000,000			100	32 75	8	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	008
/ I					100	02 10		****************	85 324
ronto Street Ry	6,600 200	6,600,000	1,454,180	8.10	100	116 00	11/4*	Inn Ant Tala o	0.4
vin City Rapid Transit	16,511,0%	16,511,000	2,168,507	14.41	100	117.00		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	117 116
do. pld	3,000,000	8,000,000			100			Feb. May, Aug. Nov. Dec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	1178 117
ALOUT ANOUT IN AN AN AN AN AN AN	600,000	600,000					- /6	Dec. mar. Jun. Sen	
innipeg Elec. St. Ry	4.000 000	4,000,000			100		8	May Nov.	

HIDES .- Quality is improving, and steadier prices are obtained. Receipts are only moderate. No. 1 beef hides are quoted at 111/2c and No. 1 cali skins at 14c. Sheep skins \$1.15 to \$1.20. Rough tallow 11/2c to 21/2c and remdered 43/4c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- This branch of industry in the United States has been benefitted by the settlement of the coal trouble and the longshoremen's strike at the lower lake ports. A serious difficulty with the moulders has yet to be aranged. Demands for steel are again heavy, a large tonmage of new business is pending, and contracts for this year's delivery are gradually being forced over into 1907. Many buildings and bridges planned for immediate erection must await the movement of steel, although the preference accorded San Francisco has not had any apparent influence. some estimate of the steel rails ordered for delivery in 1907 run up to half a million tons, and it is known that contracts for 300,000 toms are still mending. Implement makers have about concluded placing contracts for the coming season's requirements of merchant steel, and orders average 25 per cent. more than were taken during the previous season.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .- There is a fair movement. New maple syrup, "reputed gallon tins," 10 to crate, 60c; maple sugar, pound blocks, little dark but good sugar, 9c.

MEAL .- Trade in rolled bats is still fairly active and prices are unchanged at \$2 to \$2.10 per bag for small lots and \$1.95 in car load lots. Commeal is dull but steady at \$1.30 / to \$1.40 per bag.

POTATOES .- Prices steady and unchanged sales being made at 75c in broken lots per bag of 90 lbs., delivered into store, the range being 75c to 80c. Carloads on track are held at 65 to 70c per 90 lbs. A car of choice white stock sold at 67c on track.

PROVISIONS .- In this market the usual run of orders is reported. Fresh abattoir hogs \$10.00 to \$10.25 and country dressed \$9.00 to \$9.25. Hams, extra large, Hams, extra large, 25 lbs. and upwards 13c; large 18 lbs. to 25 lbs.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium 12 to 18 lbs., 14c; extra small size, 8 to 12 lbs.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c; hams with bone out, rolled  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c to , rolled 14½c to Wiltshire, 50 lb. 151/2c. Bacon: Long clear 111/2c, Wiltshire, sides, 14c; spiced roll boneless 12c; English breakfast boneless 16c; Windsor backs, 15c.-Barrel Pork: Canada short cut backs, family, \$21.50 per bbl.; heavy Canada short cut clear \$22.50; clear fat backs \$22.50 per bbl.-Lard: In 20 lb. wooden pails, choice refined lard, compound, 7½c per pound; extra pure, 11¾c; finest kettle 12¾c. — Sausages: Packed in baskets of 25 or 50 lbs. each; port links, 7 to 8c per lb.; smoked Saveloy links and Frankfurts 8c; Oxford links, farmers' sausages, and 1-lb. packages, Cambridge sausage, Sc; bologna sausage and smoked Brunswicks, 6c; pork sausage meat, in 20-lb. pails, 8c.-Beef: Extra plate beef, per half bbl. of 100 lbs., \$6.25; per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$12; per tierce of 300 lbs., \$18.

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

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#### BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND. ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1906.

Aanitobas are trong bakers, as follows:-, in bbl's., **\$4** to \$1.95, and

Prices per Cent. on par May 17 Ask. Bid

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## What they say of

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# The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

"Your valuable Journal."-James Hart, Demorestville.

