

THE	CANADIAN	JOURNAL	OF	COMMERCE.
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THE CHARTERED BANKS.

1154

The Bank of Montreal. (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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D. R. Clarke, Ins. Maritime Prov & Nid. Br'ches.
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Alliston, Ont. Aurora, Ont.
Alliston, Ont.
Alliston, Ont.
Aurora, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Brantford, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont.
Goderich, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.
Hailian, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.
Hamilton,
Waiserford, Ont.
Bigmon, Ont.
Ft. William, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.
Hamilton,
Manne Bay,
Cornwall, Ont.
Ft. William, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Bigmon, Ont.
Ft. William, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Bigmon, Ont.
Ft. William, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Barn Naw, Waiserford, Ont.
Bigmon, Ont.
Paration, Ont.
Ft. William, O.
Goderich, Ont.
Bank St.
Ont Bk. Br.
Indiasay, Ont.
Bank St.
Ont. Bk. Br.
Indiasy, Ont.
Bank St.
Ont. Bk. Br.
St. Annok St.
Milbroot, Ont.
Bellevue,
"St. Annok St.
"Ont. Bk. Br.
St. Mary's, Ont.
St. Mary's, Ont.
"Yange St. Br.
"Yange St. Br.
"Ont. Bk. Br.
St. Mary's, Ont.
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"Yange St. Br.
"Yange St. Br.
"Wolfbroot, Ont.
"Weithigton St.
"Ont. Bk. Br.
Bellevue,
"St. Mary's, Ont.
St. Mary's, Ont.
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"Wolfbroot, Ont.
"Weithigton St.
"Wont Bk. Br.
Wolfbroot, Ont.
S

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

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

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	of British
North A	America
	SHED 1836.
	Royal Charter in 1840.
Canital Paid up	\$4,866,666.66
Head Office, 5 Graced	
A. G. Wallis, Secretary,	W. S. Goldby, Manager.
	F DIRECTORS:
J. S. cater E. A. H. J.H.M.Campbell H. J. B	lyn F. Lubbock Ioare C. W. Tomkinson . Kendall G. D. Waterman
Head Ottice in Canada	St. James St., Montreal.
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J. ELMSLY, Sup	pt. of Branches. of Central Br.—Winnipeg
H. B. Mackenzie, Supt.	of Central BrWinnipeg
J. ANDERSO	ON, Inspector.
O. R. ROWLEY, Inspe	ector o. Branch Returns
A. G. Fry, Asst. Insp.	W. G. H. Belt, Asst. Insp.
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	ger Montreal Branch.
Alexander, Man. Ashcroft, B.C.	London, Ont.
Battleford, Sask.	London, "Market Sq. "Hamilton Rd. sub br
Belmont, Man.	
Bobcaygeon, Ont.	Longueuil, P.Q.
Brondon Man	Midland, Ont.
Brandon, Man. Brantford, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q.
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Campbellford, Ont.	North Battleford, Sask.
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Duck Lake, Sask.	Reston, Man.
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Estevan, Sask.	St. John, N.B.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	St. John-Union St.
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Fredericton, N.B. Greenwood, B.C.	Toronto-
Halifax, N.S.	King & Dufferin Sts.
Hamilton, Ont.	" Bloor & Lansdowne
Hamilton-Barton St. Hamilton-Victoria Av.	Toronto Jct., Ont.
Hamilton-Victoria Av.	Trail, B.C.
Hedley, B.C. /	Vancouver, B.C.
Kalso, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.

Kingston, Levis, P.Q. NEW YOI and W. iael SAN FRAM elab

and A. Chicago-London lessrs. Gl Issue Ci ha Me

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ION. WM. GIBS	ON	President
. I'URNBULL	ON	t and Gen. Mgr
yrus A. Birge,	John Proctor, G	eo. Rutherford,
Hon. J. S. He	ndrie, C. C. Dalf	on. Toronta
I. M. Watson,	AsstGenMgr.,	and Supt of
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	West End Br.	Ripley,
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Branch.	Listowel,	Southampton,
Chesley,	Lucknow,	Teeswater,
Delhi,	Midland,	Toronto,
Dundalk,	Milton,	Teronto-
Dundas,	Milverton,	College & Ossingt
Dunnville.	Mitchell,	Queen & Spadina, Yonge & Gould.
	Moorefield,	Toronto Junc.
Ethel,	Neustadt,	
Fordwich,	New Hamburg,	Wingham, Wroxeter.
Georgetown,	Niagara Falls,	
Gorrie, MANITOBA.	Ningara Falls, S. ALBERΓΑ, & S	ASKAT HEWAN.
	Hamiota, Man.	Nanton, Alta.
Abernethy, Sask. Battleford, Sask.	Indian H'd, Sask	
Bradwardine, Ma		Roland, Man.
Brandon, Man.	Killarney, Man.	Saskatoon, S'k.
Carberry, Man.		n Snowflake, Man.
Carievale, Sask,	Manitou, Man.	Stonewall, Man.
Brandon, Man.	Mather, Man.	Swan Lake, Man.
Carman, Man.	Melfort, Sask.	Warman, Sask.,
Caron, Sask.	Miami, Man.	Winkler, Man.
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Elm Creek, Man.	Moose Jaw, Sask	Winnipeg-
Francis, Sask.	Morden, Man.	Grain Exchange
Pladstone, Man.	Mortlach, Sask.	
/	, such	

BRITISH COLUMBIA. nloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, &

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fernie, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vancouver, & Cedar Cove Br. Correspondents in Great Britain:—The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Correspondents in United States:—New York, Hanover National Bank: Fourth National Bank. —Boston International Trust Co.—Buffalo, Marine Vational Bank.—Chicago, Continental Matiened Mank; First National Bank.—Detroit, Old Detroit National Bank.—Chanas City, National Bank of Commerce.—Philadelphia, Merchants National Mank.—St. Louis, Third National Bank.—en Yancisco, Crocker-Woolworth National Bank.— Phitsburg, Mellon National Bark.

THE CHARTE	RED BANKS.
The MOLSC	NS BANK
Incorporated by Act HEAD OFFICE	
Capital Paid up	
Reserve Fund .	3,277,620
/ BOARD OF	DIRECTORS.
Wm. Molson Macphe	J. P. Cleghorn, J. P. Cleghorn, Lt. Col, F. C. Henshaw. McIntyre. General Manager. Inspector and Supt. ef / Draper, Inspector. J. H. Campbell, Assist.
S. H. Ewing	Vice-President.
H. Markland Molson,	LtCol. F. C. Henshaw.
Wm. C.	McIntyre.
A. D. Durnford, Chief	Inspector and Supt. df
Branches; W. H.	Draper, Inspector.
W. W. L. Chipman &	J. H. Campbell, Assar. ectors.
* mp	BRANCHES:
ALBERTA.	ON FARIO-Continued.
Calgary.	Simcoe
Edmonton. / BRITISH COLUMBIA.	Smith's Falls.
Revelstoke.	St. Marys. St. Thomas. "East End Branch.
Vancouver. /	" East End Branch.
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Brockville.	Woodstock.
Chesterville. Clinton.	QUEBEC.
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Dutton.	Drummondville.
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Hamilton.	Knowlton.
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Iroquois.	" Market and
Kingsville.	Harbor Branch. "St Henri Branch
London. Lucknow.	" St Catherine St Re
Meaford.	" Maisonneuve Branch.
Merlin. Morrisburg.	Quebec. Richmond
North Williamsburg.	Sorel.
Norwich.	Ste. Flavie Station.
Ottawa. Owen Sound.	Ste. Therese de B'ainville, Que.
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Ridgetown.	5

Longon, Laverpool—Part's Bank, Ltd., Ireland-Tunster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. South Africa, Ltd. Collections made in all parts of the Dominication and the Dominication of the Domini is made in all parts of the Dominion

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remit ed at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

..... 4,500,000 RESERVE FUND

 INESTRAVE FUND
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 W. G. GOODERHAM ... Yice-President.
 Vice-President.

 John Waldie.
 John Macdonald.

 Hon. C. S. Hyman, M.P. Albert E. Gooderham.
 Nicholas Bawlf.

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 ... General Manager.

 Joseph Henderson
 ... Assistant General Manager.

oseph Henderso	n Assistant G	eneral Manager.
0.1101.010	BRANCHES:	
ONTARIO.	London.	Waterloo,
oronto,	London East,	Welland.
6 Offices.	London North,	QUEBEC.
llandale,	Lynden,	Montreal.
urora,	Merritton,	5 Offices.
Barrie,	Millbrock	Maisonneuve,
Berlin,	Newmarket,	Pt. St. Charles,
Bradford	Oakville,	Gaspe.
Brantford.	Oil Springs,	St. Lambert
Brockville,	Omemee,	MANITOBA.
Burford,	Parry Harbour,	Cartwright,
Cardinal,	Parry Sound,	Pilot Mound,
Cobourg,	Peterboro,	Portage la
Colborne,	Petrolia,	Prairie,
Coldwater,	Port Hope,	Rossburn,
Collingwood,	Preston,	Swan River,
Copper Cliff,	St. Catharines,	Winnipeg.
Creemore,	Sarnia,	SASKATC'WAN
Dorchester,	Shelburne,	Langenburg,
El mvale ,	Stayner,	Quill Lake,
Galt,	Sudbury,	Wolseley,
Gananoque,	Thornbury,	Yorkton,
Hastings	Victoria Harbor	,
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Automatic Elevator Wanted.

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ALEX, LA TA. H. IRELAN 174 Branches

MONTREAL OFFI LONDON, ENG., O S. Came

NEW YORK A Wm. Gray This Bank transa

ing Business, incl Credit and Drafts will negotiate or any place where th

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NO TROUBLE "R F. G. JEMMI

The Dominion S & MASONIC TE LONDON Capital Subscribed

Total Assets, 31st T. H. PURDON, K.C.,

, Man.	London, Ont.
, Man. B.C. , Sask.	London, " Market Sq. " Hamilton Rd. sub br
, Sask.	· Hamilton Rd. sub br
Man.	Longueuil, P.Q.
on, Ont.	Midland, Ont.
Man.	Montreal, P.Q.
Ont.	" St. Catherine St P.Q.
Alta,	North Battleford, Sask.
ord, Ont. Sub Branch	North Vancouver, B.C.
Sub Branch	Oak River, Man.
d, Man.	Ottawa, Ont.
Sask.	Quebec, P.Q.
ukon Dist.	Reston, Man.
, Sask.	Rossland, B.C.
B.C.	Rosthern, Sask.
Sask.	St. John, N.B.
alls, Ont.	St. John-Union St.
on, N.B. 1, B.C.	Toronto, Ont.
i, B.C.	Toronto-
N.S.	King & Dufferin Sts.
Ont.	" Bloor & Lansdowne
–Barton St. –Victoria Av.	Toronto Jct., Ont. /
-Victoria Av.	Trail, B.C.
.C. /	Vancouver, B.C.
Ο.	Victoria, B.C.
Ont.	Weston, Ont.
2.	Winnipeg, Man.
	Yorkton, Sask.
RK (52 Wall T. Oliver, Age	St.)-H. M. J. McMichae
NCISCO (120 St	ansome St.)-J. C. Weld
S. Ireland, Age	ents an and Trust Co.
Dankenants Lo	an and Trust Co.
Bankers-The	Bank of England and
lyn and Co.	
	for Travellers available
ts of the world	
in Canada for	Colonial Bank.
UZ OF	ILAMIL TON
IN OF	HAMILTON
CAPITAL	
G	2,500,00
ASSETS	

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THE CHARTERED BANKS

THE CANADIAN BANK **OF COMMERCE.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. E. Walker, Esq., President. Robt. Kilgour, Esq., Vice-Pres. Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathers, Esq. John Hoskin, K.C., LL,D J. W. Flavelle, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. K.G. Hon. Lyman M. Jones, Hor. Lyman M. Jones,

ALEX, LAIRD, General Manager.

FA. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches. 174 Branches in Canada, the U.S. and England.

MONTREAL OFFICE: F. H. Mathewson, Manager. LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: 2 Lombard St., E.C.. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 16 Exchange Place. Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

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

The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.

79 BRANCHES IN CANADA

Paid-up Capital....\$3.860,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 1,253,000

Total Assets21,000,000

NEW YORK AGENCY:-25 PINE ST.

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

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

Special Facilities for handling American Business.

Prompt Attention and best terms guaranteed,

Deposits of \$1.00 RECEIVED.

Interest from date of deposit paid 4 times a year.

- NO TROUBLE "RED TAPE." OR DELAY
- F. G. JEMMETT, General Manager.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,

LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed\$1,000,000.00 Total Assets, 31st Dec., 1900 2,272,000.83

T. H. PURDON, K.C., Pres. | NATH. MILLS, Mgr.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

Union Bank of Canada Established, 1865.

HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC.

Rest 1,500,000

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G. H. Balfour J. G. Billett	Geo. H. Thomson, Esq. General Manager Inspector
F. W. S. Crispo	Assistant Inspector t. Branches Winnipeg Western Inspector

F. W. S. Crispo Western Inspector
 H. Veasey Assistant Inspector
 P. Vibert. Assistant Inspector
 J. S. Hiam Assistant Inspector
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 Geo. H. Hees, Esq. Thomas Kinnear, Esq.

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- ALBERTA. —Airdrie, Blairmore, Bowden, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cowley, Didsbury Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medjcine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek.

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

The Standard Bank of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1873.				
Capital Au	thorized b	y Act of		
Parlia	men		\$2.000,000	
Capital Pa				
Reserve Fu	ınd		1.614,000	
	AD OFFICE,			
	DIRECTO	DRS:		1
W. F. COWA W. F. All W. R. Johnst	FRED.	Fred. W.		
	BRANCH	ES:		
Bradford, Brantford,	Castleton, Chatham, Cobalt, Cobourg Colborne, Consecon, Deseronto, Durbam, Flesherton, Forest, Grafton Harrison, Kingston,	Mark Manl Oron Otta Park Picto Price Richr Stauf Stauf	ham, e, o wa, dale, nill, n, ville, nond Hill, fville, prov	
Cannington,	Lindsay,	Wood	ville,	

Cannington, Linusay, Woodville, TORONTO: Head Office. Wellington & Jordan Sis: Bay St. Temple Building: Yonge St. (cor. Yonge and Charles Sis.), Market, King and West Market Sts; Parkdale, Queen St., West. RAWEFS.

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GEORGE HAY, President, DAVID MACLAREN, Vice President. H. N. Bate. Hon. George Bryson, H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, John Mather, Denis Murphy, George H. Perley, M.P. George Burn, General Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Capital Authorized \$3,000,000

Capital Paid-up.. \$3.000,000

Rest & Undivided Profits \$3,236,512

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

D. M. Finnie, Asst. Gen. Manager. Inspectors: C. G. Pennock; W. Duthie. FIFTY-SIX OFFICES IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA. Correspondents in every banking town in

Canada, and throughout the world. This Bank gives prompt attention to all

banking business entrusted to it. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Iraders Bank of Canada CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$4,322,000 REST.\$1,900,000

	TORONTO:	-Toronto Branch	; Avenue Road and
	Davenport, 1	oronto: King and	Spadina, Toronto;
	gueen and	Broadview	opudina, roronoo,
1	Arthur,	Hamilton.	Rodney.
1	Aylmer,	Hamilton, East.	St. Mary's,
1	Ayton,	Harriston,	Sault Ste. Marie.
I	Beeton,	Hepworth,	Sarnia.
1	Blind River,	Ingersoll,	Schomberg,
I	Bridgeburg,	Kenora.	Springfield
I	Brownsville,	Kincardine,	Stettler, Alta.,
I	Burlington	Lakefield,	Stoney Crees
L	Calgary, Alta.,	Leamington,	Stratford.
L	Cargill,	Massey,	Strathrov.
L	Clifford.	Newcastle,	Sturgeon Falls.
L	Drayton,	North/ Bay,	Sudbury
Ľ	Datton.	Norwich,	Tavistock.
L	East Toronto.	Orillia,	Thamesford.
L	Edmonton, Alta	Ottomille	Tilsonburg.
	Elmira,	Owen Sound.	Tottenham.
	Elora,	Paisley, Ont.	Waterdown.
	Embro,	Port Hope,	
	Fergus,	Prescott,	Webbwood,
	Fort William.		W. Selkirk, Man.
	Glencoe,	Regina, Sask.,	Windsor
	Grand Valley.	Ridgetown, Ribley,	Winnipeg,
	Guelph,	Rockwood	Winona,
	vucipii,		Woodstock
	Court D to !	BANKERS:	
	Great Britan	n-The National I	Bank of Scotland.
	New YORK-1	he American Exc	hange Nat. Bank.
	Montreal-Th	e Quebec Bank.	
•	and the second se		
	THE D		
	THE DO	OMINION	BANK
	HEAD OF	GIOR TODONTO	- DIALVIN
	ILEAD OF	FICE, TORONTO,	CANADA.

THE STITCH, TORONIO, CANADA.
Capital Paid-up, \$3,600.000
Reserve Fund and Undivided
Profits, 4,600,000
Deposits by the Public, 35,000,000
Total Assets, 52,000,000
DIRECTORS:
E. B. OSLER, M.P President
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS Vice-Pres.
A. W. AUSTIN, R. J. CHRISTIE,
W. R. BROCK, JAS. CARRUTHERS,
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A. M. NANTON, C. A. BOGERT General Manager

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

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St. James Street.

1155

BANKS. BANK

ament, 1885. TREAL. \$3,277,620

CTORS. .. President. Vice-President. P. Cleghorn, F. C. Henghaw. re.

3.277.620

re. Il Manager. or and Supt. of Inspector. ampbell, Assist. HES: O-Continued.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June 1907, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. MACKINNON,

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 1st June, 1907.

