$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Dol, 76. No. } \\ \text { New Serie. }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { P. N. FOLEY. } \\ \text { Manager. }\end{array}\right.$



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Brightness
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No Dead Stock, oily threads nor miserable yellow fillings of short staple. Not even in lowest grades. Three gradesThree prices, and far the best for the price.

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## (ESTABLISHED 1817.)

## Lecorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid-up) $\$ 16,000,000.00$
Rest..
16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits. $802,814.94$
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL,

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Savings Departments connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates.

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.
Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques. and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued megotiable in all parts of the world.
This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a qeneral banking business.

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## The Bank of British North America

Estab. 1836. Incor, by Royal Charter in 1840. Capital Paid-up......... $\$ 4.866 .666 .66$ Rest. ..................... 2,774,000 00
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Capital Paid-up.
$\$ 4,000$,

Reserve Fund
4,700,
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$76,000,000$

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THE CHARTERED BANKS.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Paid-up Capital, - $\$ 15,000,000$

- 12 000,000

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alexander Laird, A. C. Flumerfelt, E
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Mavager.
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United States, England and Mexico.
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MEXICO PI, Wm. Gray, \& H. P. Schell, Auts.
The Bank is, J. P. Bell, Manager.
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Lettirs of ers' Cheques, Commercial and Travellers' fayble in all all parts of the world,

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Incorporated

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA. Paid Up Capital...... $\$ 5,000,000$
Reserve $^{\text {Fund } \ldots . .} \begin{aligned} & 6,176578\end{aligned}$

Chief Inspector.
London, Engers:
Midlasd Eng. -The London City and
Nem Bank, Limited.
mere. York.-National Bank of Com-
${ }^{\text {Chieago.-First National Bank. }}$

## Union Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 104.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Per Cent per Annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and its Branches, on and after Saturday; the First Day of March next, to Shareholders of record of 14th February 1913.
By Order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,

General Manager.
winnipeg, 21st January, 1913.

## The Dominion Savings

 and Investment Society.Masonic Temple Bldg., LONDON, Can. Interest at 4 per cent payable halfyearly on Debentures.
T. H. PURDOM, President.

NATHANIEL MLLLS, Manager.

## The Bank of Ottawa.

DIVIDEND No. 86.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent, being at the rate of Twelve Per Cent per Annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current Three Months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday the First day of March, 1913, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th February next. By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
General Manager.
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20th, 1913.

## The Standard Bank of Canada

Established 1873
114 Branches
Capital Authorized by
Act of Parliament. $\$ 5,000,000.00$
Capital Paid-up .. . . 2,429,275.00
Reserve Fund and Un-
divided Profits . . . 3,233,186. 20

## DIRECTORS:

V. F. Cowan, President; Wellington Francis, K.C., Vice-President; W. F. Allen, F. W. Cowan, H. Langlois, T. H. McMillan, G. P. Scholfield.

GEO P SCHOLFIELD, Gen Manager.
$J$ S. LOUDON, Asst. General Manager.
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THE
Provincial Bank of Canala
HEAD OFFIOE:
7 and 9 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL, Que.
50 Branches in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Bruuswick.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.........
CAPITAL PAID UP and SURPLUS
(as on Dec. 31, 1912)......... .... 1,588,856.11 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
President: Mr. H. Laporte, of Laporte, Martin \& Co Director of The Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien
Vice-President: Mr. W. F. Carsley, of The Firm
Carsley Sons and Co
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M. Chevalier, Managing Director Credit Fonclo: Franco-Canadien.

# THE CHARTERED BANKS. <br> The Royal Bank of Gamada 

INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital Authorized . .. .. $\$ 25,000,000$ Capital Paid-up . . . . . . $\$ 11,560,000$ Reserve \& Undivided Profits $\$ 13,000,000$ Total Assets. $\qquad$ $\$ 180,000,000$

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. Board of Directors:
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E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2 L. PEASE, Vice-Pres.
Vice President

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305 Branches in CANADA \& NEWFOUNDLAND.
24 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the Horld.