-"Your paper is fully appreciated."-The S. Rogers Oil Co., Optawa.

--"I consider it the best by far of any in Canada."-H. C. Mills, Summerside, P.E.I.

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is worthy of a "You have a valuable paper. . place in the office of any firm."-J. P. Lawrason, St. George, Ont.

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-"I value the 'Journal' (of Commerce) highly. . . It is worth many times its cost to me in my business."-J. D. Thomson, General Merchant, Buckingham.

"I do not like to be without the 'Journal of Commerce," as it contains many useful hints which are of value to me." D. R. McPherson, Stratford.

-"Please arrange for a copy of the 'Journal' (of Commerce) to be sent regularly to His Excellency."-W. T. Hewet T. Hewett (Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen).

-"We take much pleasure in reading the 'Journal of Commerce,' and in every issue find something which interests us." -Campbell Bros., St. John, N.B.

-"Our advertisement in the 'Journal of Commerce' has resulted in a considerable number of orders from Canada."-Roebling Construction Co., New York.

-"Your Journal is a most excellent one and deserves the patronage of every interest in the community."-Lougheed and Bennett, Calgary, N.W.T.

-"Glad as a business man to see you manifest some independence when treating public questions involving business political advantages."-T. B. Rider and Son, Fitch Bay.

all over Canada.

-"I enclose remewal subscription to the 'Journal of Commerce,' which I think is the best paper of the same class published in Canada."-N. W. Gingrich, St. Jacobs, Ont.

-"We obtain from it more financial and commercial information than we derive from any other individual publication in Canada."---Imperial Oil Co. (Now the Standard Oil Co.)

. I owe the pleasure of reading your article on . . plan for Federating the Empire. Let me say that it has given me great delight by its literary flavour and pungency not less than by its demolition of an almost grotesque scheme."-Goldwin Smith.

-"The only journal that has dealt with this question, as I consider properly, is the Journal of Commerce, whose editor seems to have grasped the difficulties that surrounded the enforcement of Customs laws. . . . "-Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell (when Minister of Customs), in his address before the House of Commons.

-"I herewith endose you a postal order for my yearly subscription to your interesting Journal."-R. Manzaize, Paris, France.

. . . I find your paper always most instructive and interesting."-Henry E. Balcer, Three Rivers, Que.

-Hon. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, in his exhaustive address before the House of Commons, on the Customs Duties, said :---"The only journal that has dealt with this question, as I consider, properly, is the Journal of Commerce, whose editor seems to have grasped the difficulties that surround the enforcement of Customs laws under a high protective tariff. That paper has pointed lout in a very forcible manner, not only the difficulties which present themselves in carrying out the law, but the leniency which should be exercised by officers whose duty it is to enforce the law."

The above—wholly unsolicited—are culled from a number of flattering testimonials sent us from all parts of Canada.

M. S. FOLEY.

Managing Editor and Proprietor, "Journal of Commerce,"

Montreal.