The Western Bank of Canada

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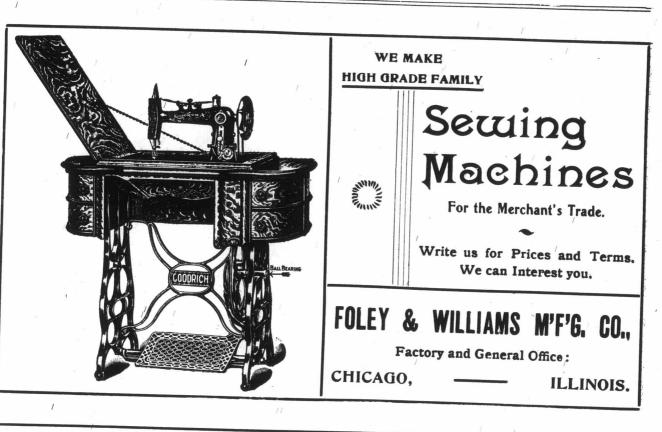
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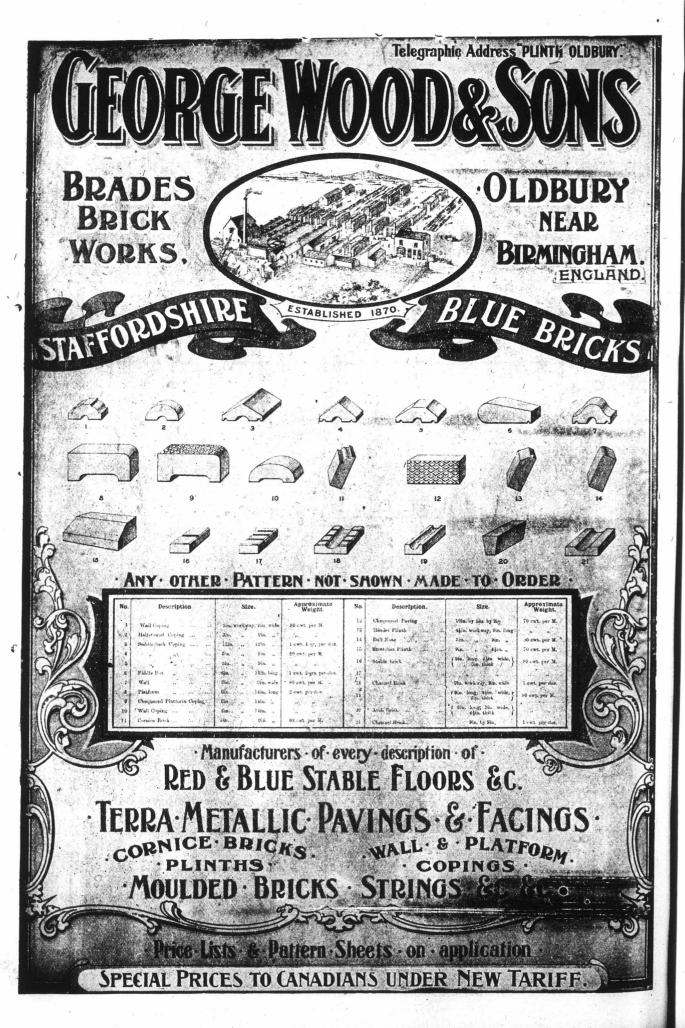
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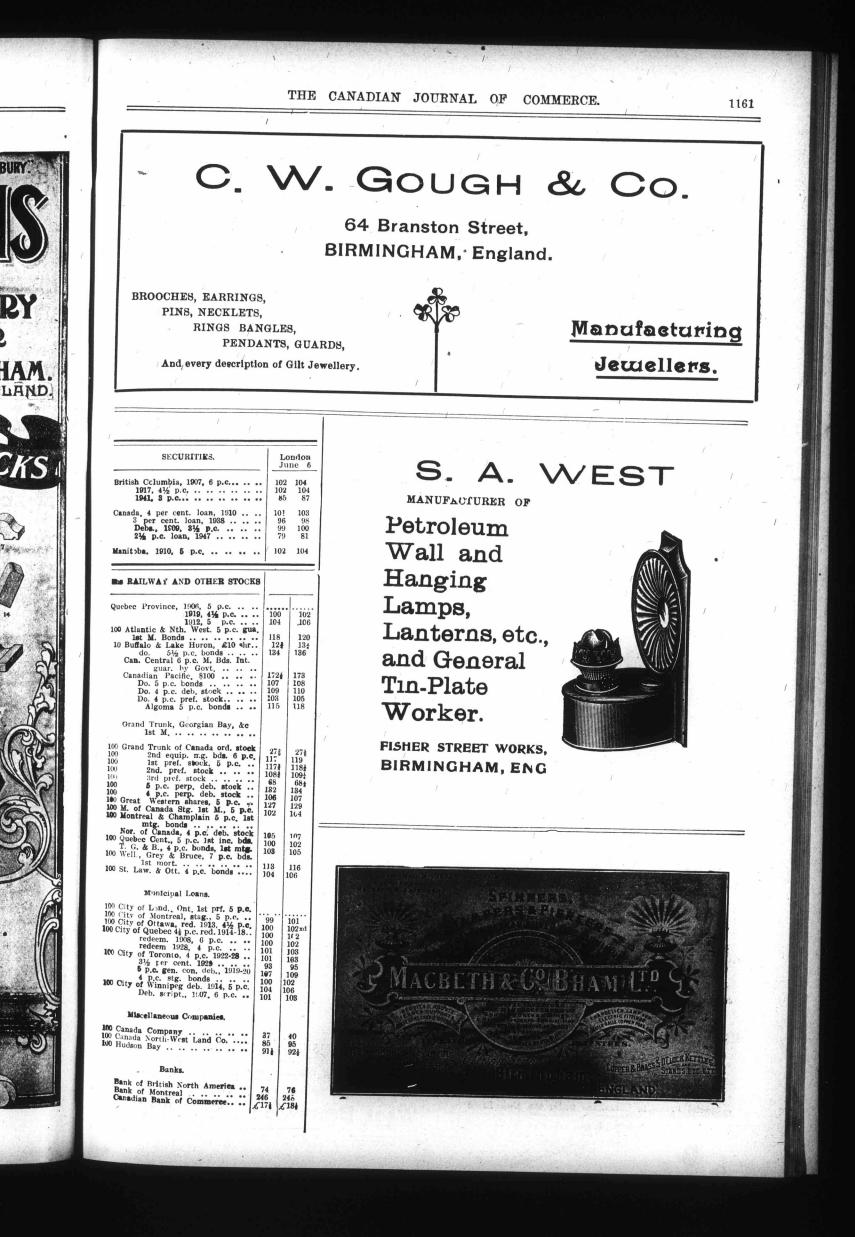
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-Grand Trunk Ry. traffic earnings from June 8 to 14, 1907 \$907,376; 1906 \$808,783 increase \$95,593.

-Canadian Pacific Ry. return of traffic earnings from June 7 to 14, 1907 \$1,542,000; 1906 \$1,199.000 increase \$343,000.

-Ottawa clearing house total for week ending June 13, 1907, \$2,965,375; corresponding week last year \$2,104,503.

-The capital stock of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company has been increased from \$816,000 to \$1,200,000. The proceeds from the sale of their new stock will go for general extensions and improvements.

-The Lautz Marble Company, of Buffalo, are locating a plant at Toronto. Negotiations are practically completed for a large property in the East End, near the railway tracks. A building, over 200 feet long, and to cost \$40,000, will be built.

--A report from Liverpool says: A provisional agreement has been concluded, whereby the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. absorbs the Standard Marine Insurance Co. Both of these concerns have considerabe interests in America.

-At a recent meeting of the City Council of Halifax, it was decided to grant a free site of ten acres to W. P. McNeill and Co., on condition that they establish their structural steel and bridge building works in that city. The company is at present located in New Glasgow.

-By-laws granting sites, etc., were passed at Kingston, Ont. in favour of lead works by the Stanley Smelting Works, and zinc smelting works by Grey and Hedley, of Guelph. The site is on Cataraqui Bay, and alongside the railway tracks. The concerns will put up buildings of \$50,000 value.

-Mr. B. Austin, manager of the Montreal branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, has gone for a well-earned holiday trip to Europe, intending to be absent two or three months. Mr. A. G. Campbell, who has been in at the start of several branches of the Bank, fills the position of acting-manager in his absence.

-The Natural Fuel and Power Company, which was recently incorporated in New York with a capital of \$250,000, will operate in the peat districts at Black Lake, near Brockville. Experiments have been in progress for some months and the special machinery installed has proved satisfactory. A plant will be established at an early date.

-The London Board of Trade tables for 1906 show that London's over-sea imports last year reached the enormous sum of \$997,036,555, which was \$159,195,285, above the figures for 1902. In respect to imports, London is about \$25,000,000 ahead of Liverpool, but the north-western port far surpasses London as an outlet for British exports.

-The Transvaal Government has decided to send home all the Chinese mine workers as soon as their terms of engagement are up. The mine owners protest that without Chinese labour they cannot operate at a profit. They were operating and increasing their output, however, before the Chinamen were brought in. They may be able to do the same after they go out.

-The Brockville Malleable Iron Company is being organized in Brockyille with local capital. The preliminary work has been done, and stock lists are now open. The directors purpose to establish a plant capable of producing either five tons or ten tons of castings daily. The five ton plant complete, including \$14,000 for working capital, is estimated to require \$35,000, while a ten ton plant is estimated at \$50,000.

-The old flour and rice mills on Store Street, Victoria, B.C., which have been out of operation for a number of years, are to be re-opened in the near future. In connection with the flour mill it is expected that a large elevator will be erected to handle the grain. New machinery will be installed in the rice mill. The Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, are taking over the enterprise.

-The trade and commerce department has received word from its Melbourne agent that the first iron smelted on a commercial basis has just been turned out in Austrlia, and there are indications that the industry will be developed to a considerable scale in that colony. It is proposed to shortly make steel by the open hearth process. He says that the Germans have entered into competition for the carrying trade between Australia and New York, and have put on a steamship service. This is resented by the established lines and a rate war is like, ly to follow, which Canadian shippers to Australia will do well to take advantage of. /

-Dr. A. N. Hall of Quebec, Chairman of the Health Committee of that city, made an important statement in the course of an interview regarding tuberculosis in relation to the milk supply, a subject which has been frequently discussed in Montreal of late. He said:--"To my personal knowledge 163 tuberculosis cows have been shipped from the city of Quebec to Montreal, to be sold for milk purposes. They were cows giving a large flow of milk, and not fit for slaughter. In other words, Quebec has taken advantage of the fact that no legislation exists in Montreal against tuberculosis to make Montreal a dumping-ground for her tuberculosis cows."

One of the biggest legal fights which has been started in the Essex County Court for years was opened June 13. The action is taken by the Traders' Bank to collect the value of certain notes that were given to the Consumers' Tobacco Company of Leamington by 150 farmers of Essex county, aggregating about \$20,000, as payment for stock in the Consumers' Tobacco Company, which was organized in 1902. The defendants objected to paying the notes, the Consumers' Co. having failed to pur-

chase the tobac their notes to l will be tried w

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-The Britisl office at Nelson the north side telephone servi subscriber, on a tain their own wood, B.C., has stalled, which in cables. It is pr installed at Nel

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

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chase the tobacco, as it had agreed to when the defendants gave their notes to become stockholders in the company. The case will be tried without a jury.

7

The British Columbia Telephone Company, through their office at Nelson, B.C., have made an offer to the ranchers on the north side of the west arm of Kootenay Lake, to supply telephone service at the rate of 50 cents per month to each subscriber, on condition that the subscribers erect and maintain their own pole line. The company's exchange at Greenwood, B.C., has been entirely rebuilt, new apparatus being installed, which includes a new switchboard, new poles, wires and It is probable that a new switch board will soon be installed at Nelson, B.C., as the capacity of the present board in the exchange there has been reached.

-The City Attorneys have decided that no action can be taken against the parties who shipped the thousands of tins of bad salmon to Montreal. A report is to be made to the City Council to that effect. From information given out at the City Hall it appears that one of the attorneys has just returned from Toronto, where he went to see if sufficient facts could be got upon which warrant could be issued to apprehend those who had shipped the salmon. This official reported that there was no evidence whatever that the fish had been shipped to Montreal in bad faith, that a certain amount of the fish had been good and that bad faith could not be proven.

Delegated by the Government of the Province of Quebec, a party of five gentlemen are engaged in examining the roads of the province. Twenty counties in Quebec have expressed a desire to adopt a scheme to improve their highways and the Government there has sent representatives to observe the system in use in Ontario and its results. The deputation, which includes J. Henry, engineer of the Department of Agriculture; Plant, Robert Watson, St. Andrew's; T. Plant, Ste. Hyaeinthe, and Wm. Alie, has already inspected the county system of roads in the County of Simcoe. They were accompanied by Mr. H. Maisonville, sec. to the Minister of Public Works, on behalf of the department, and ex-Warden R. H. Jupp, of Simcoe County.

-New Inventions .- Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently granted through the agency of Messrs. Marion and Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.:-Canada-Desiré Pepin, Sen., Montreal, Que., apparatus for examining submerged bodies; William J. Hands, Toronto, Ont., clutches; Charles A. R. Desjardins, St. Andre (Kamouraska), Que., vehicle skates; Joseph Moreau, St. Germain de Grantham, Que., potatoe digger. United States-Samuel and Rose Basch, London, Eng., elastic tyres; Charles C. Brown, Revelstoke, B.C., window shade supports; William Maloney, Sherbrooke East, Que., combined cutting knife and distributor for harvesting threshers; John Alex. Grant, Chicago, Ill., screens.

-There was received at the City Hall last week a striking document from the Fire Underwriters' Association saying that on account of the great fire losses by the insurance companies these companies had decided to curtail the amount of insurance that would be given to the public. This step was necessary in order to give a better safeguard to companies. The document also calls upon the city to take steps so that all wires in the city can be placed in underground conduits, as a report of special experts has proven to the underwirters that many fires are due to the danger of overhead wires, etc. The report says that the association, after much research, have reasons to believe that some of the recent disastrous fires in the city are due to defective wiring, and have chiefly been caused by the great danger of overhead wires. The report says that during the past six months the fire insurance losses in the city have been close upon three million dollars. This means seven dollars per capita of the population. Such losses, besides being enormous in the extreme, are unnecessary.

-A deputation representing the Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario waited on Hon. Mr. Monteith last week, asking the assistance of the Department of Agriculture in several matters. The organization of local co-operative associations has proved so successful that a provincial body has been formed with a view to incorporation. The Minister of Agriculture was asked by a committee of this body to assist in securing the services of someone to give instructions in the art of packing fruit, so that a uniform method can be adopted by the subsidiary associations. The deputation also wished that an official be provided to proceed with the organization of cooperative associations. The Minister told his visitors that he would be glad to assist them along the lines of the Department of Agriculture. It is understood that the provincial department will confer with the department at Ottawa in reference to the work of the association, in order to prevent overlapping. The deputation included, Messrs. W. Dempsey, Trenton; D. Johnston, Forest; Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines, and A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

-Canada's trade figures for the first two months of the present fiscal year, ending May 30 last, show an increase of no less than \$11,903,790, and nearly 25 per cent in the value of . the imports, as compared with April and May, of 1906. Imports for May alone were \$33,935,525, an increase of \$7,275,564. This largely increased importation naturally resulted in a corresponding increase of revenue from duties. For the two months the duties collected totalled \$9,588,690, an increase of \$1,533,261 over the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, the exports how a considerable falling off, due largely to the lateness of the opening of spring navigation and the longshoremen's strike at Montreal. Exports for the two months totalled \$30,929,349, a decrease of \$5,226,892 from last year. The decrease for May alone was \$1,880,097 .- Exports of products of the forest decreased \$717,281; animals and their



produce \$423,345; agriculture, \$928,615. For the two months the decrease in agricultural products was \$2,507,276; the products of the mine increased \$634,334. The total trade for the two months was \$92,539,739, an increase of \$6,676,898.

-The life insurance organization distributed in the United States and Canada in 1906 a total of \$327,576,199, as compared with \$307,019,972 distributed in 1905. These figures are based on special reports from standard level premiums life insurance companies and on reports of fraternal insurance orders and associations. Included in the figures are the amounts paid to policy holders or their beneficiaries in the form of death claims, matured endowments or other benefits under the policy of levelpremium companies or the certificates of assessment organizations, but the amounts paid by the regular companies in dividends to policyholders on surrendered policies, on claims in foreign countries and to annuities are not included. Including the payments to foreign policyholders, annuities for dividends and for surrender values, placed at \$10,000,000, partly estimated, the total amount of life insurance payments for 1906 would be \$447, 576,199. The regular companies were affected in new business by the agitation for reform in methods of administration. The amount of the insurance protection withdrawn on account of the agitation will never be known, but there are indications that policies for hundreds of millions of dollars were sacrificed. More than 343,000 polices were allowed to lapse during the year, according to the reports of 31 regular companies.

-Ambassador James Bryce, delivered the convocation oration at the graduation exercises at the University of Chicago on "What university instruction may do to provide intellectual pleasures for later life." Later he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws., "Sixty years ago," Mr. Bryce said, "science was not given a prominent part in the curriculum of schools and universities, and now it is trying to relegate the study of language and literature to a secondary place. All education has two sides. It is meant to impart the knowledge, the skill, the habits of diligence and concentration which are needed to insure practical success. It also meant to form the character, to implant taste, to cultivate the imagination and the emotions to prepare a man to enjoy those delights which belong to hours of leisure, and to the inner life which goes on, or ought to go on, all the time within his own heart. Everyone of us ought to have a second or inner life, over and above that life which he leads among others for the purpose of his vocation. He ought to have some pursuit or taste to which he can turn from the daily routine. Whatever the taste or pursuit may be, whether of higher or commoner type, it is good for him, but of course the more wholesome and elevating the taste or pursuit is, so much the better for him. Nowhere in the world does there seem to be so large a proportion of the people that receives a

university education as here in America. The effects of this will doubtless be felt in the next generation. Let us hope that they will be felt not only in the complete equipment of your citizens for public life and in their warmer zeal for civic progress, but also in a true perception of the essential elements of happiness, a larger capacity for enjoying those simple pleasures which the cultivation of taste and the imagination opens to us all."

-The Canadian Government has adopted stringent regulations to prevent coal lands in the Yukon from being held for speculative purposes, says a consul report. Leases for coal mining rights will be granted for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, payable in advance. No applicant shall be allowed to lease more than an area of 2,560 acres The tract must be contiguous, and the area shall not exceed 4 miles in its greatest dimensions. Applications are to be made through the Dominion lands agent or a sub-agent of the district. In unsurveyed territory the application must be made within thirty days after its being located. Where, a dispute as to location occurs, the right to the lease will be decided by the Minister of the Interior upon hearing the evidence. The lease shall include coal mining rights only, but the lessee, upon application, may be permitted to purchase at the rate of \$10 an acre whatever area of the available surface rights the Minister may consider necessary for the efficient and economical working of the coal mining rights granted in the lease. The lessee must begin operations in one year from the date of his being notified to do so, and shall produce the quantity of coal specified in such order. The order will not be given until the expiration of one year. In no case will the maximum quantity required to be mined during each year be over ten tons an acre leased. If this order is not complied with then the lease will be subject to cancellation. The lessee can not assign his rights without leave of the Minister. Actual settlers shall be entitled to buy at the pit's mouth what coal they may require for their own use, but not for barter or sale, at a price not to exceed \$1.75 a ton. A fee of \$5 is charged for each lease. In addition to the rent a royalty of 5 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds will be levied on the output of the mine. A sworn statement of the output must be given by the person operating the mine. In default of this the lease may be cancelled. In case of disputes provision is made for arbitration.

-By an order in council the policy adopted in 1904, with a view to the eradication of mange from cattle in portions of the North-west, is declared to be in force, and regulations amended under Act of 1906, to be observed by owners of live stock therein between June 1 and August 15, are published in the Canada Gazette. Shipments of cattle from the infected district are prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate from an inspector of the department of agriculture stating that he had

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-U.S. Secretary the calling in of al ing statement:---" funded loan of 190' about \$36,000,000, April 2, 1907, and terest July 2. To p Secretary of the T banks throughout about \$30,000,000 w tember 27, 1906, the before the 10th of . 4 per cent bonds ma tion by the 10th of . date can be effected The deposits which tary Shaw under an following cities :--- N ton, Philadelphia, N Baltimore, Louisville 000; Pittsburg, Buff cinnati, St. Paul, Om phis Peoria, Atlanta This order was not st that were distribute It was announced wh



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1904, with a portions of ulations amof live stock lished in the ected district from an inthat he had

examined the stock and found the animals free from contagion of mange. Cars and other vehicles used in transporting stock from the infected district shall be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector as soon as possible after being unloaded and before being used for any other ship ment. Other restrictions along these lines are imposed. The infected territory is described as follows: "A line from the Rocky Mountains along the northern boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve to the line between Ranges 5 and 6 west of the 5th Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between Townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway to the line between Townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between Ranges 26 and 27 west of the 4th Principal Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between Townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer river, thence north along the Red Deer river to the line between Townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the Red Deer river, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers to the line between Ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Meridian, thence south along that line to the line between Townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between Ranges 20 and 21 west of the 2nd Meridian, thence south to the International boundary line."

-U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has announced the calling in of about \$30,000,000 public deposits, in the following statement :--- "The outstanding residue of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, which, on the first of July, will amount to about \$36,000,000, was called for redemption by the circular of April 2, 1907, and the bonds will mature and cease to bear interest July 2. To provide for the redemption of these bonds the Secretary of the Treasury has called upon certain depository banks throughout the country for return to the Treasury of about \$30,000,000 which they received as special deposits, September 27, 1906, the money so called for to be deposited on or before the 10th of July next. As a considerable proportion of 4 per cent bonds maturing will have been presented for redemption by the 10th of July, the surrender of these deposits at that date can be effected without causing any financial disturbance." The deposits which have been called in were put out by Secretary Shaw under an order for distribution of \$26,000,000 to the following cities:-New York and Chicago, each \$3,000,000; Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis, each \$2,000,000; Baltimore, Louisville, Kansas City and Cleveland, each \$1,000,-000; Pittsburg, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Memphis Peoria, Atlanta, Nashville and Sioux Falls, each \$500,000. This order was not strictly followed and ultimately the deposits that were distributed among amounted to about \$29,000,000. It was announced when these deposits went out that they would

be subject to return February 1, but Secretary Shaw deemed it best to leave this matter to his successor in view of the financial conditions. The deposits under the order of September 27, were allowed to be secured by bonds lawful for savings banks in New York, and Massachusetts at 90 per cent of their market, value. No apprehension is felt in New York that Mr. Cortelyou's action will seriously affect the money market. In fact, there is reason to believe many bankers will welcome the Treasury action, since it will put Mr. Cortelyou in a better position than he would be otherwise to increase deposits in case the crop moving period seems to call for it.

-For consideration of the animated discussion now in progress on the subject of steel rails the following statement of J. A. Atwood, chief engineer of the Pittsburg and Lake Érie, is of interest. He says :- Heavier rails, I believe, are needed, but they ought not to come until general conditions of railroad construction have been greatly improved. While we may be going along with steel rails of a pattern and construction that are behind the time, we must remember that the entire building of railroad trackage is also of an old-time order. There has not been the growth and improvement of track building that has marked improvements in equipment. What is needed is a general overhauling of the railroads now in existence, making them practically entirely new structures from the bottom of the ballast or even better than that, from the fitness of the road-bed itself to the top of the rail. Signaling has been improved greatly, but the remainder of a railroad line is practically as it was half a century or more ago, excepting that more weight has been added to the rails. First of all, there should be more right-of-way for every road in the country. The strip usually bought is too narrow to allow perfect roadbed construction. Perfect drainage should be secured only by having sufficient width of land to allow the digging of ample ditches at either side of the track. Then there should be better ballasting, after the proper roadbed has been provided. The ballasting to-day averages, I think, about 10 inches. It should be at least 20 inches thick and well laid. In this ballast should be more ties, all thoroughly tamped and upon the ties should be heavier rails. It is often from the weak ballasting and few ties, together with the light rails, that the wave motion is produced in front of a heavy engine that causes rail breakages. Were the roadbed well drained, the ballasting heavy, the ties more numerous and well laid and the rails heavier, conditions of construction would be worthy of being considered along with improvements in other places of railroading. Steel rails will come in for consideration in this new construction, but the conditions will have to be greatly modified. I do not know of a single railroad engineer to-day, excepting possibly one, who is willing to give his unqualified word that the present steel tie of any form is the one to answer purposes for which it was designed. There must be an improvement in those designs, for steel ties will be needed.