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Founded in 1860.
Capital
$\$ 2,000,000.00$
Rese ve Fund 1.400 .00000 95 OFFICES IN CANADA.
Our System of Travellers' Cheques has given complete satisfaction to all our patrons, as to rapidity, security and economy. The public is invited to take advantage of its facilities.

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is found very convenient for the Canadian tourists in Europe.
Transfers of funds, collections, payments, commercial credits in Europe, United States and Canada, transacted at the lowest rate.

THE GHARTERED BANKS.

## Bank of Hamilton <br> HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTUN

Pala-up Capital,
\$2,870.000
Reserve \& Undiviued Profits. 3,500,000
Total Assets.
DIRECTORS:
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J. TURNBULL .. Vice-President and Gen. Man. Col. the Hon. J. s. Heo. Rutherford, c. C. Dalton. W. Hendrie, C.V.O
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Brantford, Drantord,
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Dunnville, Fordwich, Georgetown, Gorrie,
Grimsby Grimsby, HamiltonDeering Br .
East End Br .
North End Br .
West End Br . Jarvis, Listowel,
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| Southampton, | Battleford, |
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| Yonge \& Gould | Dundurn, |
| West Toronto, | Francis, |
| Wingham, | Grand Coulee, |
| Wroxeter, | Melfort, Moose Jaw, |
| MANITOBA- | Mortlach, |
| Bradwardine, | Osage, Redvers, |
| Brandon, | Saskatoon, |
| Carberry, | Tuxford, |
| Dunrea, Tyvan. |  |
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| Killarney, | Nanton, |
| Manitou, | Stavely, |
|  | Taber, |
| Mather, |  |
| Miami, | B. COLUMBIA- |
| Morden, Pilot Mound, | Fernie, |
|  | Kamloops, |
| Roland, | Port Hammone, |
| Starbuck, | Salmon Arm, |
| Stonewall, | -0 East Ver |
| Swan Lake, | couver Br . |
| Winkler, | * North Van. |
| Winnipeg, | couver Br. |

## The Quebec Bank

## QUARTERLY DIVILEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same w Il be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches on and after Saturday the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record of 13 th February.

By order of the Board,
B. B. STEVENSON,

General Manager.
Quebec, 21st January, 1913.

## Imperial Bank

Est. OF CANADA 1875
C Di'al Paid-up. ...... $\$ 6,635,0$ ol
Reser ve Fund. ........ 6,685,000
Total Assets ......... 72,000,000
DIRECTORS


| ONTARIO | BRANCHES |  |
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| Toronto (14) | Port Robinson | Rosthern |
| Amherstburg | Ridgeway | Saskatoon |
| Belwood | Sault Ste. Marie | Wilkie |
| Bolton |  | Wynyard |
| Brantford | South Porcupine |  |
| Caledon East | South Woodslee | ALBERTA |
| Cobalt | St. Catharines(2) |  |
| Cochran | St. Davids | Athabasc |
| Cottam | St. Thomas (2) | , |
| Elk Lake | Thessalon | Banff |
| Essex | Timmins | Calgary |
| Fergus | Weiland | Edmoutou (3) |
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| Galt |  | Kedelif |
| Hamilton | QUEBEC |  |
| Harrow Humberstone |  | Rocky Moun ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Humberstone | Montreal (2) | House |
| Ingersoll | Quebec (2) | Strathcon |
| Jordan \& Vine. land | MANITOBA | Wetaskiw |
| Kenora |  | COLU |
| Listowel | Brandon | Arrowhead |
| London | Portage La | Chrse |
| Marshville | Prairie | Cranbrook |
| Merritton | Winnipeg (2) | Ferni. |
| Nashville |  | Golden |
| New Liskeard | SASK'WAN | Kamloope |
| Niagara Falls (2) |  | Michel |
| Niagara-on-the- | Baigonie | Nelson |
| Lak | Broadview | New Miche |
| North Bay, | Fort Qu'Appelle | Revelstoke |
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| Porcupine | North Battlefor | er |
| DSpecial facilities for issue of J etters of Credit ald rafts which are available in al parts of the World |  |  |
| Savings Department at all Branches. |  |  |
| ed; Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, |  | Bank, |
|  |  | Limited, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% |
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|  |  |  |
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| tional Bank. |  |  |