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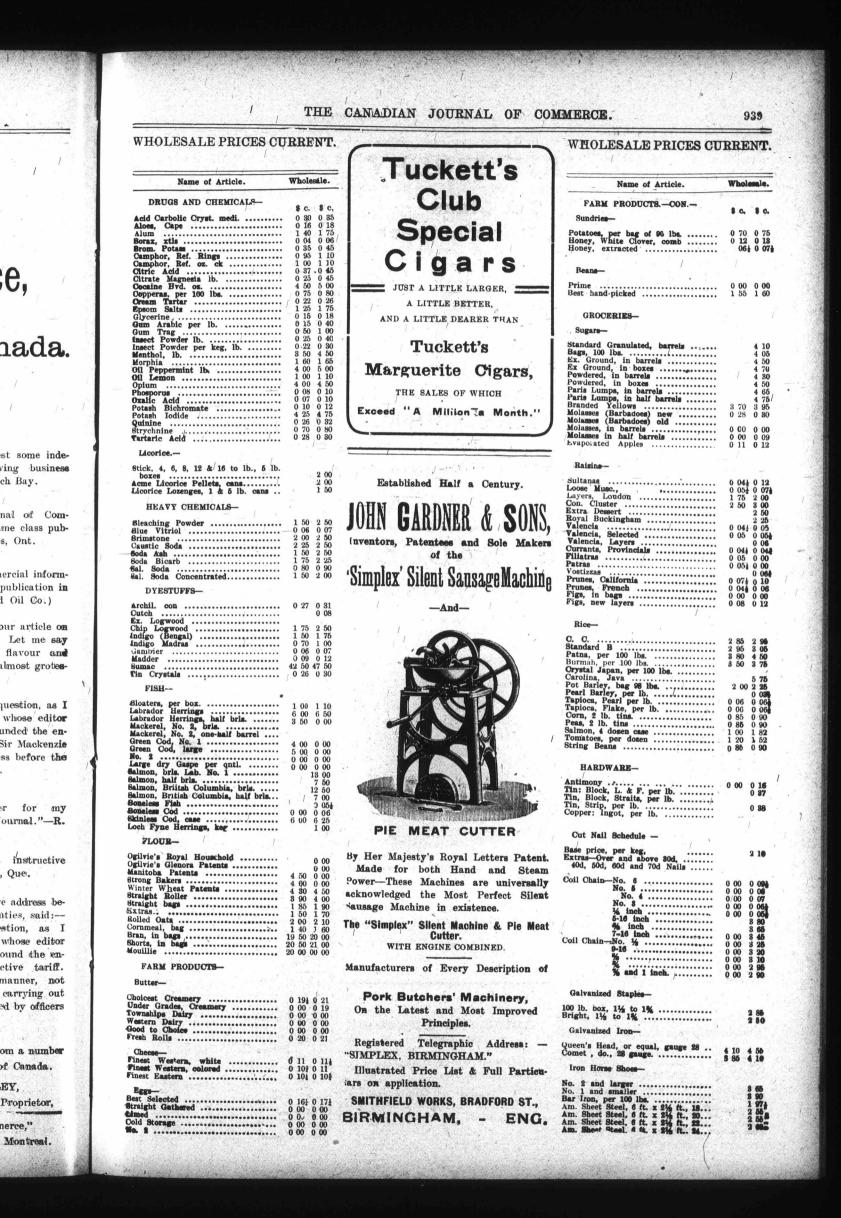
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J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC., New York City.

CORRESPONDENTS J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, LIMITED, London, England.

WARING-WHITE BUILDING CO.. n, England.

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WINNIPEG OFFICE:-Bank of British North America Building

### Special Announcement.

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Wholesale ...

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An invitation is extended to any white mer-chant outside of New York city, or their repre-sentative, whose name appears in Bradstreet's or Dunn's Commercial Agency Book, to accept the hospitality of our Hotel for three days with-out charge. Usual rates, apartment with pri-vate bath \$3.00 per day and up, without meals. Parlor, bedroom and private bath \$35.00 per week and up, with meals for two. New York Merchants and Editors are requested to call the attention of their Out of Town Buyers and sub-scribers to this advertisement.

#### GALLATIN HOTEL 70 W. 46th St., New York City.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.	
Ale	0 10 0 50
English, qts	
Canadian pts	
Porter-	2 40 2 50
Dublin Stout, qts	1 60 1 65
Canadian Stout pts	1 60 1 65
Lager Beer, U.S	
Lager, Canadian	0 80/ 1 40
Spirits Canadian-per gal	,
Spirits Canadian-per gat. Alcohol 65. O.P	4 50 4 60
Spirits, 50. O.P	4 15 4 25
Spirits, 25 U.P	4 15 4 25 2 20 2°80 8 50 9 00
Club Rye, U.P	8 50 9 00
Rye Whiskey, ord., gai	2 20 2 50
Ports-	/
Tarragona	1 00 1 50
Sherries-	
Amontillado (Lion)	3 50 4 00
Clarets-	
St. Julien	2 25 2 75
Medoc	4 00 5 00
Champagnes-	11 00 12 00
Marq, de la Tour, secs	11 00 12 00
Brandies	C. Same
Hennessy, gal	5 25 10 25
Martel, case,	12 00 17 00
Hennessy, gal Martel, case, Atard, gals	4 00 0 00
Scotch Whiskeys-	
	10 25 10 50
Kilmarnock	8 75 10 00
Usher's O.V.G	9 00 9 50
Dewars extra spec	9 25 9 50
Irish Whiskey—	1
Jameson's, qts.	10 25 10 50
Jameson's, qts	9 50 11 00
Bushmills	-9 50 10 50
Angostura Bitters, per 2 doz	14 00 15 00
Gin-	
Canadian green cases	5 50 5 85
London Dry	7 25 8 00
Plymouth	9 00 9 50
Ginger Ale, Belfast, doz.	1 30 1 40
Soda water, imports, doz	1 30 1 40
Ginger Ale, Belfast, doz Soda water, imports, doz Apollinaris, 50 qts	7 00 7 50