LIGHT VERSUS HEAVY WOOLLENS.

The change in woollen manufactures going on in Great Britain for some time lately, as already noted, has accomplished a good deal in the direction aimed at. The heavy woollens trade had secured so firm a hold upon the great middle classes throughout the United Kingdom, which sets the fashions for the Empire, as well as the United States and much of / urban South America, that it was doubtful for some time how the new development should 'turn out. As a consequence of the success noted, capital is being withdrawn from the heavy goods trade. As a contemporary remarks, "Bad business in heavy woollens is accompanied by reasonably good business in worsteds." Spinners of worsted yarn are working at a good profit, and manufacturers of that yarn should have no complaint to make.

Manufacturers of medium woollens are not quite so badly affected; it is the maker of the heavy and cheap goods who feels the change most severely. Unlike other manufacturers, he cannot reduce very much the weight of his cloth; nor can he turn to any raw material as a substitute for stuff in regular consumption. Anything he can conceivably employ is at twice the normal value; and there is no method of getting back the excess of cost in the price of goods. Heavy expenses of duty, freight, and profit, swell quotations for his cloths in the foreign markets; and, sooner than pay advances, dealers turn to goods of a different character.

For a while this position may be supported, in the patient hope that affairs will improve; but two or three years in succession of inordinately dear raw material lead to the making of a decision of which everyone must regret.

The fact that in some other countries manufacturers of low-class woollens are in a similar plight is of doubtful consolation. In the north of Europe the impracticability of present values for shoddies is keenly felt. Failures have occurred among Scandinavian manufacturers, while the position of others in the northern countries gives rise to anxiety. The only seeming way in which foreign misfortunes might relieve the situation is in diminishing the demand for raw materials, which is admittedly the source of the British troubles. The stoppages may not be important enough to create that effect; and in that event the market can ease only gradually. British makers are faced with the competition of protected manufacturers, who can afford to pay more money for raw stuff than they; and there is always imminent the placing of an export tax on rags and low woollen material, in order to keep it within the country of its origin. Perhaps for a

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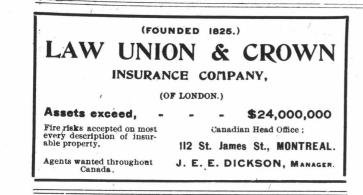
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diminished number of people the heavy woollen trade may become more comfortable, but it is impossible to view without apprehension defections that are unbalanced by corresponding accessions to other branches.

That the great change resolved upon by manufacturers of woollens is receiving a practical, vigorous impetus and solution from the consumer in Canada may be seen by a walk in one of our long summer evenings along the fashionable thoroughfares of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, etc., where young and old may be seen wearing the well-fitting greystriped worsteds of various shades become so much the vogue with their kin beyond the sea.

Canadian manufacturers, on the other hand, can scarcely fail to benefit by any falling off in the production of heavy tweeds, etc., which are likely to continue in request by the great masses of the people.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS.

The question as to the limit where railway commissions are to stop in their endeavors to placate designing politicans and others, continues to be quite as prominent as at any time for months past. We in Canada are so much influenced by opinions from over the border that it may be well to follow the courses pursued by the companies and the light thrown upon them by eminent organs of public opinion such as the Chronicle of New York. Our contemporary cites an interesting case bearing on the question, and decided not long since.

As the case involves features likely to occur again, the doctrine laid down is quite important. The United States Supreme Court upholds the right of a commission to require a carrier to run a train in order to promote public convenience, even if the running of the train involves a loss to the road. However, each case depends upon its own state of facts, and the judgment reached in the present instance is controlling only where an exactly similar state of facts exists. The court in effect balances the loss from obedience to the order of the commission against the profitable results of the operation of the road as a whole, and declares that the act cannot on that ground alone be classed as arbitrary and unreasonable.

The particulars were more favorable to the commission than they ordinarily are in an action where a government body is concerned. The Southern Railway made a change in its time schedule for a

certain train, and this change broke the connection at Selma, Ala., which had previously existed with a train run over the Atlantic Coast Line System. The Southern found it incumbent to make this change, as it had become absolutely dangerous to operate the train at the speed required by the previous schedule. The connection between the Atlantic Coast Line train and the Southern Rahway train at Selma had existed for many years, and naturally there was complaint when it was broken. The Atlantic Coast Line management was appealed to by the North Carolina Corporation Commission to make a corresponding change in their train in order that the old connection might be maintained, and they expressed a willingness to do this provided they could get a change in the train run by the roads between New York and Richmond. But these other roads found it impossible to alter the hour of departure from New York, and the Atlantic Coast Line people thereupon were obliged to notify the North Carolina Commission that they saw no feasible way of continuing the old connection at Selma. After hearing, the commission peremptorily ordered the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to arrange its schedule so that the train which previously had been scheduled to arrive at 2.50 p.m. should thereafter arrive at 2.25 p. m., thereby restoring the old connection with the Southern Railway train.

The Atlantic Coast Line Company protested against the order, requesting its withdrawal and asking for a further hearing. The commission complied with the request for a new hearing and suspended its order. At this second hearing the Atlantic Coast Line people were able to show that for the previous five months it had been impossible for them to bring No. 39 (the number of the train in question) to Selma by schedule time, to-wit.. 2.50 p. m., more than twice, and that this train was more than ten minutes late every day except twenty-four. Yielding to the force of this situation, the Corporation Commission concluded that it was impracticable to require a faster schedule and place this train at 2.25 p. m. instead of 2.50 p. m. Therefore this part of the former order was revoked and annulled. But the commission was of the opinion that it was practicable, and that the convenience of the traveling public required, that the Atlantic Coast Line furnish transportation for passengers from a point called Rocky Mount to Selma after 12.50 p.m. and by or before 2.25 p. m. each day. It accordingly made an order to that effect.

Prior to the taking effect of the second order, the Atlantic Coast Line filed exceptions to the validity of the order and prayed for another hearing. The commission again acceded and took further testimony, but this time adhered to its order. The railroad was able to show that the operation of an extra train from Rocky Mount to Selma or the extension of the run of one of the branch line trains meant a direct money loss for every day the train was run. The commission treated this objection as immaterial, finding, as a matter of fact, that the total receipts of the Coast Line in North Carolina, taken from business in that State, were sufficiently remunerative, and therefore that even if the train

was operated at a loss, that circumstance was not of very great importance. The company hence appealed to the courts for redress. In the lower court it received a verdict in its favour, but the Supreme Court of North Carolina reversed the judgment. The case then went to the United States Supreme Court, with the result that this judgment of the North Carolina Supreme Court is maintained.

The United States Supreme Court judge points out that as the public power to regulate railways and the private right of ownership of such property co-exist and do not the one destroy the other, it has been settled that the right of ownership of railway property, like other property rights, finds protection in constitutional guaranties, and therefore wherever the power of regulation is exerted in such an arbitrary and unreasonable way as to cause it to be in effect not a regulation but an infringement upon the right /of ownership, such an exertion of power is void because repugnant to the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. But was the order of the North Carolina Commission arbitrary and unreasonable within this view? Justice White thinks not. He says that in considering the question it must be borne in mind that a Court may not, under the guise of protecting private property, extend its authority to a subject of regulation not within its competency, but is confined to ascertaining whether the particular assertion of legislative power to regulate has been exercised to so unwarranted a degree as, in substance and effect, to exceed regulation, and to be equivalent to a taking of property without due process of law or a denial of the equal protection of the laws. Considering all the circumstances of the case, he thinks that from the point of view of the requirements of the public interest the order of the commission was one coming clearly within the scope of the power to enforce just and reasonable regulations.

Counsel for the Atlantic Coast' Line Railroad had in their argument before the court relied greatly upon the case of Smyth vs. Ames (169 U. S. 526), where Justice Harlan said: "A State enactment, or regulations made under the authority of a State enactment, establishing rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad that will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as, under all the circumstances, is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law," etc. But the present case, Justice White points out, does not involve the enforcement by a State of a general scheme of maximum rates, but only whether an exercise of State authority to compel a carrier to perform a particular and specified duty 'is so inherently unjust and unreasonable as to amount to the deprivation of property without due process of law. In a case involving the validity of an order enforcing a scheme of maximum rates, of course the finding that the enforcement of such scheme will not produce an adequate return for the operation of the railroad in and of itself demonstrates the unreasonableness of the order. Such, however, is not the case when the question is as to the validity of an order to do a

particular act, the doing of which does not involve the question of the profitableness of the operation of the railroad as an entirety.

He said that the question raised in this instance concerned solely an order directing a carrier to furnish a facility which it is a part of its general duty to furnish for the public convenience. As the primal duty of a carrier is to furnish adequate facilities to the public, that duty may well be compelled, although by doing so as an incident some pecuniary loss from such service may result. Of course, the fact that the furnishing of a necessary facility ordered may occasion an incidental pecuniary loss is an important criterion to be taken into view in determining the reasonableness of the order, but it is not the only one. As the duty to furnish necessary facilities is co-terminous with the powers of the corporation, the obligation to discharge that duty must be considered in connection with the nature and productiveness of the corporate business as a whole, the character of the services required, and the public need for its performance.

In reading the opinion it is clear that the court was favorably impressed with the thoroughness of the commission's investigations and the care seemingly taken to get at the facts and to act with due deliberation. Given a different set of conditions, the court might not have been so disposed to accept the commission's findings even as to the facts. And yet, says the "Chronicle," the court's conclusions are quite sweeping.

LANCASHIRE COTTON OPERATIVES FOR CANADA.

On the 14th instant we learn that about 130 men, women and children left Liverpool for Montreal, Canada, to take up positions in the employment of the Dominion Textile Co. The children are merely going out with their parents. The members of the party have been gathered mainly from Lancashire, and are mostly weavers. The emigration was organized by Mr. Reade, of the Textile Company, who had himself been a Lancashire mill-worker. The fares of the emigrants are being defrayed by the company, on condition that the money is returned when they are in receipt of full wages. The Textile Mercury, commenting on the movement, thinks it may appear strange that Lancashire cotton operatives can be 'induced to go abroad at a time when the trade at home is good. Doubtless some of them have a natural desire for change, while not a few see in the Canadian factories the possibility of quicker promotion and higher wages. There is a shortage of labor in Canada, not only in the cotton mills, but in every department of honest work, the revival of trade, the starting of mills that had been stopped, the building of new mills, and the extensions to old ones. Wages have also shown of late a tendency to rise, the operatives having recently secured advances of 10 and 15 per cent, and upward.

Although some cotton mill workers in Canada are paid little better than they are in Lancashire and, in proportion to cost of living, perhaps not always so we portunities ularly the of make \$13.08 looms, and as follows: \$5.48; slubb ers, \$8.46; \$13.08; win seen that me eratives' ear mated that t 20 to 25 per hours of labo

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The higher wages in weaving are due to the conditions under which the workers are employed. A person who can manage four looms in Lancashire could manipulate eight in Canada, where the more up-to-date machinery is run at a lower speed, and efficiently equipped with stop-motions. Breakdowns, too, are attended to by persons appointed for the purpose, so that the weavers can keep their other looms in motion; and the cloth_is "picked" by special attendants. Canadian mill-owners are said to favour Lancashire operatives, having learned from experience that they are the best spinners and weavers in the world. But there is something in the moister climate of the West of England that favours the finer qualities turned out there for generations past

THE NEW YORK LIFE'S NEW PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, first vice-president of the New York Life, and who was promoted to the post of president of that company on the 17th instant, took occasion in returning thanks to the trustees at the time, to say a few words. The law, he said, must be observed in spirit as well as in letter. Life insurance has reached the end of one period of marvellous development. The laws have in effect 'declared that the activities of this and other companies must diminish. Whether that, as a theory of statesmanship, is sound or unsound is a question which time will settle. The State has decreed, and we accept the decree in good faith. But he believes that such restrictive legislation applied to life insurance is economically unsound.

Among the problems that face the company he sees nothing more menacing than the tendency to pass variable legislation with regard to life insurance in the various States. These bills largely relate to taxation, and involve a constantly increasing drain upon the premiums paid by the policyholders. The result is not only a heavy and unjust burden upon the thrifty, but as the tax varies in different places the tax is not evenly distributed.

Another kind of legislation, he continued, which is even more drastic in its purpose, is that which would force finance committees to purchase certain securities, and then deposit these with some designated official of the State. Back of this is the purpose to tax this property locally when it is so deposited. We are now confronted with laws in Texas so objectionable that, at the stated meeting of this board in May, authority was given to the officers of the company, in their discretion, not to ask for a renewal of our Texas license in 1908, and to cease doing new business there whenever in their judgment the situation may demand it.

Mr. Kingsley, the new president, was born in Vermont in 1857. When a young man he went to Colorado, where, in 1886, he became State auditor, and as such ex-officio superintendent of insurance.

In 1889 he joined the New York Life Insurance Company as inspector of agencies for New England; three years later he was transferred to the home office and made superintendent of agencies. From that point he worked steadily upward through the grades until, by his election last Monday, he became executive head of the company.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Thomas A. Buckner, Rufus W. Weeks, Wm. E. Inglis and Edward R. Perkins; treasurer, Edmund D. Randolph; secretaries, John C. McCall and Seymour M. Ballard.

The New York Life is now represented in Montreal by Mr. J. G. Pelton, until lately the company's agent in Ottawa. Mr. Pelton has a large field to direct, as may be seen by the blue-book returns, and the company is not likely to have erred in their choice of a successor to the strong men who preceded him.

The New York Life ranks second in Canada in the amount of straight life premiums for 1906. It also ranks second in net amount of policies in force.

WORSTED YARNS.

Advices from Bradford, England, report to the Textile Mercury of Manchester, that yarn spinners are exceedingly busy. Many export houses would buy if they could get in at the prices quoted before the recent spurt, but the very qualities that fell have responded the best. Only those yarns spun from 40's to 50's tops at all declined, or rather spun from tops of medium and low qualities. Particulars for delivery are coming in quickly, and some spinners cannot keep up to what is wanted. Sufficient tops are, however, being combed to keep going all frames, and there is no lack of raw material in any department. Great pressure is being put upon top-makers to keep up delivery, and thus prevent any loss of time; hence some fair weights of spun yarns are being turned out. There is no American yarn trade being done, as formerly, and this Bradford would feel keenly if a slack time were encountered.

The following table shows the price of good standard worsted yarns at various times since the year began, the price on April 30 being the time when 40's to 50's tops declined a full penny (2c) per lb., since when they have fully recovered :--

	1	Jan. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 30	May 25
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
2/ 12's		. 36	. 38	. 36	.38
2/16's		. 36	.38	. 37	.38
2/24's		. 38	.40	.40	. 40
2/32's		.44	. 46	.44	.46
2/36's		.46	.50	.48	. 50
2/40's		.50	. 53	.51	.53
2/44's		.58	. 59	.59	. 59
2/48's		. 64	. 65	.65	.66
2/52's		. 68	.70	.70	.71
2/56's		.72	.73	.75	.76
2/60's		.76	. 80	.80	.81

The subject is more extensively treated in another column.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Shareholders and others interested in the affairs of the Merchants' Bank were not at all prepared for the agreeable surprise vouchsafed them a week ago, when it was briefly announced that the net profits for the year reached the unprecedented figure of \$961,660, or 16.27 per cent. of the paid-up capital, an advance of \$221,262 on the net earnings of the preceding year, which gave a percentage of 12.33. With this and the balance of \$73,197 from the Report of 1906, the Bank has been able to pay the increased dividends (quarterly) at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; to add \$400,000 to the Reserve Fund, to write off \$100,000 from Bank Premises Account, and to contribute \$22,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, leaving a balance of \$34,256 to be carried forward to next year.

The principal items making for activity, development and public confidence, are clearly set forth in the comparative statement elsewhere. The readily available assets, which show a substantial increase, give a percentage of 52.60 per cent., a high average proportion as to deposits in so conservative a bank. Current loans on stocks and bonds in the United States show a commendable shrinkage (more than 50 per cent), while Current Loans and Discounts (commercial loans) in Canada have advanced to a degree that will largely account for the remarkable results obtained during this second year of Mr. Hebden's general management.

The meeting, which was quite harmonious, was enlivened by the presence of Mr. Geo. Hague, for many years general manager of the Bank, who was warmly greeted by a number of his old Directors and friends, among them Mr. Thomas Long of Collingwood and Toronto. Mr. Hebden was warmly congratulated on the splendid result of the year's business.

Sir Montagu Allan, the president of the Bank, who officiated as chairman, explained the purposes of the sum devoted to Bank Premises. In remote and newly-developing sections, where the Bank's business was for a time conducted in structures little better than mere "shacks," it was necessary to provide safes for the deposits and other property of the Bank. All these continue to serve a useful purpose as the premises are improved. The opening of new branches and the erection of suitable quarters were enforced upon the more conservative

Banks simply because of the active competition prevailing.

The scrutineers reported the following as Directors for the current official year: Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. C. M. Hays, Mr. Alex. Barnet, Mr. Bryce J. Allan, Mr. Bryce J. Allan, a brother of the President, succeeding the late Mr. J. P. Dawes. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sir Hugh Montagu Allan, and the veteran millionaire merchant, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

PAYING IN FULL.

Business men are often made acquainted with customers who escape a goodly portion of their liabilities, paying, say, 25 to 40 or 50 to 60 cents in the dollar, and obtaining a discharge in full. The circumstances are not unfrequently such as were largely beyond the debtor's control, and if reasonably explained, the good impression created in the minds of creditors who had in the past profited somewhat by mutual dealings, is likely to operate favourably in his appeal for sympathy, and a fresh opportunity. A large majority of such debtors, to say nothing of those who have allowed themselves to be tempted into dangerous by paths to their misfortune, look upon such settlements as equivalent to payment in full and regard themselves as wholly and legally relieved from all further responsibility. But there are, some others who, though legally discharged from all future liability, are possessed of conscientious scruples, a sense of honour, or what it may be termed else, and do not feel comfortable until they have paid the uttermost farthing. However some people may scoff at the idea of people being swayed by such motives nowadays, the number who are never satisfied until all is paid is not at all extinct. Such men do not, as a rule, proclaim their good deeds from the house tops, and it is only by accident that they become known.

A recent case of the kind is before us through the courtesy of a gentleman who read with unusual interest certain of last week's articles, A young arrival from over the sea started business on his own account in one of our principal thoroughfares a year or two since. Affairs favoured his efforts for some months, and he was enabled to rent a portion of his retail shop to a friend engaged in another line of business. A penchant for a little dip occasionally in mining ventures led him beyond his depths. Most men have a weak spot about them. He was unfortunate and was at length obliged to call his creditors cogether and frankly explain his position to them. After much discussion and consideration a settlement was arranged, the young retailer assuring his considerate friends that he would always consider himself their debtor until he was able to pay them the balances due.

Fortune has favoured him latterly—we shall not explain how—and he has been paying his creditors by installme desired by h should be m but examples if only for th an age where tion. It is to to his good to

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by installments for several weeks past. It is not desired by himself or his admirers that his name should be made known—for the present at least—, but examples of the kind should not be concealed, if only for the good that they may do, especially in an age where so many are sceptical of the very notion. It is to be hoped that the debtor may adhere to his good resolutions until all is paid.

THE GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO.

The report of the Guardian Assurance Company for 1906 shows, in the Fire Department with which we have chiefly to do in Canada, a substantial increase as compared with that for the preceding year. The net premiums advanced \$121,200, while the net Losses, though somewhat heavier than in 1905 were yet within a reasonable limit. Expenses and Commissions on the other hand, show in comparison a slight reduction.

After providing for the additional reserve required by increase in business during the year, for expenses, losses, etc., there was a profit on the Trading Account for the year of \$250,700, which the interest on the Reserve Funds swelled to \$384,260. The sum of \$200,000 has been devoted towards an increase of the General Reserve Fund, leaving almost an equal amount to be transferred to account of Profit and Loss.

Some idea of the strength of the Company may be formed from the figures of this Department, subjoined:—

Prem. Reserve	General Reserve.	T'l Fire Dept.
\$1,165,000.00	\$2,500,000.00	\$3,665,000.00

The Guardian Assurance Company, as one of the largest British offices, is to be felicitated on its freedom from anxiety and inroads upon its Accumulated or Capital Reserves through such losses as befel so many of its co-patriots by the disasters in San Francisco and elsewhere, the Company having withdrawn from the United States field a few years before.

For the Life Department, including the Westminster acquisitions, attention is invited to the detailed Report.