BRITISH TRADE ENQUIRIES.

(In writing please mention this Journal.) (Made Through the Leeds Office of the Trade and Commerce Department of the Government of

An East Coast firm of box manufacturers desire to get in communication with Canadian timber exporters, for timber suitable for boxes used by confecthoners, etc.-Address: Needler Bros., Wadeley Resale Road, Hull, Eng.

Canada.)

A British iron works company, contractors for English and Colonial railways, desire direct communication with buyers of bar, angle, tee and zed and rivet irons, angle iron rings, mild steel angles, and bars special cable-iron chain and draw-bar iron suitable for railways, ship builders and collieriés; would also appoint a reliable agent for Canada .-Address: The Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Cannon Street, Hull, Eng.

A British iron-works company desire to get in direct communication with exporters from Canada of steel billets for rolling down purposes. Large demand for these goods .- Address: The Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Cannon St., Hull, Eng.

An East Coast produce firm require regular shipments of apples and pears. of all grades, and invite correspondence with Canadian exporters of reliable standards capable of making regular shipments during the in-coming season. Address: J. Bradman and Co., Ltd., Humber Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast fruit firm desire to get in correspondence with shippers of all kinds of Canadian apples and pears .---Address: J. Seed and Sons, Humber St., Hull, Eng.

An East Coast firm of building contrackers desire to get in communication with Canadian manufacturers of pine doors, window frames, and every description of wood moulding; also would like quotations for deal boards and maple fiooring blocks .- Address: E. Good and Sons, Ltd., Main Street, Fountain Road, Hull, Eng.

An old established Yorkshire firm, manufacturing disinfectants, soft soaps, pitch, tar, /turpentine, and varnishes,/ desire to get in communication with Canadian buyers; their speciality being "Special Wood Preservative," and are open to appoint an agent for Canada.-Address: Major and Co., Ltd., Soulcoates, Hull, Eng.

A large Yorkshire firm of grain impoliters, requirements. 300,000 bus. month. desire to get in touch with shippers of Manitoba wheat, c.i.f. either Hull or Liverpool.-Address: Samuel Sanday & Co., High Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast produce firm desires to get in touch with shippers of Canadian peas, clover seed, rape seed and flax seed, and ask for samples and quotations .---Address: Keighley, Maxstead and Co., High Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast produce firm desires to gret in communication with growers or shippers of Canadian tomatoes who will meet their requirements with First-class packing .- Address: Meyers Successors, Humber Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast produce firm desires communication with Canadian shippers of tomatoes, and will be pleased to give quotations and style of packing required. -Address: J. Bradman and Co., Ltd., Humber Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast firm desire to introduce grate polish in Canada, and invite correspondence from parties interested .-Address: W. S. Merrik'n, Bank Side, Hull, Eng. A Marge East Coast firm of oil and

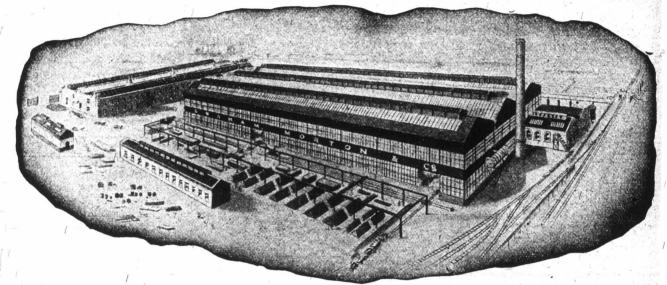
paint manufacturers, invite correspond-

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Graham, Morton & Co., Ltd. ——Engineers & Contractors,—— WORKS and HEAD OFFICE, HUNSLET, Pepper Road, LEEDS, Eng.



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

ence and negotiations for their pure vegetable turpentine, equalling the quality of A.1. American, at a much less price.--Address: Sissors Bros. and Co., Ltd., Bank Side, Hull, Eng.

942

An East Coast firm of paint manufacturers, desire to introduce their varnishes, varnish paints, oil and dry colors, lubricating oils and greases, linseed oils and compositions for ship's bottoms, and invite correspondence with those interested.—Address: Sissors Bros. and Co., Ltd., Bank Side, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast manufacturing firm destres to introduce red oxide on the Canadian market, and invites correspondeence with firms interested. Prices and quotations will be freely given.—Address: Hull and Liverpool Oxide Co., Bank Side, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast manufacturers of all classes of oils, varnishes, paints, colours, and washable distempers, desires to appoint a reliable firm to handle their goods in Canada.—Address: W. S. Merrikin, Bank Side, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast firm manufacturing oils, paints, colours and compositions for ships' bottoms, desires to appoint a reliable agent for Canada to represent these goods,—Address: Storrey, Smithson and Co., Bank Side, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast wholesale firm of produce importers desire to get in communication with wholesale shippers of Canadian butter, eggs, cheese, and general products.—Address: The Humber Buffer Co., Cromwell Street, Walmsley Street, Hull. Eng.

An old established East Coast provision firm are open to receive negotiations for butter, hog products, cheese and eggs.—Address: The Hull Supply Co., Humber Street, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast firm of produce merchants desire to import Canadian hog products, butter, canned meats and cheese, and invite correspondence and negot ations.—Address: J. Shaw and Son, Daggar Lane, Hull, Eng.

An East Coast grain firm desire to get in touch with shippers of Manitoba wheat, clover and flax seed.—Address: Theilman and Son, The Avenue, High Street, Hull, Eng.

#### SHIPBUILDING.

The feature of the shipbuilding year so far has been a very pronounced falbing off in the placing of orders for new vessels. In the four months which close with April only about 60,000 tons of new work was reported for builders all over Scotland, while during the same time 113 vesels of 177,267 tons were launched. The "slump" in new work is not regusted as an indication of a serious falling off in trade, but the continuance of launches is depleting some of the yards, and if the year is to break the record of last year, orders will re-

quire to be more frequent within the next month or two. The output of the four months consists, as already indicated, of 113 vessels of 177,267 tons. This is 22 vessels of 21,141 tons better than that of the corresponding four months of 1905. The Clyde output/for the year up to date is 77 vessels of 160,190 tons, which gives it a lead of nine vessels of 19,110 tons over the corresponding periød of last year. This year, therefore, is about a forthnight's tonnage ahead of last year, and this lead may be sufficient, unless orders continue scarce until, say, after the Fair, to prevent the tonnage falling behind that of last year. As yet 1906 is an easy first in the matter of production. In the month of April 32 vessels of 39,627 tons were launched by Scottish builders.

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340 & 342 St. Paul St.

In an articl showing that shifting from following app Several hu grown up in t years. Durin 1905 alone eig ninety-five in more in New

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#### CANNING INDUSTRY.