The Dividend and Appropriation Statement included in the Report will be read with interest. The dividend is equal to 9 p.c. A one-fifth share of life profits, equal to \$70,000 on the quinquennial valuation of \$350,000, is applicable to the dividend for the year under review.

The business in Canada for last year shows net premiums of \$603,595 as against \$554,461 in 1905, with ratio of Net Losses to PremiumsReceived of 45.77 per cent, as contrasted with 52 per cent a year ago. Mr. H. M. Lambert of Montreal conducts the Branch management for Canada, with Mr. Bertram E. Hards as Assistant Manager, creditably to themselves and to the Company.

BRITISH FIRE LOSSES IN CALIFORNIA.

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The total loss of British fire insurance companies by the earthquake and following conflagration in San Francisco is now known to be approximately equal to 52 millions of dollars. That all the British offices should have been able to meet their engagements has been well described as a gratifying and noteworthy circumstance, and more especially without seriously affecting their resources.

Some of the companies have been endeavouring to derive some degree of comfort from the great disaster, reasoning that if it were not for such exceptional conflagrations, fire insurance business would probably be on a much smaller scale than it is at present. The losses incurred at San Francisco may be regarded as a splendid advertisement for the British fire offices; the fine showing which they have made as compared with the American fire insurance companies cannot fail to result ultimately in a large increase in the amount of their profits on American business.

Were it not for the San Francisco and Valparaiso conflagrations, 1906 would evidently have proved another very favourable year for British fire offices. In nearly every instance there was a substantial increase in the net premium income.

Subjoined are the losses reported by each of the principal British companies whose reports have been issued to the beginning of the present month with the net results of the business for the year of the calamity.

	Net Losses	Gross
	in	Deficit
	San Francisco	
	Conflagration.	Working.
Alliance	\$*2,331,710	\$ 1,164,325
Atlas	. 2,050,705	1,407,380
Caledonian		2,134,405
Commercial Union	3,974,870	1,626,010
Law Union		1,472,210
Liverpool & London & Globe .,	. 4,077,500	1,776,925
London & Lancashire	. 4,625,000	3,041,525
London/	. 4,833,750	4,090,855
North British & Mercantile	3,330,415	1,575,100
Northern	. 2,413,755	1,737,590
Norwich Union	. 1,792,360	934,495
Phoenix	. 3,121,205	1,961,080
Royal		2,065,000
Royal Exchange	. 3,096,980	2,669,625
Scottish Union	. 1,035,000	569,895
State	. 1,114,170	1,000,490
Sun	. 1,750,000	542,355
1	\$50,008,840	\$29,769,265

*Including \$1,055,135, amount reserved against outstanding claims lodged (but not admitted).

Naturally the San Francisco losses have more or less reduced the fire and reserve funds of all the companies; but, as a London journal says, generally speaking it may be said that another good year's business should place most of the offices much in the same prosperous condition in which they existed before the great catastrophe. And the ease with which the companies met these enormous losses affords a striking tribute to the sound lines upon which the finances of the offices have been administered in the past. The events of last year have afforded an object lesson which will not be lost up-

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shall not creditors on the general body of insurance shareholders, and they cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the various boards in the pursuance of their traditional policy of sound finance. A large proportion of the dividends distributed by the offices is derived from interest upon investments, and the holders of the shares of the British fire offices have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which their companies have emerged from the searching ordeals which they had to undergo during the past year, remarks in which we most heartily concur.

A COMPLIMENT TO CANADA AND HER SISTER COLONIES

In that very interesting section of the National Review appearing regularly under the heading, "Episodes of / the Month," one of the paragraphs in the June issue is devoted to what is termed "Contrasted Statesmanship" as between the the mother country representatives and those hailing from Capada and our sister colonies. "It is evident," it points out, "to the ever-increasing body of Englishmen who think Imperially, that the future of Great Britain depends on the development of Greater Britain, and that the Mother Country can only hope to retain her hegemony of the Empire on condition that she is able to approach Imperial problems from an Imperial standpoint. Nearly all the Colonial statesmen showed throughout the deliberations in Downing Street that they are imbucd with this spirit. They recognise that their communities are parts of a greater whole. They do not seek to force their particular fads and fancies upon the British Government in the interests of their particular localities. Their proposals were put forward with the single object of consolidating the common Empire. Unfortunately, however, his Majesty's Ministers-and we do not make the criticism in any partisan spirit, because it applies to all our home Governments, except when we are fortunate enough to be represented by an altogether exceptional man like Mr. Chamberlain adopted throughout a strictly insular attitude, and seemed to regard the Colonies as so many "strap-hangers" who had to be tolerated, but whose interests and suggestions were not worth considering. There was, in fact, no consultation in the ordinary sense of the word. On the one side there were a series of statesmanlike proposals, inspired by the idea of promoting Imperial co-operation. On the other a series of curtain lectures and blank refusals. How comes it that Australian or Canadian, South African or New Zealand statesmen are so much more statesmenlike, in the proper sense of that muchabused term, than the infinitely "superior persons" representing the Mother Country-so much broader and wiser, so much more courageous and patriotic? Why are British statesmen, with all their supposed advantages of university and public school training, so hopelessly narrow, so incurably doctrinaire, so utterly wanting in imagination ? Mr. Deakin probably gave one explanation when he asked, "How can they know Empire who/only England know ?" The British Cabinet Minister is scarcely ever a thinker and rarely a traveller. He has neither the knowledge of the world which comes from instinct nor that which comes from experience. He moves and lives and has his being in the crampling atmosphere of Westminster, Whitehall, and possibly Mayfair, and he regards the rest of the world with supreme scorn. When confronted by extra-Parliamentary problems, he has nothing to fall back on except his local Party prejudices, or such smattering of political economy as he may have imbibed at Oxford, which was obsolete at the time he learnt it. As head of a department he is usually surrounded by bureaucrats of a like outlook, the majority of whom have been trained in the straitest sect of the Manchester school, and are inveterately and insolently insular; they are wholly out of touch with public opinion, for which most of whom have a silent contempt, and completely out of sympathy with the modern Imperial movement.

They are a mass of red tape and sealing-wax. That the British Empire still survives their ministrations affords amazing evidence of its vitality."

. While tendering no objection to the foregoing remarks of that friend to Canada, the "National Review," we do so with some reserve. We venture to say that Canadians and their republican neighbours are not far astray in pronouncing people of rank in the United Kingdom whom they have had opportunities of seeing, as the most courteous and agreeeable—we need not say, "well-bred"—people in the world. It is time the old notion—by whomever planted—that the members of the aristocracy in the British Isles are taciturn and indisposed to be kindly in their demeanour wherever met, were relegated to oblivion with other old prejudices that were only kept alive by simple ignorance.

THE EXPORT FREIGHT RATE.

A revision of the railway rates is now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The fact has become known that the commission intends continuing the discriminatory rates in favour of the export trade, with the result that some newspapers are protesting. These export rates are from 30 to 35 per cent below the domestic rates between the same points. The New York Journal of Commerce is one of the protestants. It argues that for railroads to charge less for carrying the same articles from Chicago or Pittsburg to New York or Baltimore for export than for the domestic trade is equivalent to subsidizing the former at the expense of the latter; that it is a discrimination in favour of shippers to one set of customers over those to another, and so far as consumers are concerned the favour is to foreigners and not to the people of the United States. There is some basis for this. The cheaper export rate may be considered a subsidy, but there is no indisputable argument which may be advanced to prove that the subsidy, is paid by the domestic shipper. The railway, as a matter of fact, frequently foregoes the profit it might make were the domestic rate charged. The fact that a railway sees fit to do a portion of the business at cost-business which it would not otherwise obtain--can hardly be accepted as a basis for claiming that it is a part of its duty to do another portion of its business, no matter from whence/derived, also at cost. It might as well be argued that because a railway offers an excursion rate it should make that rate a general one. That it is a discrimination in favour of one set of customers is undeniable. But it is hardly a fair statement to say that it is a discrimination in favour of the foreigner and not of the people of the United States. Take the case of a carload of furniture, the sale of which in a foreign market is only made possible by a cheap railway rate. It is true that the foreigner gains the advantage of the cheap rate. But is he the only gainer? The foreigner may, perhaps, gain 5 or 10 p.c. on what he could have purchased the same goods for elsewhere. That gain is a very small one compared with that which accrues to the American manufacturer and the American workingman. There are a good many days' work in a carload of furniture, and it all goes to the American workingman because the railway has cut off the cost of carriage to the seaport in order that he may obtain a market for the result of his labour. The railway does not do it all for love, either; for it pays a railway to have people with money to spend resident in the territory it serves, and the railway is fairly sure, some time, to get back the profit it did not earn. The question of the advisability of discriminatory rates in favour of exports resolves itself into the one simple proposition: Is the trade thereby created likely to make the territory served more prosperous? The greater portion of the railways of Germany are owned and operated by the State. Nowhere else does the principle of aiding exportation of homemade goods by cheap railway rates prevail to same extent. Germany recognizes that in no other way can the country's foreign debts be so cheaply paid as by the products of labour. Consequently, it employs its railways in assisting labour to find a market for its wares at prices which will prove tempting to the foreign purchaser. The United States railways are doing the same thing. Abolish the low export rate and the foreign market would be more or less reduced, men thrown out of employment, and no one would gain.

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their display of the Union Jac the competitio our Canadian ancestors floated merely the echo must often have vehicular and pe River (Rivere des the Bout de l'Isl primitive construhorses, wagons, passengers, the I the St. Lawrence more.

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foreign markets May. A compari the quotations of to 8 cents higher oil. American over last year, be cents. The export tically no export o ly high prices. L it is only affecte seed market adva values. It is repo had only 1,190 tor a year ago, and 3, greatly reduced st year ago. The te thus readily expla the high mark of considering that t year. The high po in Duluth at \$1.291 then these figures compared with Ma a bushel all throug ber, and October is crop, judging from that Sept. seed w usually the case. ago and now on Ju cents in favour of p inevitably affect th

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DOMINION PARK AND OTHER RESORTS.

The warm summer's sun of the month of roses has succeeded the exceptionally backward season hitherto so generally prevailing throughout the Eastern divide of Canada, and the northern States, as far south as the 40th parallel, the present year. Suburban shows, especially Dominion Park in Montreal, have had a dispiriting time of it, and with all the whistling and other noises, not to mention quite a respectable reed and brass brand, have not been able to draw the crowds of last year. For many days people found more attendants and musicians than visitors; and the former had abundance of time on their hands to enable them to commend upon the appearances and probable wealth of the lonesome looking loungers. Many improvements are noticeable. The sanitary arrangements are highly commendable. The street cars have so few passengers that they have been known not to stop but once between Dominion Park and Bleury. The west-end residents of the city appears to be the principal patrons of the place.

The Terminal Railway to the Brisson Shrine and Bout de PIsle is considerably snuffed out by the more easterly line to Dominion Park. Its traffic is chiefly confined of late to railway employes and workmen at the two cement works adjoining the lunatic asylum, with its nearly 2,000 inmates besides the attendant Sisters, together with the faithful of the three genders, men, women and priests, who visit the reputed miraculous chapel in crowds every few days. The milk-cans that encumber the platforms are conspicuous early and late.

The caterers at the foot of the Island (of Montreal), noted for their display of foreign bunting to the too evident neglect of the Union Jack or the Canadian flag, are also feeling competition. The tri-colour is not the flag of Canadian French. The fleurs-de-lys is what their the competition. our ancestors floated in pre-revolutionary days, of which they heard merely the echoes on this side of the water, for which they must often have felt truly thankful. The fine new railway, vehicular and pedestrian bridge, which now crosses the Back River (Rivere des Prairies) has also had a depressing effect upon the Bout de l'Isle hostelry and its almost hourly ferry-boats of primitive construction which carried to and fro the mails and horses, wagons, farm and other products and a sprinkling of passengers, the last of whom went to breathe the pure air of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, where they met to part no more.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Both flaxseed and linseed oil have strengthened materially in foreign markets as well as in the U.S. since the early part of May. A comparison of the London seed and oil markets with the quotations of a year ago shows that the 1907 prices are 7 to 8 cents higher than last year for seed and about the same for oil. American seed markets show a much greater advance over last year, being up about 14 cents a bushel, and oil up 7 cents. The export demand has aided seed, but there is practically no export demand for oil, consequently no correspondingly high prices. Linseed oil is so purely domestic in its use that it is only affected indirectly by an advance abroad, the U.S. seed market advancing with theirs and thus forcing higher oil values. It is reported that in the closing week of May Paris had only 1,190 tons of oil in public store, as against 9,440 tons a year ago, and 3,170 tons last January; that London also had greatly reduced stocks-420 tons, compared with 3,727 tons a The tendency toward higher prices for seed there is year ago. thus readily explained. The U.S. seed markets are not up to the high mark of a week or so ago, but are well maintained considering that they are nearing the close of another crop year. The high point was touched about June 1, with spot seed in Duluth at \$1.291/2, July at \$1.301/2 and October \$1.281/2. Since then these figures have been shaded about 2 cents. Still, as compared with May 1, there is an advance of nearly 10 cents a bushel all through the list. July seed is higher than September, and October is lower than either. The estimate of the new crop, judging from these quotations, is that it will be late and that Sept. seed will command a premium, which, in fact, is usually the case. The difference between quotations one year ago and now on July, September and October seed is about 14 cents in favour of present prices. This is an advance that must inevitably affect the linseed oil market of the coming year.

TYPØGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Readers are doubtless at a loss occasionally how to estimate the Editor's Knowledge of the King's English. In these colums last week we were supposed to be responsible for the word "vintuers" instead of "vintuers," and "portable" for "potable" in the second editorial. The omission of a figure "2" in the fourth place of a column made the amount read \$51,900 instead of \$251.900. After the Editor's labour upon an article is done, the manuscript must pass through the hands of the compositor, the proof puller and proof-reader, and again through the compositor's hands for corrections ; then again to proof-puller, and lastly to the proof-reader who sees that the corrections have all been made before the type is locked up. put in its proper place, locked up in its "form" and transferred to the press. Quite often the work has to pass through the hands above mentioned for a final revision. And yet errors escape ordinary vigilance, and the Editor is charged with the apparent mistakes.

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The Department or Trade and Commerce reports the following as the reputed wheat situation for the crop of 1906, on June 1, 1907, for the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:--

Wheat yield as officially estimated by Provincial	Bushels.
Governments	101,530,225
Cars inspected, 53,257	56,984,990
In store country elevators	11,267,000
in transit, not inspected	2,745,000
Marketed at Winnipeg	275,000
Smpped by C.N.R.	1,110,660
Allowance for seed	9,000,000
Allowance for country mills	9,000,000
Total of	90,382,650
Balance in tarmers' hands	11,147,575

TESTING BOILED OIL.

The following method of testing boiled linseed oil is used by a writer in the Oil and Colour Trades Journal. It is certainly simple, gives fairly constant results, and can be used by any one without the aid of costly apparatus. All that is required is a wooden box, about nine inches long, nine inches deep and six inches wide, some glass (quarterplate negatives, with films washed off), which any photographic friend will give you, and a thermometer (Fahr.). The box is to be placed on its side, so that when the coated glasses are placed inside, resting against the bottom, they are protected from draughts or currents of air passing over the oiled surfaces, which would modify the results obtained. The oil should be warmed to about 75 degrees, and enough of it run on to one of the cleaned and dry glass plates to cover one side. The plate is then kept upright for a few minutes to drain, after which it is placed in the box, film outwards, and supported against the bottom at an angle of 60 degrees. The box must be kept in a dry room at a temperature as near 65 degrees as possible. This is fairly easy, except in very hot weather. The glass should be examined, say, in five to six hours, and at intervals thereafter, and the oil judged to be dry when it will bear a firm momentary pressure in the center of the film without "tackiness." The oil should dry in from eight to ten hours.

COMPARATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The statistics of manufactures in the cities and towns of Canada, as given in last week's issue is followed the present week by a comparative record of the various industries of the Dominion, as subjoined:

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the Infact has the disne result ates are veen the one of less for to New trade is the latone set ners are eople of cheaper o indishat the y, as a t make ay sees which it a basis portion at cost. s an ex-That it is unat it is of the of furde posreigner ne only n what That rues to ngman. re, and ailway that he ailway to have serves. e profit criminhe one o make tion of State. home t. Gerforeign Conse find a to the

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

in the second se		
Name or kind of industry.	1901	1906
Canada		\$715,036,965
Abrasive goods	121,313	253,070
Aerated and mineral waters	806,532	2,227,274
Agricultural implements	9,597,389	12,755,748
Aluminium and aluminium ware		/ 815,993
Artificial feathers and flowers	36,000	26,500
Artificial limbs and trusses	27,847	97,491
Asbestos		1,533,819
Awnings, tents and sails	448,249	911,103
Axes and tools	1,038,705	2,775,851
Axle grease		30,700
Bags, cotton	1.114,213	
Baking powder and flavoring extracts	524,016	1.474,252
Baskets	152.842	223,807
Batting	110,981	_
Belting and hose, leather	408,715	939,312
$\mathbf{Bicycles}$	550,606	335,425
Bicycle repairs	36,200	33,060
Billiard tables and materials	91.793	234,600
Blacking	128,217	188,463
Blacksmithing	77,594	431,199
Blankets and sweat pads	-	218.000
Boats and canoes	143.832	294,878
Bollers and engines	4,626,214	3,473.899
Boots and shoes	18,481,216	20,264.686
Boot and shoe supplies	262,127	552,802
Boxes and bags, paper	1,256.147	1,892.511
Boxes, cigar	283.000	206,726
Boxes, wooden	1,927,720	1,669,483
Brass and iron beds		1,094,077
Brass castings	1,099,557	1,144,756
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	11.637,808	16,992.605
Brick, tile and pottery	3,299 917	4,774,305
Bridges, iron and steel	1,693,000	3,709.092
Brooms and brushes	952,658	1,144,803
Butter and cheese	29,462,402	32,344,513
Buttons	150,000	83.000
Carbide of calcium	247.000	234,700 320.896
Cardboard	147,000	320.890 910,340
Carpets	633,192 7,546,644	11,442,607
Car repairs		8,347,509
Carriages and wagons	$6.650.912 \\ 1.269.271$	1,682.487
Carriage and wagon materials		
Cars and car works	3,954.172	14,430,190
Cement blocks and tiles	705 970	407,587
Cement, Portland	765.876	2,166,002
Chewing gum_{t}	10 0 11	576 938
Church decorations	40,941	205,300 6,996 926
Clothing, men's, custom	8,775,439 8,980.291	12 383.311
Clothing, men's, factory	4,368,580	3,514,094
Clothing, women's, custom	4,308,380 2,190.627	9 629.567
Clothing, women's. factory	2,130.027	323,199
Cocoa and chocolate	1,957,536	2,204,967
Coffee and spices		
Coffins and caskets	683.177	799,302 1,279,259
Coke		
Combs		88,600 855,409
Condensed milk	269.520	100,252
Confectioners' supplies	867 706	1,855.632
Cooperage	867,796	
Cordage, rope and twine	2,212,663	2,756.147
Corks	176.172	195.516 1 029,942
Corsets and supplies	592.341 12.033,052	14.223,447
Cottons		146.200
Cutlery and edge tools	257,275 33,600	109,702
Dies and moulds		
Drugs	1,380,905	2.893,321
Dyeing and cleaning	163,895	483 295
Electrical apparatus and supplies	3,032,252	8.996.906
Electric light and power	2,008.017	7,587,899 682 800
Elevators	207,100	682,800 364 822
Enamelware	205 540	364.822 823 100
Evaporated fruits and vegetables	395,540 543.944	823.199 498,328
Explosives	543.944 217.514	498,528
Fancy goods	217.014	104.000

A CONTRACT OF A		the substitution of the second se	
1906	Featherbone		428,959
15.036,965	Fertilizers	101,520	272,676
253,070	Fish, preserved	8,025,630	7,923,664
2,227,274	Flax, dressed	338,176	241,932
12,755,748	Flouring and grist mill products	31,835,873	56,703,289
/ 815,993	Foundry and machine shop products	15,292,445	24,013,094
26.500	Fringes, cords and tassels	126,311	188,600
97,491	Fruit and vegetable canning	2,831,742	3.598,900
1,533,819	Furs, dressed		1,970,190
911,103	Furnishing goods, men's	4.623.652	4,966,267
2,775,851	Furniture and upholstered goods	6,949,384	8,898,334
30,700	Gas. lighting and heating	2.327,466	2,193,996
	Gas machines	2.527,400	2,195,990 97,869
1.474,252	Glass	995,401	1,421.773
223,807	Glass, stained, cut and ornamental	88,600	209.026
220,001	Gloves and mittens	1,024,245	2,423,584
939,312	Glue	47.627	370.302
335,425	Grindstones and pulpstones	41,400	68,504
33,060	Hairwork	109.679	256,719
234,600	Hardware, carriage and saddlery	401.021	870,542
188.463	Harness and saddlery,	3.427.255	4,800,555
431,199	Hats, caps and furs	5,876,467	9,026.020
218,000	Hosiery and knit goods	3.857,519	6,682.195
294,878	Incubators	0,001,010	51.226
3,473.899	Ink	107 000	
20,264.686	Interior decorations	105,000	217,082
552,802	Iron and steel products	226,130	540,296
1,892.511	Jewelry cases.	6.912,457	9,881.385
206,726	Jewelry and repairs.	46,500	85,862
1,669,483	Ladders.	996.313	2,356,710
	Lamps.	16.300	
1,094,077 1,144,750		117.491	68,648
1,144,750	Lasts and pegs	132,506	104,687 /
4,774,305	Lead bar and pipe	293,216	
4,774,305	Leather goods	72,600	432,435
3,709.092 1,144,803	Leather, tanned, curried and finished	12.068.600	15,142.217
32,344,513	Lime	523,862	1,139,416
83.000	Liquors, distilled	1,620,418	2.343,685
00.000			

(To be continued)

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

The forty-third annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held in the Board Room of that institution on Wednesday, the 19th. inst., at noon, when there were present:-Sir H. Montagu Allan, Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Thomas Long, C. R. Hosmer, C. F. Smith, Hugh A. Allan, Alex. Barnet (Renfrew), John Patterson, Michael Burke. George Hague, E. F. Hebden, M. S. Foley, C. R. Black, John Beattie, George Smith. and M. T. Burke.