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In an article in the Chicago Journal showing that the canning bus ness is shifting from the East to the West the following' appears: Several hundred new plants have

grown up in the West in the last few years. During the packing season of 1905 alone eight factories in Delaware, ninety-five in Maryland and several

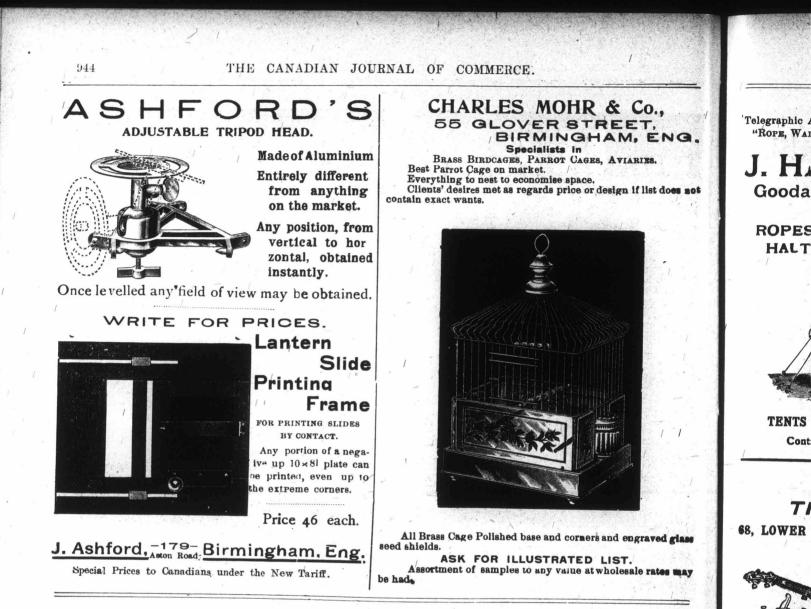
1904, closed their doors and did no pack- has grown so large that there is doubt ing begins in the latter part of August or September, it is thought by western packers that several more eastern plants will have located in the west.

According to figures compiled by New York experts, the taste of American people for the acetic qualities of the tomato has increased to proportions never measured for it. Indeed, the appetite of more in New York, which operated in the country for the juicy red vegetable

ing. When the next season for pask- if the supply now in the market will hold out until a new pack is made late in the Summer.

> During 1902, 1903 and 1904 there was an average annual pack of 231,913,728 cans of tomatoes, but during 1905, because of bad weather conditions and a shortage of the crop, the pack was only 144,000,000 cans, or 93,000,000 cans below the average

Eastern experts who are apprehensive



that the average American family uses tifteen cans of tomatoes a year. This tifteen cans of tomatoes a year. one-half cans a family. Between the seasons 1901 and 1952

there was a somewhat similar shortage when the price of the vegetable went up and jobbers were forced to pay \$1.60 a dozen. This degree of stringency has portion of the country's meals of canned not been reached yet this year, however tomatoes. for the price at present is only \$1.15 to \$1.30 a dozen cans. As the season gets older a repetition of the rise in prices which occurred in 1902 is likely

Following is a table showing the total pack of the current year, in comparison with the output of the nine previous years.

Cases of two

doz. tins each. 1905 6.070.5161904. . . . . . .. .. .. .. .. 8.814,596 1903.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 10.679,800 1902.... 9 494 812 1901..... 4.518.221 1900..... 5.849,593 1899..... 7.404.923 1898.... 5,797.806 1897..... 4.149 141 

Those 66.320.945 cases mean a total consumption in the U.S. of more than

about the supply have estimated from 1,500,000,000 cans in ten years-quite a the consumption in the last three years, large meal When the almost inestimable quantity of tomatoes preserved by year scaling off of the supply has reduced the American housewife is considered, in the possible apportionment to nine and addition, the grand total of preserved tomatoes runs beyond all calculation./

Each year the consumption is increasmig and each year hereafter the west, instead of east, will furnish the greater

tral Railway received word from the English Board of Directors, ordering the building of the branch line from Scott's Junction to connect with the new Quebec bridge, that is expected to be completed in the fall of 1908. The works contem-plated by the Quebec Central Railway, besides the branch line, are the construction of workshops, a roundhouse, etc. at the Chaudiere, and the removal of the central offices from Sherbrooke to Quebec.