The proceedings were opened by Sir H. Montagu Allan, president, taking the chair, and requesting Mr. C. N. Read, secretary of the Bank, to act as secretary of the meeting.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The President then submitted the following report of the Directors:

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st May last. The net profits are larger than last year, due to favorable trade conditions continuing to prevail, which have had a ten-dency to further stimulate business activity, bringing about more or less money pressure, with the usual corollary — some-what higher money rates. Your Directors have this year been enabled to bring the Reserve Fund of the Bank up to the round sum of \$4,000,000, in addition to writing \$100,000 off Bank Premises Account, as well as contributing \$22,000 to the Of-Premises Account, as well as contributing \$22,000 to the Of-ficers' Pension Fund.

It will be noted that the Paid- u_{θ} Capital and Reserve Fund f the Bank have now reached the important figure of \$10,-00,000. The various branches of the Bank have been duly in-000,000. spected during the past twelve months.

It is with sin few days since whose counsels period of twent personally estee associated with ever since June, and friend. All of wh

STATEMENT THE

The Net Profits charges, rebat posits, and m doubtful debts The balance brow ing 31st May,

Making a to

This has been Dividend No. 76 cent. per annu Dividend No. 77 cent. per annu Dividend No. 78, cent. per annu Dividend No. 79. cent. per annu

Added to Reserve Written off Bank Contribution to (Leaving a balance year of

STATEMENT

1.-To the P

Notes in circulati Deposits at Call Deposits subject notice (interest date included) Deposits due to ot er Banks in Ca

ada

Balance due to A Britain Balance due to Ba in the United S Dividend No. 79. Dividends unclain

2.-To the St

Capital paid up Reserve Fund ... Surplus Profits

Gold and silver co Dominion Notes on Notes and Cheques Balances due by c Canada

Balances due by Ba in the United Sta Call & Short Loan on Bonds and Stocks in Canada

Call & Short Loans on Bomds and

Stocks in United States

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death a few days since of our esteemed colleague, Mr. James P. Dawes, whose counsels and advice at the Board were, during the lengthy period of twenty-one years, as highly valued as he himself was personally esteemed by his co-Directors. Mr. Dawes has been associated with the Board of the Merchants' Bank of Canada ever since June, 1886, and in his death we lose a valued adviser and friend. and friend. All of which is respectfully submitted,

428,959 272,676 ,923,664 241,932 6,703,289 .013.094

188,600

.598,900

,970,190 ,966,267

,898,334

.193.996

97,869 .421.773 209.026 .423.584 370.302 68,504 256,719

870,542

,800,555

,026.020

,682.195 51.226

217.082 540,296 ,881,385 85.862 ,356,710 68,648 104,687

432 435

142 217

139.416 343,685

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Black,

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Annual

st. vorable a ten-about - somer been round Bank he Of-Fund f \$10,-uly inH. MONTAGU ALLAN, President.

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF

THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st MAY, 1907.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on de- posits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to	961,660.06 74,596.19
Making a total of\$	1,036,256 25
This has been disposed of as follows: Dividend No. 76, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum\$120,000.00 Dividend No. 77, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum	Ţ
Dividend No. 79, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum 120,000.00	
Added to Reserve Fund	$\begin{array}{c} 480,000.00\\ 400,000.00\\ 100,000.00\\ 22,000.00 \end{array}$
year of	34,256.25

\$ 1,036,256,25

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AT 31st

MAY, 1907.

LIABILITIES

1To the Public:	1907.	1906
Notes in circulation Deposits at Call\$12,059,663.91 Deposits subject to	\$ 4,152,560.00	\$ 3,984,050.00 11,349,169.99
notice (interest to date included) 24,344,081.86 Deposits due to oth- er Banks in Can-/	5	22,888,354.36
ada 1,212,800.81	37,616,546.58	1,269,435.06
Balance due to Agents in Great Britain A Balance due to Banks and Agents	816,604.73	165,471.17
in the United States Dividend No. 79 Dividends unclaimed	$123,\!416.59\\120,\!000.00\\2,\!303.00$	210,000.00 878.50
а	\$42,831,430.90	\$39,867,359.08
2To the Stockholders:		
Capitral paid up\$6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00

Capital paid up\$6,000,000.00 Reserve Fund 4,000,000.00 Surplus Profits 34,256.25 / 10,084,256.25	6,000,000.00 3,600,000.00 74,596.19 \$49,541,955.27
ACCEZO	
ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin on hand\$ 1,571,175.29 Dominion Notes on hand 2,996,821.25 Notes and Cheques of other banks 1,917,918.85 Balances due by other Banks in / Canada	\$ 1,025,998.53 2,631,494.75 1,768,139.78 3,550.46
in the United States Call & Short Loans on Bonds and	203,862.84
Stocks in Canada. \$2,914,373.95 Call & Short Loans on Bomds and Stocks in United	
States	6,898,410.3 2

Dominion and Provincial Gov ment Securities Railway, Municipal and other	620,421.22	629,421.2 2
bentures	6,302,425.10	6,365,708.64
Total Assets immediate available Time Loans on Bonds and Sto	\$19,801,399.72	\$19,526,486, 54
in United States Current Loans and	1,208,674.71	2,751,820.39
Discounts in Can-		· · · · · · · ·
ada\$30,554,233 Less Rebate reserved 216,254		la l'ada
Loans and Discounts overdue (30,337,978.63	25,836,690.08
fully provided for) Deposits with Dominion Gove ment for security of Note (ern -	58,387.35
Mortgages and other Securit	240,000.00	240,000.00
Real Estate	133,645.12	144,965.33 2,001.69
Bank Premises and Furniture. Other Assets	084 219 99	955,095.83 26,508.06
1		

\$52,865,687.15 \$49,541,955.27

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

THE DISCUSSION.

THE DISCUSSION. The President congratulated the Shareholders and Manage-ment of the Bank on the very satisfactory showing made dur-ing the year. "I think," said he, "it is the best statement the Bank has ever known." He then moved, seconded by Mr. Jonathan Hodgson:— "That the report of the Directors as submitted be, and the same is, hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distri-bution among the Shareholders." He intimated that, before putting the motion, he would be pleased to answer any questions that any of those present might desire to ask. Mr. C. R. Black enquired respecting bank premises and furni-ture, and the President suitably replied. The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

ture, and the President suitably replied. The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously. The General Manager, Mr. E. F. Hebden, said he was very glad that so satisfactory a report could be presented, and went on to remark that conditions had been unusual during the past year, favouring average higher rates, not only in Canada, but in the country to the south. These might not prevail another year, and he asked the Shareholders not neces-sarily to expect a repetition of the present, but to be prepared, if necessary, to accept something a little less favourable. The President.—There is a resolution to come before the meeting, asking the Shareholders to agree to changing the date of the annual meeting from June to December. Nearly all the banks nowadays are ending the year on 30th November, or January, which is a good deal more convenient, because many people want to get out of town in June, and particularly so if they are going across the Atlantic, as this month is the best time. If the proposed change in the by-law is approved, the directors elected at this meeting will only hold office until the annual general meeting in December next, and after that the annual general meeting in December next, and after that the annual meetings will be held on the third Wednesday in December, instead of the third Wednesday in June, as at pre-sent. It was then moved by Mr. C. R. Hosmer, seconded by Mr.

It was then moved by Mr. C. R. Hosmer, seconded by Mr. Hugh A. Allan:-

Hugh A. Allan:—
"That it be resolved that By-law No. 1 be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out the word 'June' in said by-law and substituting therefor the word 'December."
The resolution was unanimously concurred in.
Messrs. C. R. Black and John Patterson having been appointed scrutineers a ballot was taken.
Mr. Thomas Long spoke of the pleasure they all felt at seeing their esteemed friend, Mr. George Hague, the late general manager of the Bank, present at the meeting, and seeing him hale and hearty.
Mr. Hague expressed his thanks, and complimented the discussion.

Mr. Hague expressed his thanks, and complimented the di-rectors and management on the excellent standing attained by the Bank.

The President remarked that much of the success of a **Dank**. The President remarked that much of the success of a **Dank** was due to its officers, the men who had the executive part of the work in hand. The Directors might advise them, but they had to carry out the work. A vote of thanks was tendered the President for his con-duct of the business of the meeting. The scrutineers then reported that the following gentlemen had been elected as Directors:—Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. C. M. Hays, Mr. Alex. Barnet, Mr. Bryce J. Allan. The new Board of Directors met immediately afterwards, and Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected president, and Mr. Jonathan Hodgšon, vice-president.

Jonathan Hodgson, vice-president.

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Meetings, Reports, &c.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., Limited Head Office: 11 Lombard Street, LONDON, E. C., England.

UHE Annual Meeting of this Company was held on Friday, 24th May, 1907. when the Directors' Report on the state and condition of the Company and the business for the year ending 31st December, 1906, together with the Annual Accounts was presented

The following summaries are derived from the Report :

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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The number of Proposals received and disposed of during the year was 1,135 for \$2,881,538. The following statement shows the New Business actually completed in 1906:-

No. of	Sums	Annual	Single
Policies	Assured.	Premiums.	Premiums
969	\$2,263,293	\$80,333	\$7,473

Re-assurances were effected with other Offices during the year for \$102,500, thus reducing the Company's risk under the New Policies issued to \$2,160,793, as against \$2,073,105 last year.

Fourteen Annuity Bonds were issued, securing \$5,857 per annum, for which the Company received \$52,974 in single premiums.

The Claims of the year by Death numbered 182, under Policies assuring, with Bonuses, after deduction of re-assurances, \$863,644. The number and amount of the Claims have both been below the expectation. Thirty-nine Endowment Assurance Policies matured during the year for \$78,657.

The total Number of Policies in force on 31st December last was 12,765, assuring, with Bonuses, \$42,836,277. Of this sum \$3,274,004 was re-assured with other Offices, thus reducing the ultimate liability of the Company to \$39,562,273. There were current 364 Annuity Bonds assuring, after deducting re-assurances, \$112,762 per annum.

The Funds of the Life Department at the same date, including the Investment Reserve Fund of \$150,000, amounted to \$16,480.923.

The Expenses of Management and Commission were \$164,703, being \$71.37 per cent. on the Premium income.

THE WESTMINSTER FUND.

The Revenue Account and Balance Sheet of this Fund in accordance with the Statutory form and with the Agreement under which the business of the Westminster and General Life Assurance Association was transferred to this Company were submitted. The transfer of the business has now been completed, and the Directors are well satisfied with the results to date.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Premiums, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to \$2,630,557, as against \$2,509,358 in 1905, showing an increase of \$121,199, and the Losses, after making the same deduction, to \$1,411,053, as against \$1,236,816 in 1905, being 53.64 per cent. of the premiums.

The expenses and commission together amounted to \$913,201, being 34.72 per cent. of the premiums, as compared with 35.62 per cent. in 1905.

After providing for losses, expenses, bad debts, and for the additional premium reserve (\$54,250) required by the increase in premiums during the year, there was a profit on the Trading Account of \$250,698. Adding to this the interest on the Reserve Funds, which amounts to \$133,563, there results a profit of \$384,261. Out of this sum the Directors have increased the General Reserve Fund by \$200,000, leaving a balance of \$184,261 to be transferred to Profit and Loss. The Premium Reserve Fund now amounts to \$1,165,000, and the General Reserve Fund to \$2,500,000, making the Total Fund in this Department \$3,-665.000.

DIVIDEND AND APPROPRIATION STATEMENT.

The Directors recommend to the Proprietors that for the year ending the 31st December, 1906, a Dividend of \$2.25 be declared, free of Income Tax, on each \$50 share of the Subscription Capital, being at the rate of 9 per cent. on the paidup Capital of \$25 per Share; and that, \$1 on each Share having been paid as an interim Dividend in January last, the balance of \$1.25 on each Share shall be paid on the 1st July next.

The Appropriation Statement will thus be as follows, viz:-Balance on Profit and Loss Account, less Balance

of Life Profit unexpended\$531,526.60 One-fifth share of Life Profits (amounting to \$350,-

000 by the Quinquennial Valuation) applicable to 70,000.00 this year's Dividend \$601,526.60

Proposed Dividend at 9 per cent., free of Income Tax (of which \$200,000 has already been paid as Interim Dividend)\$450,000.00

Balance carried forward to 1907.....\$151,526.60 Add two-fifths of Proprietors' share of Life Profits reserved for Dividend during the next two years.. 140,000.00

Total Balance carried forward\$291,526 60

	The Present Position of th	he Guardian is as follows :
Capital Capital	Subscribed\$10,000 000 Paid-up	Total 'Assets
	NOTE.—In the above \$5 is taken	as the equivalent of $\pounds 1$ sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, GUARDIAN BUILDING, MONTREAL. **Trustees for Canada:**

> R. WILSON-SMITH, Esq. Hon. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.

J. O. GRAVEL, Esq.

BERTRAM E. HARDS, Assistant Manager.

W. M. RAMSAY, Esq.

H. M. LAMBERT, Branch Manager.

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signed. —Alphonse 1 his list of credi and lot in Ste. debts, while th —With liabi heeper, of Ste. property. Acce. Court, the asse a park swing, a situated in the pal claims: Fa pal claims: Fa ceur, \$2,496; Mr & Lawrence, \$91

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stroyed by fire J Fire destroyed toria Hotel, Bell latter hotel.

latter hotel. Almonte was v ing are the losses building \$4,000; V Western Telegra Townsend, photo on building, \$1,00 insurance is abour The village of Lake St. John Ri bec, was visited stroyed twenty of \$15,000. Fige destroyed

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-The Dominior N. S., was burnt . The mattress

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for the destructio the O. & N. Y. div was a few miles other a few miles —Fire did \$1,000

-Fire did \$1,000 & Latourelle, Craig -Lawson Bros.' stroyed by fire Tu -The village of scene of a disastro postoffice, and the

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

-Recent assignments in Ontario include W. R. Hinchcliffe, jeweller, Dunnville; D. M. Mackay, tinsmith, Martintown; J. D. Bailey, jeweller, Toronto, and A. A. McDougall & Co., Victoria Mines Mine

-In this Province, Adolphe Mongeau, jeweller, city, has assigned

-Alphonse Pilon, hotelkeeper, of Ste. Genevieve, has filed is list of creditors and debtors. His assets consist of a house and lot in Ste. Genevieve, bar fixtures, stock in trade and book lebts, while the liabilities amount to \$6,500. his list.

debts, while the liabilities amount to \$6,500. —With liabilities amounting to \$6,500, A. Bilodeau, hotel-heeper, of Ste. Genevieve, made a judicial abandonment of his property. According to the statement filed at the Superior property and the statement filed at the superior Recept, of Ste. denking to the statement filed at the Superior Court, the assets consist of stock of liquors and cigars, a boat, a park swing, a swimming tank, furniture, book debts, and a lot situated in the village of Ste. Genevievé. Following are princi-pal claims: Fabrique of Ste. Genevieve, \$1,236; Dr. A. Ladou ceur, \$2,496; Mrs. Mercier, of Montreal, \$1,030; Jodoin, Maloney & Lawrence, \$914. —The firm of B. Bell & Son, Limited, manufacturers of agri-

ceur, \$2,496; Mrs. Mercier, of Montreal, \$1,030; Jodoin, Maloney & Lawrence, \$914. —The firm of B. Bell & Son, Limited, manufacturers of agri-cultural implements, St. George, Ont., have assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson, Toronto. In view of the condition of the business, it was thought best to wind it up, although the assets are \$210,-000, while the liabilities are \$120,000. —Laurent Morin, building contractor, of Maisonneuve, went into liquidation Tuesday last, with liabilities amounting to \$14,000. According to the statement filed at the Superior Court, the assets consist of movable property valued at \$50, book debts and a lot measuring 50x100 feet off Fafard lane. The principal creditors are: Amiot Lecours & Lariviere, \$438; F. X. Allard, \$600; Joseph Brosseau, \$1,600; P. A. A. Dufresne, \$1,007; Desnoyers & Varin, \$384; Alphonse Gratton, \$596; Lebel & Forgues, \$571; Henri Major, \$555; and J. Bourgoin, \$6,000. The meeting of creditors has been fixed for June 25. Commercial failures this week in the U. S., as reported by Dun & Co., are 187, against 198 last week, 165 the preceding week, and 183 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 20, against 21 last week, 10 the preceding week, and 15 last year. Of failures this week in the U. S., 74 were in the East, 54 South, 41 West, and 18 in the Paeific States, and 62 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of com-mercial/failures reported for June to date are \$2,566,421, com-pared with \$2,342,549 a year ago.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire destroyed ten buildings at Ste. Agathe, June 12. Loss \$25,000

\$25,000. The Canadian Shipbuilding Co.'s plant at Bracebridge was de-stroyed by fire June 11. Loss \$30,000. Fire destroyed the stables of the Queen's Hotel and the Vic-toria Hotel, Belleville, June 13, and also the kitchen of the

latter hotel.

latter hotel. Almonte was visited by a serious fire June 13. The follow-ing are the losses: J. H. Proctor, harness maker, on stock and building \$4,000; W. S. McDowall, confectioner, and Great North-Western Telegraph building, \$1,000, also loss on stock; James Townsend, photographer, \$2,500; W. J. Dowall, flour and feed, on building, \$1,000, also loss on stock; Percy Smith \$800. The insurance is about \$7,000. The village of St. Raymond, on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, about thirty-five miles north of Que-bec, was visited June 12 by a serious conflagration, which de-stroyed twenty dwellings, and two blacksmith shops. Loss \$15,000.

Fire destroyed the Amherst Suspender Co. premises, Amherst, S., June 12. Loss \$8,000, insured for \$5,000.

N.S., June 12. Loss \$8,000, insured for \$5,000. W. A. Mills hardware store, St. Stephen, N.B., was damaged by fire June 12. The residence of J. Balser, Acadiaville, N.B., burned June 13. Loss \$1,500. —The Grand Trunk Railway station at Lacolle, Que., was

-The Dominion Atlantic Railway station at Lacone, Que., was —The Dominion Atlantic Railway bridge, near Saulnierville, N. S., was burnt June 13.

-The mattress factory of J. J. Herrón & Co., Toronto, was badly damaged by fire Monday. The fire spread to the stores to the west and gutted several of them. Loss, \$12,000. -Fire destroyed R. Moore & Son's barn and storehouse, Wel-

land, Sunday last. The furniture factory of A. M. Souter & Co., Hamilton, was damaged by fire Sunday last to the extent of \$2,000.

-Bush fires, spreading with a high wind, were responsible

for the destruction of two wooden bridges Monday last on the O. & N. Y. division of the New York Central. One bridge was a few miles north of Cornwall, at Black River, and the other a few miles south, at Santa Clara, N. Y.

other a few miles south, at Santa Clara, N. Y. —Fire did \$1,000 damage to the premises of Louin, Desforges & Latourelle, Craig street, city, Monday last. —Lawson Bros.' flour mills at Esquesing, Ont., were de-stroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss, \$18,000. —The village of St. Philippe de Laprairie, Que., was the seene of a disastrous fire Tuesday. The residence portion, the . postoffice, and the Banque Nationale were burnt. Loss, \$50,000.

No. 1 fire station at Belleville was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss \$60,000.

The acid plant of the Dominion pulp mill, Chatham, N. B. was burned Wednesday. Loss \$15,000.

Fire did \$15,000 damage to the Belleville Hardware Co., Belleville, June 19.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Friday, June 21st. 1907.

That generally warm body of men, constituting what is known as the Stock Exchange, may almost as well take to the hills and lakes or the seaside till the warm season is past, for all the good they can educe from the classic halls on St. Francis-Xavier Street; and the same applies to Toronto and elsewhere.

Our New York mansake says there is no demand for stocks; that the dulness, the apathy, the barrenness of the market have not been paralleled in years.

Although transactions are scarcely worth mentioning, quotations are surprisingly steady.

People doubtless will consider that bank stocks are no longer subject to the fall by the amount of the yearly dividends) that in former years immediately followed on the declaration thereof.

The Standard Bank's statement, presented at the annual meeting on Wednesday, shows the remarkable net earnings of 17.82 per cent for the year on the paid-up capital.

Mr. Duncan Coulson, the almost veteran general manager of the Bank of Toronto, was elected yesterday to the position on the Board in succession to the late Mr. John Waldie.

The result of the elections at the Toronto Stock Exchange this week is as follow:-President, A. P. Burritt; vice-president, J. O. Buchanan; secretary, W. H. Brouse; treasurer, F. G. Osler; committee, Murray Alexander, H. O'Hara and Edward Cronin; auditors, J. K. Nivan and Ewart Osborne. Mr. Buchanan replaces Mr. G. Tower Fergusson as vice-president, Mr. Brouse takes the secretaryship held by Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Osler replaces Mr. Brouse as treasurer. H. O'Hara is the new member of the executive, and Mr. Osborne replaces Mr. 🙊 Blackwood as auditor.

The local money market is firm at 6 per cent. for call loans. Closing exchange rates were : - Sterling sixties, 813-16; sight, 95%; cables, 93%; francs, 5.1614, less 3-64; marks. 951%, less 132; New York funds, 1-32 discount to 1-32 discount. In New York, money on call, firmer ; highest. 31/2 per cent. ; lowest, 234 per cent.; ruling rate, 234 per cent.; last loan, 314 per cent.; closing bid. 23/4 per cent.; offered, at 31/4 per cent. Time loans, stronger; 60 days, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 90 days, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; six months, 51/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady, at 4.87 35 to 4.87.40 for demand and at 4.83.85 to 4.83.90 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 4.841/2 and 4.88. Commercial bills, 4.835/8. Bar silver, 673%. Mexican dollars, 521%. Government bounds, firm. Railroad bonds, irregular. U. S. Steel, com., 323/1; pfd., 971/2. London, Spanish 4's, 933/4. Bar silver steady. 31d per ounce. Money, 31/4 to 31/2 per cent. Discount rates :- Short bills and three months' bills, 3 15-16 to 4 per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows :---- Madrid, 11.85; Lisbon. 2.00. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 461/4 pfgs.; Paris exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes.

Censols 83 5-16 for money and 83 7-16 for account.

The following is a comparative table of stock prices for the week ending June 20, 1907, as compiled by Messrs. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:-STOCKS.

					Last	Yes'r
Banks:		Sales.	Highest.	Lowest	t. Sale.	
Montreal	 	93	246	244	246	256
Commerce	 	95	1711/2	171	171	176
Molsons	 	20	2031/1	2031/4	2031/1	225
Torento	 	69	218	217	218	2371/.
Merchants	 	6	161	161 .	161	170
Quebec	 	26	133	131	131	145
Dominion	 	86	23634	2353/	2363/	
Imperial	 	10	2211/2	2211/2	2211/2	

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Miscellaneous:			/			
Can. Pacific	16	168%	168	$168\frac{7}{8}$	162	
	296	206	204	204	283	
Do. New	22	$204\frac{1}{2}$	202	202		
	454	1011/2	100	100	118	
Halifax Elec. Ry	85	100	100	100		
Can. Convert	25	60	60	60		
	374	6934	$63\frac{1}{2}$	64	83	
	496	87 1/2	85%	861/2	$98\frac{1}{2}$	
Packers pfd	1	75	75	75		
	155	691/2	$68\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{1}{2}$	$663/_{4}$	
	310	20 /	19	19	29	
	455	51	481/2	$48\frac{1}{2}$		
	120	58	57	57 1/2	781/2	
	100	110	$106\frac{1}{2}$	$106\frac{1}{2}$	119	
Mont. Teleg. Co	36	158	157	158		7
Bell Teleg. Co	19	136	136	136	154	
Laurentide Paper.	65	90	891/2	891/2	• • •	
Laurentide, pfd	5	106	106	106		
Ogilvie, pfd	30	115	112	112	124	
Mont, Cotton	25	125	125	125		
Textile, pfd	55	881/2	881/2	$88\frac{1}{2}$	$104\frac{1}{2}$	
	100	45	45	45		
Lake of Woods, pfd	22	108	108	108	114	
	167	75	741/2	75		
/						
Bonds:					1	
Dom. Cotton 1,	,000	96	96	96		
Dom. Iron and Steel 22,	.000	76	753/4	753_{4}	• • •	
Mont. St. Ry 1,	100	101	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	• • •	
*N. S. Steel & Coal	500	$100\frac{1}{4}$	$100\frac{1}{4}$	1001/4		
N.S. Steel and Coal	500	1093_{4}	$109\frac{3}{4}$	$1093_{4}^{\prime\prime}$	• • •	
Textile, D 6.	.500	88	88	88	··· -	1
Halifax	500	100	100	100		

*And Interest.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, June 20th, 1907.

The weather has been more favorable for the retail trade, and business has been stimulated in some instances by bargain sales to reduce shop-worn stock. Another substantial advance has been made in local manufactures of colored cottons, and the market is exceptionally firm. Travellers on the fall trip speak of prospects as bright, as jobbers are chiefly anxious about securing deliveries of goods from the mills. In refined sugars there has been a decline of 10c per 100 lbs., but as a rule prices of all staple lines are steady and unchanged. Remittances are as satisfactory as can be expected at this season. Crop prospects have improved both in the east and west, and general conditions are more encouraging than a week ago.

ASHES.—Firm and in slow demand. Pearls, \$7; first pots, \$6.15 to \$6.25, and seconds, \$5.50 per 100.

BACON.—The London market for all grades of Canadian bacon has been weaker and prices are 3s lower than a week ago, at 58s, with the exception of best selections, which are unchanged at 64s. An easier feeling has prevailed in the Bristol market for Canadian bacon, and the outside figure is 1s lower at 65s but the inside one is the same as last week, at 62s. Canadian Wiltshire bacon has been weaker in Liverpool, and prices during the week have declined 1s to 59s to 64s.

BEANS.—Market firm and active. Choice primes \$1.40 to \$1.45 for jobbing lots, and car lots at $1.37\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel.

BUTTER.—Better prices were paid in the country and the local market is firmer in consequence. At Cowansville 20% to 20% to

CHEESE.—The market was firm. Ontario $117_{8}c$ Quebee $111_{2}c$; Townships, 11%c to 11%c. Receipts for the week were 71,787 boxes, as against 63,604 boxes last week and 93,152 boxes for the corresponding week of last year. Coloured sold at a premium over white. At this date last year the ruling price in the country was 11c. Owing to the improvement in the pastures consequent upon the fine weather, the flow of milk is increasing. The London market for cheese is weaker and Canadian is quoted at a decline of 1s from last week; old being quoted at 68s, and new at 61s.

COAL.—Business moderate and prices are firm. Grate is quoted by dealers at \$6.75, and egg, stove and chestnut at \$7, less 25 per cent. discount. Best American steam coal, \$4.75 gross, duty paid, on track.

DATES.—Hallowees, fine quality, 4½c per lb.; Persian, 1-lb. packages, 30 pkgs to box, 7c per package. Extra fancy evaporated prunes, 30-40, 25-lb. boxes, 10c per lb.; do., 40-50, 9c; do., 50-60, 8½c.

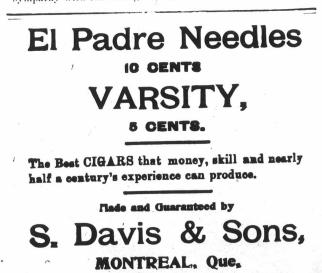
DRY GOODS.—The feature of the week has been an advance by the Canadian coloured cotton mills of 10 to 20 per cent in prices of tickings, denims, shirtings, flannellettes, ginghams, saxonies, etc. Prices of imported goods are firm and an advance is shortly expected in the price of silk goods from abroad. Travellers are out for fall orders and report good prospects. Jobbers are chiefly concerned about the delivery of goods from the mills. City retail trade has been helped by the warmer weather. New York closing bids for cotton, June 11.50e; July 11.55c; August, 11.31c; September, 11.21c; October 11.37c; November 11.35c; December, 11.37c; January 11.48c. Liverpool cotton, spot, moderate business done, prices 6 to 8 points lower; American middling, fair, 8.16d; good middling 7.64d; middling 7.08d; low middling, 6.72d; good ordinary, 5.96d; ordinary, 5.48d.

EGGS.—Receipts are moderate. A fair business was done at $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c for No. 1, and at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c for No. 2. Selects, 20c to 21c. Receipts from May 1 were 68,422 cases, against 67,375 last year.

FLOUR.—Prices keep steady at recent advance, with a fair volume of business passing. Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.50 to \$4.60; winter wheat patents, \$4.85; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; do., in bags, \$1.50 to \$2.00; extras, \$1.60.

extras, \$1.60. F1SH.—Business fair. Fresh Fish: Halibut, express, per lb., 8e to 9e; market cod, express, per lb., 5e; haddock, express, per lb., 5½e to 6e; steak cod, heads, per lb., 10e; lake trout, per lb., 10e; whitefish, per lb., 10c; sturgeon, per lb., 13e; new mackerel, per lb., 14e; British Columbia salmon, per lb., 20e; Piekled Fish: No. 1 Labrador herring, in bbls., \$5; do., ½ bbls, \$2.75; No. 1 Nova Scotia herring, ½ bbls, \$2.50; No. 1 mackerel, in pails, \$1.75; No. 1 sea trout, in 100-lb. kegs, \$5.75; do., in 200-lb. bbls., \$10.50; Labrador salmon, in bbls., \$12.50; do., in/2 bbls., \$6.50; No. 1 green cod, per 200 lbs., \$6.50; small green cod, per 200 lbs., \$4.50; large green cod, per 200 lbs., \$8; No. 1 green haddock, 200 dbs., \$6. Oysters: Standards, bulk, per gal., \$1.50; do., imp. qt. tins, sealed, 40e. The mackerel catch is reported poor and prices are likely to harden. GRAIN—Manitoba spring wheat has been in damand from

GRAIN.—Manitoba spring wheat has been in demand from European buyers at an advance. Little business was done as prices were higher on this side. Oats were about steady under a fair demand for car lots, and sales of Manitoba No. 2 white were made at 49c to $491/_2$ c; Ontario No. 2 at $481/_2$ c to 49c; No. 3 at $471/_2$ c to 48c, and No. 4 at $461/_2$ c to 47c per bushel, ex store. In Toronto the price for No. 2 Ontario wheat is between 88c and 90c. Manitobas are a shade more in demand, in sympathy with the Chicago market. Demand for corn is slack-



ening. Wheat, 90c asked, outs northern, 91¹/₂ G.T.R.; No. 3 e No. 2 white Ma bushels, at 44¹/₂ sas was chiefly in the price of the September was up ¹/₄c to ture quotations July, 52¹/₂c; Se

GREEN FRU per box; plums cherries, \$3 per brand, standare \$3.75; 150 size, Messina ovals, i Valencias, extra do., 420 size, o rento oranges, Valencia style, Russian lemons size, Messinas,

-GROCERIE with prices gene which declined raisins and curr mclasses dull; 48c. London, r 48c. London, r
beet sugar, Jun
fining, 3.23c; ee
Refined quiet;
9, \$4.45; No. 11
\$4.20; No. 14, \$5.35; cut loaf § \$5; cubes, \$5.2 opened steady with the cables tion, and prices ing in the late the trade intere points to an a at 5.15c to 5.20cNo. 7, $6\frac{1}{4}c$; No. 7, $6\frac{1}{4}c$; dova 9c to $12\frac{1}{4}c$ opened about fo changing hands ing in freely, bu the average, eit show an advance choicer parcels from May 1st 20,294 piculs at 43; finest 43 to

HAY.—Canad are \$16 to \$17 fo to \$14 for clove in car lots.

HIDES AND for fresh city s No. 3 hides, 9½ per lb., 10c; lan horschides, each rough, per lb., 1

HONEY.—The clover, comb, 12c 8½ to 9c. Extr

IRON AND I change in local cu quoted Standard spot, £186; 3 m 5s during the w £20 on the preceresponding day at ter. G.M.B. clos week, and agains In New York, p southern nomina \$5.75 to \$5.85. firm, Spelter du dullness has bee iron and an und mestic iron, whi has been some ev on the May mo stances at least for nearby deliver reduced and the though there is the standard standard standard standard though there is the standard standard standard standard though there is the standard standard standard standard standard standard though there is the standard s

ening. Wheat, No. 2 Ontario, 91c asked, outside; No. 2 mixed, 90c asked, outside. Manitoba lake ports No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 northern, 91½c; No. 2 northern, 89c. Barley, No. 2, 54c bid, G.T.R.; No. 3 extra, 53c bid, G.T.R.; No. 3, 51c bid, C.P.R. Oats No. 2 white Manitoba, 44½c asked, track, Goderich; sold 5,000 bushels, at 44½c; track, Owen Sound. Excessive heat in Kansas was chiefly responsible for an advance of more than 2 cents in the price of wheat on the Chicago Exchange, and at the close the September delivery showed a net gain of 1½ to 15½c. Corn was up ¼c to %c. Oats were ¾c to ½c higher. Chicago, future quotations closed:—Wheat, July, 91c; Sept. 93%. Corn, July, 52½c; Sept. 52%c. Oats, July, 43%c; Sept. 36c.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business fair: Peaches, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate; apricots/ \$2 to \$2.25; cherries, \$3 per box. ORANGES.—California navels, Pyramid brand, standard of quality, 96 and 112 size, \$3.50; 126 size, \$3.75; 150 size, \$4; 176 size, \$4.25; 200, 216 and 250 sizes, \$4.50. Messina ovals, finest quality, 200 size, \$4.25; do. 160 size, \$4.25; Valencias, extra quality, \$4 cases, 300 size, fancy packed, \$3.50; do., 420 size, ordinary, \$4.75; do., 420 size, large, \$5.75. Sorrento oranges, finest stock, 200 size boxes, \$2.90; do., 300, Valencia style, \$2.75; do., 160, \$2.75. LEMONS.—Extra fancy Russian lemons, extra large, 330 size, per box, \$4.50; do., 300 size, Messinas, \$4.25; fancy, 300 size, \$3.75; do., 360 size, \$3.50.

-GROCERIES.—There has been a good average movement with prices generally steady with the exception of refined sugar which declined 10e per 100 lbs. Tapioca keeps up in p.ace and raisins and currants are firm with a good demand. New York inclasses dull; New Orleans open keitle, good to choice, 37c to 48c. London, raw sugar, centrifugal, 11s muscovado, 10s 3d; beet sugar, June 9s 9d. New York sugar, raw quiet; fair refining, 3.23c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.73c; molasses sugar, 2.93c. Refined quiet; No. 6, \$4.60; No. 7, \$4.55; No. 8, \$4.50; Nc. 9, \$4.45; No. 10, \$4.35; No. 11, \$4.30; No. 12, \$4.25; No. 13, \$4.20; No. 14, \$4.15; confectioners' "A," \$4.80; mould "A" \$5.35; cut loaf \$5.70; crushed \$5.70; powdered \$5.10; granulated \$5; cubes, \$5.25. The New York market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices which was about in line with the cables. There was a renewal of scattering liquidation, and prices eased off to a partial decline of 5 points, steadying in the late trading on covering and support from some of the trade interests. / The close was quiet, at a net decline of 5 points to an advance of 5 points. Sales including:—July at 5.15c to 5.20c; September at 5.15c; December. at 5.15c to 5.20c; and May at 5.30c. Spot, quiet; Rio No. 7, 6¼c; Santos, No. 4, 7%c. Mild, quiet; Cordova 9c to 12¼c. A tea report from Japan says:—The season opened about four days later than last year, a few small lots changing hands on the 2nd instant. Supplies have been coming in freely, but the quality of the offerings is scarcely up to the average, either in leaf or cup. Prices, on the other hand, show an advance of 5 to 10 per cent., on which basis all the choicer parcels have found ready buyers. Total settlements from May 1st to May 15th amount to 15,099 piculs, against 20,294 piculs at the corresponding date last year. Fine Y. 38 to 43; finest 43 to 54; choice 54 to 65; choicest 65 and upwards.

HAY.—Canadian baled hay is firm and steady. Prices here are \$16 to \$17 for No. 1 timothy; \$15 to \$16 for No. 2, and \$13 to \$14 for clover mixed; pure clover, \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton, in car lots.

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

HONEY.—The market has been quiet at steady prices. White clover, comb, 12c to 15c; buckwheat, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c; and extracted, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9c. Extracted white clover/comb, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12c per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There has been no particular change in local conditions during the week. Late London cables quoted Standard copper, spot, £97 108; 3 mos. £92 15s. Tin, spot, £186; 3 mos. £180. For lead, London has advanced £1 5s during the week. Soft Spanish closed at £21 5s, against £20 on the preceding week and against £16 17s 6d on the corresponding day a year ago. London has been steady for spelter. G.M.B. closing at £24 10s, the same as on the preceding week, and against £27 15s at the corresponding time last year. In New York, pig iron was quiet; northern, \$23.25 to \$26.25; southern nominal. Copper dull, \$23.75 to \$24.50. Lead dull, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Tin firm; Straits \$42.371/₂ to \$42.75; plates firm, Spelter dull; domestic, \$6.40 to \$6.50. Another week of dullness has been experienced in the Eastern markets for pig iron and an undertone of weakness has been developed in domestic iron, while foreign metal has declined over 2s. There has been some evidence, too, that consumers who bought heavily on the May movement have overpurchased and in some instances at least have been offering iron for resale, especially for nearby delivery. The demand for bar iron has been much reduced and the tone of the market at New York is weaker, although there is no quotable change in price. For car lots for

early delivery sales are made on the basis of 1.70c base Pittsburg, or $1.84\frac{1}{2}c$ tidewater, base half extras. The jobbing trade is fair at 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ base full extras from store. The continued pressure to sell refined copper in Europe has resulted in a further /decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}c$ per pound for electrolytic, both in Europe and in this country. The market has been narrow, however, especially in this country, where consumers are almost entirely out of the market. The principal feature in tin, has been the apparent corner established on spot tin at London, which is now commanding a premium at £6 over the 3 months' position. The relative strength of spot metal abroad has prevented free shipments to the United States, it being more profitable to retain tin at London than shipping to New York. Matthew Addy & Co., Cincinnati, say of pig 'iron:"There is a tremendous demand for quicker shipment on old orders. Consumers are rushed to the limit and they are needing iron. There is no question but consumption is to-day greater than ever before in the history of the trade. It does not matter what branch of the business is mentioned—everything is going at flood tide, and melters of iron find it difficult to manage preperly when neither they nor the furnaces have any reserve stock on hand. At the furnaces iron is being shipped hot from the cast houses, and this insistence on faster shipments on existing contracts is to-day the main feature of the market.

1181

LIVE STOCK.—Exports for last week were 3,361 cattle and 217 sheep. In the local market choice beeves sold at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; good at $5\frac{3}{4}$ c to 6c; fair at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and lower grades at 4c to 5c per 1b. A feature of the market for hogs was the exceedingly small run. /Sales of selected lots were made at \$7.40 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. Supplies of sheep and lambs were more plentiful, but as /the demand for this class of stock is good prices are still well maintained, all the good to choice sheep meeting with a ready sale at 5c per lb. for export account, and lambs sold at \$4 to \$6 each, while calves brought from \$2 to \$8 each. A stronger feeling has prevailed in the London market for both American and Canadian cattle and prices are $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. higher than a week ago at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c for American and 13e for Canadian. A much firmer feeling has developed in Liverpool for Canadian cattle during the week and sales today were made at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Business dull and prices easy. Syrup at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in wood, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c in tins; maple sugar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8c per lb.

MEAL.—Rolled oats quiet at 2.25 to $2.27 \ per bag. Cornneal, <math display="inline">1.45$ to 1.50

MILL FEED.—Small offerings and prices steady. Manitoba bran, bags, \$21; shorts, \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$21 to \$21,50; shorts, \$22 to \$22,50; milled mouillie, \$24 to \$28 per ton; and straight grain, \$30 to \$32.

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

OILS, TURPENTINE, ETC.—There is a good demand for all these lines. London, Calcutta linseed, June-July, 46s. Linseed oil, 26s. Sperm oil, £34. Petroleum, American, refined, 6%d; do. spirits, 7½d. Turpentine spirits 44s 9d. Rosin, American, strained, 11s; do. fine, 15s 9d. Antwerp, petroleum, 22 francs. Liverpool, tallow, prime, city, firm, 32s; Australian, in London, firm, 35s 4½d. Turpentine, spirits, easy, 45s 6d. Petroleum, refined, quiet, 6%d. Linseed oil, strong, 28s. Rosin, common, strong, 11s 6d. Cotton seed oil, Hull, refined, spot, easy, 31s 6d. Savannah, Ga., turpentine, firm, 57c.