Name of Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share per value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life	2,500 4-6 mos. 400 10.000 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mos 100		350 400 / 10 20 50	97 160 277 97 160	
British & Foreign-Quotations on the	London M	arket. May	5, 19)6 Ma	arket value	p. p'd up sh.
Alliance Assurance	250,000 120,000 67,000 21,500 50,000 200,000 89,155 35,862 10,000 £245,640 30,000	10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 20 90 90 82	20 10 20 25 50 10 25 25 25 10 8T. 100	2 1-5 24s 4 5 5 2 12 2 2 2 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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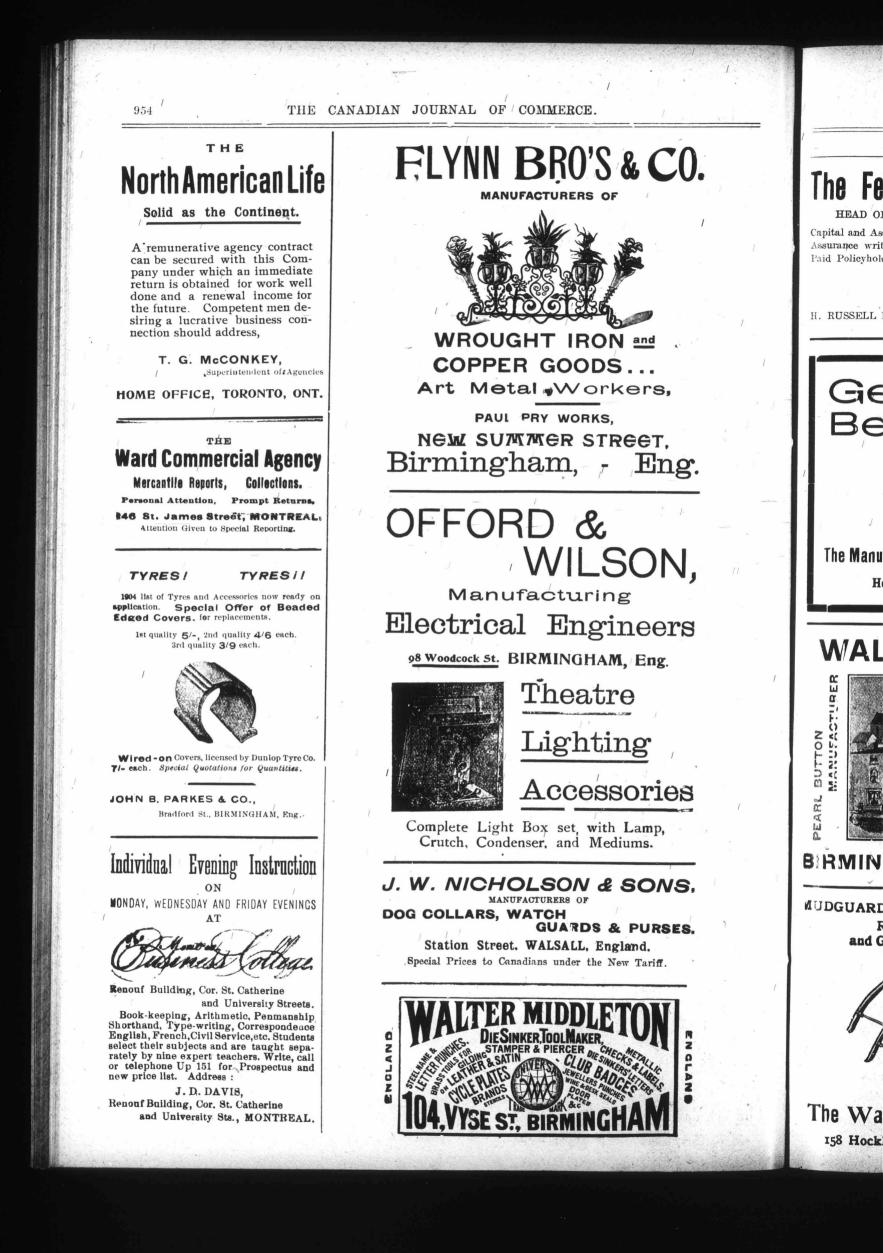
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