POTATOES.—Market active, with good demand and only moderate supplies. Quebec white potatoes are selling at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 90 lbs. on track, and at \$1.20 to \$1.25 in a jobbing way, while red stock, in car lots, brings \$1 to \$1.05 on track, and \$1.15 to \$1.20 in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS.—Prices kept steady and enquiry encouraging. Abattoir fresh-killed hogs at \$10.25. Heavy Canada short-cut mess pork in tierces, \$32 to \$32.50; brls \$22 to \$23.50. Compound lard in tierces, \$37 lbs., 10e to $10^{1}/_{4}c$; tubs, 50 lbs., parchment lined, $10^{1}/_{4}c$ to $10^{1}/_{2}c$; kettle lard, tierces, 13%; pure lard, tierces, $11^{3}/_{4}c$ to $12^{1}/_{2}c$. Hams, extra large sizes, 25 lbs. and upward, $13^{1}/_{2}c$ to 14c; large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 14e to 15c; medium sizes, selected weights, 12 to 18 lbs, $14^{1}/_{2}c$ to $15^{1}/_{2}c$; extra small sizes, 8 to 12 lbs., 15c to $15^{1}/_{2}c$; English boneless breakfast bacon, 15c; Wiltshire bacon, backs, 15c; Wiltshire bacon, 50-lb. sides, $14^{1}/_{2}c$ to 15c.

WOOL.—There is a fair business at firm rates. Dealers quote following prices for wool, Montreal: Canada fleece, tub washed, 26c to 28c; Canada fleece, in the grease, 18c to 20c; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c; Canada pulled, unbrushed, 27c to 29c; pulled lambs', brushed, 30c to 32c; pulled lambs', unbrushed, 30c; N. W. merinos, 18c to 20c.

Quebec eck were 52 boxes old at a ng price in the of milk iker and old being

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ian, 1-lb. cy evap-0-50, 9c;

advance cent in inghams, advance d. Trats. Jobfrom the r weathy 11.55c; ovember l cotton, ; Amering 7.08d; .48d.

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L	ife Ins	suranc	e Busir	ness in	Canada	a for	· 1906.	κ.		
1	Year's Premiums	New Policies	Amount of Policies	Policies in Force	Amount in Force	Policies Claims	Amount of Claims	Claims and Landow ts Paid	l Unsettle Not Resisted	
Canadian Companies.	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life	2,353,413	2,203	5,005,298	40,089	81,616,762	629	1,413,676	1.423,770	174,246	
Central Life	16,252	358	281,300	631	534,550	3	2,500	2,225		
'onfederation	1,390,647	2,719	4,420,497	28,237	$41,\!664,\!490$	422	644,462	612,038	75,626	
Continental Life	$153,\!879$	919	$1,\!105,\!475$	4,076	4,689,722	25		23,119	8,000	
rown Life	150,704	723	1,240,861	2,487	3,890.390	10	17.000	15,267	6,000	
Dominion Life	213,432	779	1,180,420	4,985	6,670,082	38	43,575	41,957	3,400	
Sxcelsior	303,161	1.819	$2,\!459,\!510$	8,792	9,970,153	53	42,504	38,685	11,362 29,500	
'ederal Life	604,360	1,946	2,786.263	12.590	17.433,074	$\frac{89}{105}$	166,119 166,707	168,205 144,160	25,500 26.500	
ireat-West	893.327	3,525	6,181,880	$18,137 \\ 4,434$	27,759,460 5,396,100	26	30,550	34,542	6,000	
Iome Life	197,093	632	882,250	10.019	16.995,130	43	67,680	65,119	8,500	
mperial Life (Can. bus.)	681,464	1.363	2,285 241	66.025	10.355,130 10,376,414	841	108,360	107,286	8,831	
ondon Life	436,198	20,356	3,399.297				245,823	242,681	26,855	
Janufacturers		2,642	4,336.618	25,609	34,577.501	176				
donarch Life	2,101	75	113,793	71 30.793	110.293 46.241,083	345	499,175	496,462	46,683	
Autual Life		2,808	4,904,701		5.470,105	13	16.500	17,691	3.000	
Sational Life	173.595	814	1,618,590 2,661,330	3,588 24,199	34,060.941	203	296,937	309,470	30,197	5,00
forth American		1.746		4.107	4 947.724	203	24,800	23.281	2,000	
Northern Life	158,900 144,472	869 622	1,141,740 779.025	3.532	4,421,072	24	39,000	42,451	2,500	
Royal Victoria	144,472	324	700.748	1.008	2,056,411	7	6,300	4,300	3,000	
Sovereign Life	91,729	324 284	278.900	1.344	1.234.350	6	6,000	5,000	1,000	
ubsidiary High Court A.O.F	26,504	5,545	6,857,703	43,708	51,968.044	574	657,108	668,112	70,058	1,00
Sun Life 1 Tuise 136	238.118	50,225	8,067,903	/ 57,343	9,498,127	485	35,004	32,298	5.813	16
Inion Life				1				4,518.119	549.071	40.16
Totals for 1906		103,320	62,699.343	395.828	421,581.978	4,139	4.558,250	1 57.787	i 35,230	
Increase, i; decrease, d i	144 935	i 10,763	d 4,839,798	i 30,130	i 23.635,076	i 240	d 127,163	1.01,101	1 00,200	
British Companies.					<i>l</i>			22.022	1.050	
ommercial Union	22,720	10	71,000	215	689,731	13	27,492	28,832	1,356	• • •
Edinburgh Life	1.752			54	108,914	2	2,109	2,109		
Life Association of Scotland.	21,120	• • • •		530	1,105,167	38	89,323	84,673	16.642	•••7
liverp'l and Lon. and Globe	4,004			91	153,708	6	12,322	9,180	3,141	5.00
ondon and Lancashire Life .	374,050	560	1,363.518	6,360	10,803,878	128	242,272	238,165	$33,\!651$	
London Assurance	626			5	20,193			62,299	2,959	
forth British	14,284	11	27,500	310	792,983	$\frac{15}{2}$	65,258 1,196	1,196		
Corwich Union Life	2.887	.′		130	153 517	2 79				
Pelican and British Empire	202,912	95	486.500	$\frac{2.338}{703}$	5,924,155 1,667,653	16	200,358 27,733	198.935 39,946	$34,198 \\ 4,951$	•••
oyal	54.390	189	363,463	11,824		* 247	568.077	570.363	48.064	
tandard	864,986	1,072	2,122,745	256	432,867	3	4,715	4,715	3,000	
tar	16,155	25	37,700							
Totals for 1906 1	1	1.962	4 472,426	22,914	45,658,843	557 i 42	1,255,922 i 67.398	1,254,230 i 46,786	147.962	5,000
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etna Life	668,190 752,085	806 576	$1,498\ 104$ 1.287,750	10,714	21,435,308	174	470,698	477,876	7,066	
quitable	6,213	20	50,702	120	202/137	5	10,669	10,669		
ermania letropolitan 1		86,764	15,334.576	267.050	42.355,768	3,026	238,155	238,856	3,586	50
utual Life of New-York 1		970	1.710,402	15.529	29.984,715	261	668,363	650,782	49,726	
utual Reserve Life	162.105	54	133,000	2,044	3,919.142	50	96,125	81,412	61,809	
ew York Life 1		2,991	4,905.935	27.639	47.723,094	291	590,795	571,344	53,166	
rovident Savings	154,141	401	840.940	2,348	4,497,270	30	67,846	82,579	4,000	
ate Life	49,687	19	88,054	192	1,137,200					
	350.488	439	1,293,963	3,922	9,701,424	64	102,527	149.887	4.772	
nion Mutual	245,367	645	886,100	5,065	7,473,772	52	69,729	63,116	25,073	
nited States	55.392	16	61,000	906	1,654,520	10	24,350	22,478	9:000	
Totals for 1906	709 107	93.705	28,093,484	349,315	189.740.102	4,621	3,066,504	3,053,346	260,289	50
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ritish Companies1,		1,962	4,472,426	22,905	45,658,843	557	1.255,922	1,254,230	147,962	5,000
merican Companies 6,	,702.107	93,705	28,093,484	349,315	189,740,102	4,621	3,066,504	3,053,346	260,289	50
Grand totals for 190622,		198,987	95,265,253			9,317	8,880,676		957,322	
Grand totals for 1905,22,	090 717	105 749 1	05,907,336	718,081	630,334,240	8,870	9,033,130	8,753,845	933,551	34,359
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"These companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

1182

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Licorice.-

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Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, 8 boxes Acme Licorice Pelle Licorice Lozenges, 1

HEAVY CHEMIC

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

DYESTUFFS-

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

FISH-

FISH— Bloaters, per box ... Labrador Herrings .n. Mackerel, No. 2, one-Green Cod, No. 1 ... Green Cod, large ... No. 2 ... Large Dry Gaspe per Large Dry Gaspe per Salmon, half brla. ... Salmon, British Colum Salmon, British Colum Boneless Fish Skinless Cod .case ... Loch Fyne Herrings, b

FLOUR-

FLOUR-Ogiivie's Royal Househ Oucivie's Glenora Pater Choice Spring Wheat I Seconds Winter Wheat Patents Straight Roller Straight Bags Rolled Oats Bran, in bags Bohorts, in bags Mouillie Do. Straight R

FARM PRODUCTS Butter-

Choicest Creamery ... Under Grades, Creamer Townships Dairy Western Dairy Manitoba Dairy Freah Balls

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 1183 WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. James Hutton & Co. Name of Article. Wholesale. MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS Name of Article. Wholesale, Sovereign Bank Bldg., - MONTREAL, Que. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-\$ c. \$ c, FARM PRODUCTS.-Con.-REPRESENTING : $\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 30 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 18 \\ 1 & 40 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 94 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 37 & 0 & 45 \\ 9 & 25 & 0 & 45 \\ 4 & 50 & 5 & 00 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 26 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 50 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 3 & 50 & 4 & 50 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 65 \\ 0 & 16 & 5 & 01 \\ 0 & 0 & 22 & 0 & 30 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 65 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 01 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 26 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 77 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 76 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 77 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 30 \\ \end{array}$ Cheese-JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD., \$ c. \$ c. Finest Western white 0 12 0 12 Cutlers to His Majesty; STEEL, PEECH & TOZER, LTD., Steel Axles, Tyres, Spring Steel, etc., etc. Eggs-W. & S. BUTCHER, Razors, Files, etc. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SON, Emery, 0 18 0 18 0 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 Emery Cloth, etc. BURROUGHES & WATTS, LTD., Bilhard Tables, etc. Sundries-OFFICE & SCHOOL CANADIAN FURNITURE Beans-C. LIMITED PRESTON, ONT GROCERIES Sugars $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$ Sugars— Standard Granulated, barrels Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex. Ground, in boxes Powaered, in barrels Powaered, in barrels Paris Lumps, in halt barrels taris Lumps, in halt barrels taris Lumps, in barles taris Lumps, in barrels taris Lumps, in barrels Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molasses, in barrels Molasses, in barrels Molasses in half barrels Evaporated Apples 4 50 4 45 4 90 5 10 4 70 4 80 5 05 5 10 4 25 0 36 Bleaching Powder 1 50 2 50 Blue Vitriol 0 064 0 074 Brimstone 2 00 2 50 Caustic Soda 2 25 2 50 Soda Ash 1 50 2 50 Soda Bicarb 1 75 2 25 Sal. Soda 0 80 0 90 Sal Soda Concentrated 1 50 2 00 OFFICE 3 95 CHURCH, & LODGE & LODGE FURNITURE 0 32 0 33 0 11 0 09 FINE BANK, OFFICE, COURT HOUSE AND DRUG STORE FITTINGS SEND FOR CATALOGUE Raisins-Raisins-Sultanas Layers, London Con. Cluster Con. Cluster Con. Cluster Royal Buckingham Valencia, Layers Valencia, Selected Valencia, Se 0 14 0 18 0 09 0 12 0 00 0 31 0 06 2 50 1 75 1 00 0 07 0 12 7 50 0 30 Established Half a Century. JOHN GARDNER & SONS, 0 00 0 081 0 08 Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers of the 0 09 0 11 Simplex' Silent Sansage Machine, 0 07 1 0 08 -And-Rice Standard B. 3 25 3 35 Patna, per 100 lbs. 4 35 4 45 Burmah, per 100 lbs. 4 35 4 45 Carolina, Japan, per 100 lbs. 6 32 4 45 Carolina, Java 2 00 2 26 Pot Barley, pag 98 lbs. 2 00 2 26 Tapioca, Pearl Barley, per lb. 007½ 0 06 Corn, 2 lb. tims 0 929 Pcas, 2 lb. tims 0 95 Salmon, 4 dozen case 0 95 String Beans 082½ 0 85 PIE MEAT CUTTER By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Made for both Hand and Steam Power -These Machines are universally acknowledged the Most Perfect Silent Sausage Machine in existence. 1 00 Loch Fyne Herrings, keg The "Simplex" Silent Machine & Pie Meat Cutter. Salt— . WITH ENGINE COMBINED. 5 20 4 60 4 40 3 85 1 85 1 65 2 00 1 45 Manufacturers of Every Description of 1 50 2 70 2 60 3 50 1 15 0 60 0 57 1 55 2 10 1 55 2 10 Pork Butchers' Machinery, On the Latest and Most Improved 00 Principles. Registered Telegraphic Address: -"SIMPLEX, BIRMINGHAM." Coffees-Seal brand, 2 lb. cans 1 lb. cans Old Government—Java. Pure Mocho.... Pure Maracaibo Pure Jamaica Pure Santos Fancy Rio Illustrated Price List and Full Par-0 32 0 33 0 31 0 24 0 18 0 17 0 17 0 16 ticulars on application. SMITHFIELD WORKS, BRADFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, - ENG.

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Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12, & 16 to 1b., 5 lb boxes ... Acme Licorice Pellets, cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans ...

HEAVY CHEMICALS

DYESTUFFS-

Archil. con	0	27	(
Cutch	•		
Cutch			(
	1	75	5
Indigo (Bengal)		50	
Indigo (Dengal)			
	0	70	1
Gambier	0	06	C
Maddin			
	0	09	0
Sumac	4->	50	45
This Court 1.			
Tin Crystals	0	28	0

FISH-

Bloaters, per box	1	00	1	1
	5	50	6	0
Labrador Herrings, half bris.	2	50		0
Mackerel No 9 bale	0	00	0	U
Mackerel, No. 2, brls				
mackerel, No. 2. one-half harrel				
Green Cod. No. 1	4	00	0	0
Green Cod, large				
No Q		00		0
	0	00	0	0
	0	00	0	0
Salmon, bris. Lab. No. 1	0	00		
Calmon, Dills. Lab. No. 1			13	
			7	0
Salmon, British Columbia, brls.			12	
Salmon Daitial Oliminia, Dille ee ee				
Salmon, British Columbia, half bris.			7	00
Doneless Fish	0	05	9	6.
Boneless Cod		05		
Boneless Cod				
Skinless Cod, case	0	00	5	50

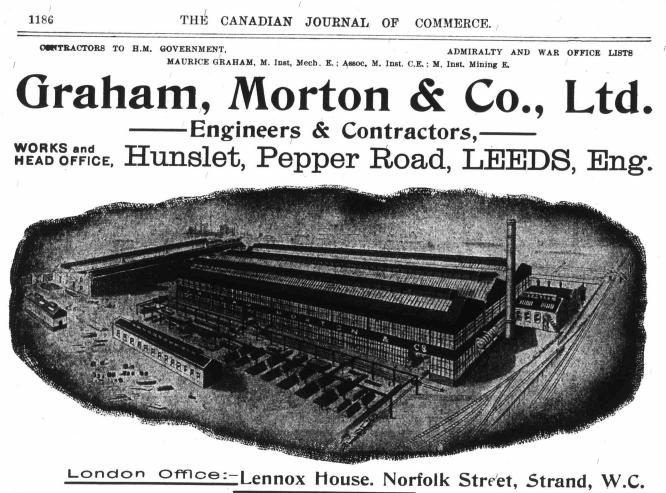
FLOUR-

Ogilvie's Royal Household	••			
Ogilvie's Glenora Patents				
Choice Spring Wheat Patents		5	10	5
Second's		4	50	4
			25	4
			75	3
			75	1
		1	55	1
		1	90	2
		1	35	1
		21	00	25
Shorts, in bags		22	00	26

FARM PRODUCTS Butter

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	1184	THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	ĄERCE.		
	WHOLESALE PRICES CUR	RENT.	A. E. FINLEY,	WHOLESALE PRICES CUR	RENT.	
	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	CUT CLASS	Name of Article,	Wholesale.	
	GROCERIES.—Continued—	\$ c \$ c		HARDWARECON.~ Black Sheet Iron, per 100 lbs	\$ C. \$ C.	
	Teas- Young Hysons, common/. Young Hysons, best grade Gongou Congou Ceylon Indian	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 35 \\ \end{array}$	Manufacturer	8 to 16 gauge	2 55 2 70 2 40 2 50 2 40 2 55 2 45 2 65 2 45 2 65 2 55 2 70	39 ST
	HARDWARE— Antimony	0 00 0 28 / 0 48 0461/2 0 21 0 22		Plain galvanized, No. 5	3 70 3 90 3 15 3 35 2 50 2 85 8 20 3 40 8 20 3 40 8 25 3 45 2 65 3 00 2 75 3 95 4 30 4 15 4 30 4 40 2 95 f.o.b.	/ /
	Cut Nail Schedule- Base price, per kcg	≠ 2 30	10 BROOK ST., ST. PAUL SQ.,	Spring Wire, per 100 1.25 Net extra. Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9	Montreal. 2 30 base.	
1	Extras-over and above 30d Coil Chain-No. 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BIRMINGHAM, Encland. Special Prices to Canadians under New	ROPE— Sisal, base	0 104 0 11 0 114 0 15 0 154 0 16 0 16 0 16	OILS- Cod Oil S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, No Cod Liver Oil, No Castor Oil Castor Oil, barrel Lard Oil, extra .
	Galvanized Staples— 100 lb. box, 1½ to 1¾ Bright, 1½ to 1¾	2 85 3 15 2 50 2 75	WM. HUTTON & SON —Manufacturing— CUTLERS and SILVERSMITHS	WIRE NAILS— 2d fextra 2d fextra 3d extra 4d and 5d extra 6d and 7d extra	3 05 2 70 2 45	Lard Oil Linseed, raw, net Linseed, boiled, r Olive, pure Olive, extra, qt., Turpentine, net . Wood Alcohol, per
	Galvanized Iron- Queen's Head, or equal gauge 28 Comet. do., 28 gauge	4 70 4 9 5 4 55 4 80	"CROSS ARROW" PRAND MARK	Sd and be extra // 10d and 12d extra // 16d and 20d extra	2 35 2 20 2 15 2 19 2 65 2 40	PETROLEUM- Acme Prime Whit Acme Water Whit Astral, per gal. Benzine, per gal. Gasoline, per gal.
	Iron Horse Shoes— No. 2 and larger	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheffield, Birmingham and London, Eng. CANADIAN SHOW ROOMS: 417 and 419 Lindsay Building MONTREAL. W. J. Grant, Manager.	BUILDING PAPER- Dry Sheeting, roll	40 50 6 00 0 11 0 00 0 16 0 00 0 9 8	GLASS- First break, 50 fee Second Break, 50 First Break, 100 First Break, 100 Third Break Fourth Break FAINTS, &c Lead, pure, 50 to 1 Do. No. 1 Po. 2
1	Canada Plates Full Polish	8 85 2 75 2 80 2 90 2 20 2 20 2 65 3 36 4 83 6 58 7 90	COD LIVER OIL. In spite of early predictions that cod liver oil market was to advance, the op- posite tendency has been noticed of late, due to slack demand and a fairly large crop to date. The total Norwegian oil	Sheepskins	0 24 0 26 0 28 0 30 0 28 0 30 0 28 0 30 0 27 0 28	bo. No. 3 Pure Mixed, gal. White lead, dry Red lead, Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, Fren Whiting, Gilders' Whiting, Paris, Gil Englisk Cement, ca Belgian Cement German Cement United States Ceme Fire Bricks, per 1,0 Fire Clay, 200 lb. pl Rosin, per 100 lbs.
	Per 100 feet nett. 2 inch	10 08 0 074 2 60 2 25 8 05 2 85 2 85 2 55 4 20 4 50 7 15 0 10 8 60 5 50 5 75 7 00 7 c per lb. less 5 p.c.	crop up to the last week in April was about 35,000 hectoliters, which indicates that the entire crop up to the close of June will be possibly equal to or more than the record crops of 1905 and 1906. Meantime, the export on this year's crop has been only 12,000 hectoliters, against a total in the two preceding years of 38,000 hectoliters each year. The small export movement accounts in part at least for the declining cod liver oil market. Price changes in the cod liver oil market have shown a wide variation during the past ten years, ranging from 50 cents a gallon in 1901 to \$4 a gallon in 1903. At the lowest price the oil is	Harnees. Upper, heavy. Upper, light Grained Upper. Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Calf French Calf French Calf Splits, light and medium Splits, heavy Splits, small. Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Glove Grain B. Calf Hussetts, light Russetts, heavy Russetts, No 2 Russetts, No 2 Russetts, Saddlers', dozen Int. French Calf English Oak, lb. Dongola.extra	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Glue Domestic Broken Sh French Casks French, barrels American White, ba Goopers' Glue Brunswick Green French Imperial Gre No. 1 Furmiture Varn a Furmiture Varn Brown Japan Black Japan Drange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Orange Shellac, No. Dutty, in bladders . Putty, bulk, 100 lb. Putty, in bladders . Putty and Green in drum Kalsomine 5 lb. pkg
	Zinc Bpelter, per 100-lbs	7 10 7 15 8 00	available for soap making purposes and at the highest it is confined to medicin- al uses only. The demand is thus regu- lated largely by the price.	Dongola, No. 1	0 20 0 22 0 14 0 16 0 15 0 17	North-West Buenos Ayreas Natal, greasy Cape, greasy Australian, greasy

		, THE C	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CO	MMERCE. 1185
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с. \$ с .	1	1	WHOLESALE	
2 55 2 70 2 40 2 50 2 40 2 55		39 STATION STREET	J Saddlerv &	WALSALL, England.
45 2 65 55 2 70				
70 3 90 15 3 35 2 50 2 85		Tarnes	ss Manufactur	er, etc.
3 20 3 40 3 25 8 45 2 65 3 00 2 75 3 10		Spec	ial Prices to Canadians under the New	Tariff.
3 75 3 95 4 80 4 15 4 80 4 40 8 95 f.o.b.				
Montreal. 30 base.		WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.	We Buy and Sell STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES,	WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
		OILS— \$ C. \$ C.	And all Unlisted Securities. Cobalt Stocks Bought and Sold on Com- mission.	Name of Article. Wholeman
0 10 0 11 0 11			Buy Silver Queen, Foster, Tretheway Green Meehan, Conlagas, Buffalo or	Ale- \$ c. <u>i</u> c.
0 15 0 15 0 16 0 10 0105		Cod Liver Oil, Nfld., Norway Process 4 00 1 20 Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian	McKinley Da., for sure profits. A small allotment of Cobalt Development	English, pta
		Lard Oil, extra	Co. stock. in 100 share lots and over at 20c. Buy this for quick returns	i orcei -
3 05 2 70		Olive, pure	and sure profits. OWEN J. B. YEARSLEY, Member Standard Stock Exchange.	Canadian Stout, pts 1 60 1 65 Lager Beer, U.S
2 45 2 35 2 20		PETROLEUM-	61-62 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., Toronto Ont., Main 3290.	Spirits Canadian-per gal
2 15 2 10 2 05 2 40	-	Acme Prime White, per gal. 0 154 Acme Water White, per gal. 0 17 Astral, per gal. 0 194 Benzine, per gal. 0 20	The superior quality claimed for the	Spirits, 50 U.P
40		Gasoline, per gal 0 224 0 25	Norwegian cod liver oil is due to the favorable conditions under which the cod	Ports-
50		Second Break, 50 feet 180 i	tisheries are there prosecuted. The fishing grounds in Norway are so near the	Tarragona 1 80 2 00 Oportos 2 00 5 00
		Second Break, 100 feet 3 45 Third Break 3 95 Fourth Break 4 20	coast that the codfish are landed in quantities within a few hours after cap- cure, and the temperature, during the	Sherrica 3 50 4 00 Other Brands.
0 00 0 11 a 0 00 0 10 a 0 00 0 9 a		PAINTS, &c	ishing season being low tends to retard he decomposition of the livers before they	Clareta-
1 (0 00 00		Do. No. 3	re steamed. Lofoten island, Norway, is he center of a vast fishing interest.	Medoc
95 0 12 0 10 1 50 2 00		Red lead,	There the normal ood livers are of a cream-color, and their size averages bout ten inches in length, of weight	Champagnes-
		Whiting, ordinary 0 60 0 70 st Whiting, Gilders' 0 60 70 st Whiting, Paris, Gilders' 0 85 1 00 English Cement, cask 2 60 2 (5) 01	omewhat over half a pound each. The il extracted from perfectly fresh and	Brandies
0 26 0 28 0 24 0 26 0 28 0 30 -		Belgian Cement 1 85 1 90 86 German Cement 0 00 0 00 86 United States Cement 2 00 2 10 a) Fire Bricks, per 1,000 17 00 21 00	elected cod livers is of light color and lmost odorless. The medicinal value of	Martel, case
0 28 0 30 0 27 0 28 0 28 0 34 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38		Fire Clay, 200 lb. pkgs	od liver oil is attributed to the differ- nt alkaloids, like phosphorus and iodine, hich it contains. These are assimilated	Richard V.S.O.P. 12 qts 12 25 Richard V.O. 12 qts 900
0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 36 0 38 0 65 0 70 0 50 0 60		Domestic Broken Sheet 0 08 0 084 re French Casks 0 09 0 10 an	adily and this fact makes cod liver oil a ideal medium for the administration	Scotch Whiskeys- Bullock Lade, E.E.S.G.L 10 25 10 50 Kilmarnock
0 50 0 60 0 70 0 70 0 90 0 00		Coopers' Glue	certain curative agents.	Usher's D.V.G
0 95 1 25 0 23 0 26 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 20 0 06 C 10		No. 1 Furniture Varnish, per gallon 0 85 0 90 a Furniture Varnish, per gallon 0 75 0 90 W 0 85 0 90	TRADE ENQUIRIES. We continue a list of trade inquiries from firms or persons in England and	do Extra Special, 12 qts 950 do Finest Oid Scotch, 12 qts 12 50
0 16 0 18 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 18 0 22		Black Japan 2 25 2 35 Orange Shellac, No. 1 2 45 2 55	elsewhere desirous to open business re- lations in Canada. Readers will please	Irish Whiskey— Power's, qts 10 25 10 50 Jameson's, qts 9 50 11 00
0 18 0 22 0 00 0 00 0 14 0 17 0 40 0 45 0 30 0 35	1	Putty, bulk, 100 lb. barrel 1 40 1 42 Putty, in bladders 1 65 1 67 Parish Green in drum, 1 lb. pkg. 0 24 0 25 Kalsomine 5 lb. pkg. 0 11	address this office, giving the number prefixed to each.)	Bushmill's 9 50 10 50 Burke's 8 00 11 50 Angostura Bitters, per 2 doz. 14 00 15 00
0 30 0 35		WOOL- cha	765.—A Sheffield firm of produce mer- ants desires to get in touch with pack- g houses and shippers in Canada who	Gin Canadian green cases 550 5 80
65 0 75 0 35 0 45 0 38 0 42 0 20 0 22 0 14 0 16 0 15 0 17 6 17 0 20		North-West 018 020 car Buenos Ayres 035 042 sm Natal greasy 000 000 sm Cape, greasy 019 023 sm	n supply them with "Middles" to be oked by enquirants; also eggs, and build be pleased to take an agency for good Candian egg shipper.	London Dry 7 25 8 00 Plymouth 9 00 9 50 Ginger Ale, Belfast, doz. 1 30 1 40 Söda water, importa, doz. 1 30 1 40 Apollinaris, 50 qts. 7 00 7 58
		· • •	G ogg omphor.	



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

BRITISH CHEMICALS.

S. W. Royse of Manchester says:---May has been an uneventful month, and the general position at present is about the same as it was a month ago, but perhaps not quite so active. Still a good, steady business is being done, and especially for the time of year, but it is only for near delivery; values, however, are well maintained, although in some cases so very high. Business in tar products continues in a moderately good way. In Benzoles a fair amount of orders have been placed, though at low prices. Solvent Naphtha is, however, barely steady, and consumers are not anxious to make fresh purchases. Creosote continues in good demand at advancing prices. Crude Carbolic keeps steady with a fair amount of business doing. Crystals also are steady, but liquid is again somewhat easier. Pitch has a good enquiry for next season, and higher prices are talked of. Sulphate of ammonia shows latterly **a** slight improvement. For general chemicals the enquiry is somewhat easier in the home trade. Sulphate of copper is a little dearer during the month, but the demand is now rather slacker. Green copperas is quite firm with a good enquiry. All lead compounds are firm as to values, and are selling fairly well. Acetates of lime and soda are steady. White powdered arsenic is rather easier in price, although stocks continue light and there is a steady demand for small lots. Carbonate and caustic potash are selling well on spot, and the market is

There is not much enquiry for firm. forward delivery, although makers are well sold and are evidently expecting higher figures. Montreal potashes are very scarce here and in Canada. Prussiates of potash and soda have been easing slowly, and are dull. Tartaric is firm but not active. The heavy alkali trade is moving satisfactorily; exports during the first four months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1906 show in bleaching materials an increase of 1.845 tons or \$43,230, and in soda compounds an increase of 16,065 tons or \$745,115.

PROCRASTINATION IN LIFE INSURANCE.

"I never thought of coming to this," moaned a sick man, "I gloried in my

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Ten Dollars per Share of the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 2nd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from

the 15th to the 30th of June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Montreal, 31st May, 1907.

strength, my health, my ability—all now absolutely collapsed. What folly not to insure earlier. I believed in it but was waiting." It has been often said, but not too frequently nor too emphatically, "Now is the time to insure." With a policy possessed, illness has less terror, the results are less to be feared, satisfaction eases the mind, contentment alleviates the worry. With so many unanswerable reasons urging the ownership of life insurance, the opposition of any man is not easily understood on any basis of common sense or duty. Prejudice is usually the barrier-based quite invariably on misinformation of facts, misconception of purposes, and when by it a man is kept from a clear duty, widespread indeed is the damage. For the good which life insurance is accomplishing stands plainly forth and merits the broadest possible recognition. It fills a mission which no other plan undertakes to meet, and does it in a way that is reliable, that is sure, that is faithful.-"Union Mutual" Visitor.

WATERPROOF PAINT RECIPES.

1. Ordinary linseed oil paint is mixed with 10 per cent. of calcined magnesia, baryta of strontia and mineral oil, thus neutralizing the free acid of the paint and forcing an anti-corrosive for use on iron. To protect from rust, iron that is imbedded in the ground, a mixture is applied consisting of pure resin 100 parts, gutta percha 25, paraffin 50, magnesia 20 parts, and mineral chine parts, which cent. of magnesia should be mixed wi prevent drying. resin 3, rod sulphu gether, mixed with thinned down to with linseed oil. 3 wax are dissolved a parts of linseed oil, sin are dissolved in

Manager.



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CIPES.

is mixed magnesia, oil, thus the paint or use on n that is ure is ap-00 parts, graesia 20 parts, and mineral oil. Paint for machine parts, which contains 20 to 39 per cent. of magnesia or calcined dolomite, should be mixed with a little vaseline to prevent drying. 2. Oil foots 3 parts, resin 3, rod sulphur 1 part, melted together, mixed with a body colour and thinned down to workable consistency with linseed oil. 3. Ten parts of yellow wax are dissolved at gentle heat in 10 parts of linseed oil, and 5 of ordinary resin are dissolved in 9 parts of oil of tur-

pentine, the two solutions being then mixed in the warm with any convenient body colour. 4. Equal parts of aluminum palmitate and alumina are melted together; or aluminum palmitate is mixed with water and then dissolved in weak soda lye. This mixture is applied with a brush, and the coating when dry is washed over with a weak solution of aluminium sulphate. 5. Coal tar 2 parts pitch 2 parts, and 1 papt of a mixture of burned lime and ordinary resin are melt-

ed together, applied in a warm state to dry wood, sand being strewn over the final coating so as to produce a surface resembling stone. 6. A mass consisting of 60 parts of paraffin wax, 15 parts of beeswax, and 30 parts of aluminum palmitate is prepared by melting these ingredients together. The aluminum palmitate is obtained by precipitating a palm oil soap with alum solution. The articles to be painted are warmed to about 60 degrees C, and brushed over with the

fluid mass. 7. One part of parts in wax is dissolved in 2 to 3 parts of coal tar at a gentle heat, and applied warm. 8. A solution of 3 parts of turpentine and 10 parts of resin is mixed with 97 parts of boiled oil, 115 parts of this variable being incorporated with 5 parts of finely ground burnt clay. 80 parts of nest Portland cement, 10 parts of zine white, and 5 parts of red lead, the whole being thimned down to workable consistency with tar oil.—Farben Zeitug.

RAILWAY RATES.

No more railroads will be built in the undeveloped parts of the United States except at the risk of, and with the capital of, existing lines, if the Government's plan to fix rates based upon a railroad's valuation is carried out, in the opinion of Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Fish expressed his opinion in the course of an address before the graduating class in applied science at Columbia University. He characterized the action of Congress in giving the Interstate Commerce Committee the power of fixing rates as a distinct reversion to medieval practice which will hinder and delay, if it does not in some places absolutely prevent the development of the West and South through the establishment of new jobbing centers. "No man would venture his capital in the construction of a railroad in a new country for anything like the 5 or 6 per cent. per annum which might be allowed by the Government as a fair return thereon," said Mr. Fish. "As one experienced in the business and interested pecuniarily in railroad shares 1 can and do look upon what is going on under the law of 1906 with equanimity much as I deprecate the unwisdom of that law as a citizen having regard to the welfare of the whole of our common country. In saying this let me not be understood as opposed to the regulation of the railroads by the State or Federal authorities, or by both, for in common with nearly all railroad men 1 appreciate the justice, the necessity and the wisdom of such control. What I do object to is the attempt to fix in advance by statute the price of railroad rates or of any other service or commodity. So much has been said about the alleged overcapitalization of railroads, and so many alarming instances of rascal ities in respect thereto have been brought to life, that the public have come to believe that the railroads as a whole are overcapitalized. I am free to admit that prior to 1880 the American railroads taken as a whole were overcapitalized in the sense that the sum total of their bonds and shares then outstanding exceeded the value, although it did not then exceed the cost of their property. Since that time, however, railways as a whole have gone through an era of tremendous undercapitalization, through the application of net income to betterments, and through reorganization, which were forced on many of them in the bad years following 1893, when for a long period fully one-quarter of the railway mileage in the United States was in the hands of receivers. Bonds stipulating for the payment/of high rates of interest, 6, 7 and 8 per cent, and secured by mortgages, were funded into other bonds, otten for less amounts, and always at a much lower rate of interest. In the 15 years between 1890 and 1905 the total of stocks and bonds not owned by the railroad companies themselves increased \$2,940,853,945, or 391/2 per cent. In the same fifteen years the number of miles of all tracks increased more than one-half and the number of engines and cars by nearly as much. Grades and curves have been reduced, stone and iron bridges substituted for wooden structures, the average weight of rails has been increased by fully one-quarter and the capacity of engines and cars in a much greater ratio. Interlocking devices, air brakes, automatic couplers and other safety devices have been added, and terminals vastly enlarged. Apart from the great improvements in their tangible property thus shown, our railroads, which are now rendering nearly two and a half times as much services as thew did fifteen years ago, and better, far cheaper and quicker service at that, are intrinsically worth vastly in excess of the 40 per cent increase shown in their outstanding stocks and bonds. It was found impossible to build railroads as rapidly as the growth of the country called for them, solely, or even largely, with a capital paid in cash by the shareholders. Hence, of necessity bonds were often sold in advance of construction, nor could they be sold except at a discount and with a bonus of stock thrown in. In this there was the same overcapitalization as occurs daily when a merchant needing capital in his business sells his notes at a discount or subject to large commissions. But, unfortunately, other things were done and on a vast scale in the fraudulent overissue of stocks in the secret and sudden conversion of scrip into stock and in juggling with dividends and accounts. Bad as all this was, it did not permeate the whole railroad system, and there were even then, scores of companies which kept the faith and steadily improved - their properties out of current earnings. And, after all, these frauds bear more heavily on the stockholders and creditors of the companies than on the public. I have no hesitancy in saying that no railroad fortune was ever made through enhancing rates, oppressing shippers, or withstanding the general tendency of rates to decrease. And what is more, every dishonest railroad fortune has been made, not by oppressing the shippers, but through robbing the stockholders." Mr. Fish, in referring to probable future legislation, said he believed that the solution will be found in that portion of the Constitution which provides that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." The present Interstate Commerce law provides that it shall not apply to transportation wholly within one State. "The word 'among' has a different and a wider meaning than the word 'between,'" said Mr. Fish. "I cannot but believe that the wise and experienced men who framed

the Constitution meant precisely what the \tilde{y} said—that Congress should have power to regulate it 'among the several States,' and not merely between them. With all submission, it also seems to me that our worthy President, Mr. Roosevelt, is more likely to find a means of bringing about what he seems to desire through this clause of the Constitution than through that relating to post routes."



at noon, from parties disposed to /loan to the City of Halifax, the sum of Seven Hundred and Sixty-Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, in whole or in part, for the following purposes, viz:

Pavements,	\$ 75 000
Sidewalks.	150 000
Improving Fire Department	70,000
Water Extension,	135,000
Sewerage,	50.000
School Houses	95,588
Loan to Silliker Car Works,	125,000
Street extension and various	pur-

poses. 125,500

Under authority of Chapters 60 and 65 of the Acts of Nova Scotia, 1906, and Chapters 67, 70 and 71, of the Acts of Nova Scotia, 1907.

For which coupon debentures of one thousand dollars each or inscribed stock certificates of multiples of one hundred dollars, payable 1st July, 1940, will be given. Interest to be at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Parties loaning the money will be required to pay the accrued interest to the time of paying over the amount loaned. The loan to be paid in Halifax funds, and the securities to be delivered in Halifax. The city does not bind itself to ac-

cept the highest or any tender. W. L. BROWN,

City Treasurer.

DOMINION LINE Royal Mail Steamships.

MONTREAL,	QUE	BEC	to I.	IVE	RPOO	L.
Kensington	May	18,	June	22,	July	27
Southwark 1	fay	25,	June,	29,	Aug.	3
CanadaJ	une	1,	July	6,	Aug.	10
OttawaJ	lune	8,	July	13,	Aug.	17
Dominion	June	15,	July	20,	Aug.	24
Vancouver				Wed	.,June	26
Steamers sa	il fr	om	Montr	eal	daylig	ht,
trom Quebec 7	7.00	n m	i			

First-class rate, \$65; Second-class \$40, and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE. To Liverpool, \$42.50 and \$45.00.

To London, \$2.50 additional. Third-class to Liverpool, London, Lon-

donderry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$27.50. For all information, apply to local agent of

> DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.





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

ELECTRIC MOTOR

1-2 TO 4-5 HORSE-POWER

Made by the Canadian General Electric Co., of Toronto. Has been in use only about three months.

Will be sold considerably under market price.

Apply to JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Stocks and Bonds-INSURANCE COMPANIES .- Canadian .- Montreal Quotations, June 18, 1907.

Name of Company.	No. Shares	' Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Canada Life	$15,000 \\ 2,500 \\ 10,000 \\ 25 000 \\ 13,372$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ - 6 mos. 4 - 6 mos. $7\frac{1}{4}$ - 6 mos. 5 - 6 mos. 2 - 3 mos.	350 40C 100 40 50	350 400 10 20 50	97 160 277 80 160
British & Foreign—Quotations on the Alliance Assurance	250,000 120,000 67,000 21,500 89,155 35.862 10,000 £245,640 30,000 110,000	10s. p.s. 20 12s. p.s. 45 84 28 20 204 90 32 34/6 p.s.	20 10 25 50 10 25 25 10 8T. 100 25	2 1-5 24s 4 5 5 2 1 2 2 2 10 6 2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Norwich Union Fire Phoenix Fire Sun Fire and Life Union	$11,000 \\ 53,776 \\ 130,629 \\ 240,000 \\ 45,000$	£5 35 631 88 6d p. s. 15 p. s.	100 50 20 10 . 10	12 5 8 10 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

*Excluding periodical cash bonus.







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FIRMIN & SONS, Ltd. Established Oyer 200 Years.

HELMET, SWORDS, BELTS CAPS, SASHES and all kinds of MILITARY, NAVAL POLICE, and FIRE BRIGADE ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUTTONS FOR ARMY & NAVY, LIVERIES, HUNT, YACHT AND

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We are Manufacturers of every description of MACHINERY SPRINGS, high-class quality and guaranteed workmanship.

Spiral, Volute, Flat or Scroll Springs. From Round, Square, or Flat section of Steel, from .005 diameter to 3 inches. Also in Brasslor Phosphor Bronze.

SPECIALTIES: RAILWAY SPRINGS FOR /

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SWITCHES, LAMPHOLDERS. **ILEO**TRICAL AND STEAM TRAMWAYS, RELIEF VALVES, SAFETY VALVES. **PATENT** PACKING GOVERNORS,

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