The Standard Loan CJ.
We offer for sale debentures bearing intereft at FIVE per cent per annum, payable nall eafe and profitable investment, as the purchs sers have for security the entire assets of Company.

Capital \& Surplus Assets . $\$ 1,400,600.00$
Total Assets................ $2,800,000.00$
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1st Vice-President and Genaral Manager
W. 8. DINNICK, Toronto

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HUGH $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd Vice-President: } \\ & \text { S. BRENNEN, Hamilton }\end{aligned}$
Directors:
Right Hon. LORD STRATHCONA and $M$.G
David Rata. R. H. Greene.
R. H. Greene.
A. J. Williams

HEAD OFFICE.
Cor. Adelaide \&Victoria Sts. Toronto

## MTHE THE DAMO OF ANADA

QUarterly dividend notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven Per Cent per Annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the Three Honths ending the 28 th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the lst March, prox. The
Transfer Books will be closed from the 17 th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON, General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd Jan., 1913.

## SUN FIRE

Hear 0 Founded A.D. 1710.
Head Office, Threadneedle St., London, Eng. The oldest Insurance Co. in the World.
Canadian Branck:-15 Wellington St. EL Toronto, Ont., H. M. Blackburn, Mgr. Montreal Chief Agents:
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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY IIORNING.

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British $^{\text {Candian }}$ Subscribers . .... $\$ 3$ a year

| $\text { .. . . 12s. } 6 \mathrm{~d} .$ |
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| Extra $_{\text {ra }}$ | .. | .. | .. | $\begin{array}{lll}(5 \text { to } 50) & . . & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ (50 \text { to } 100) & . . & 15 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ (100 and over) . 10c "

329 Editorial and Business Offices: P. N. FOLEY,

[^0]
# STERLING BANK OF CANADA 

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
Montreal Office, Transportation Blda.

## THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid Up.
\$1,000,000.00
Reserve . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1, 250,000,00
Undivided Profits 181,888.26

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S. J. MOORE, President.
W. D. ROSS, General Manager.

A general Banking business transacted.

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

Write us for Catalogue, prices and terms.

# The Gurney, Tilden Co. Ltd. Hamilton, canada. 

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## General Insurance Agent <br> Fire, Life, Accident. Etc.

Solicits the patronage of the insuring public of Montreal. He has been appointed a special agent of the NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, whose standing is unquestioned.
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COMMERCIAL SUMMAK

Molsons Bank has opened a branch at Berlin, Ont.
-Another big gas well has been struck in the Stoney Creak oil field in Albert county. N.B., at a depth of 1,115 feet.
-London advices state that the underwriters have taken over 75 per cent of the Winnipeg $41 / 2$ per cent issue at par.

The ore shipments sent out of the Cobalt camp during the first month of the year totalled $2,020.25$ tons, shipped in 48 cars, of which only six were low--r.de
-Bank exchanges last week at ail leading cities in the United States aggr rate $\$ 3,253,308.182$, a ga'n as compare I with same week last year of 6.7 per cent and of 9.9 per cent in compariso with the corresponding week in 1911.

- January statement of British \&rade shows gains of $\$ 21,392,000$ in imports, 'nd $\$ 25,144,000$ in exports. The princiral increase in imports were raw cotton $\$ 8,875,000$ and rubber $\$ 5,000,000$, but foodstuffs decl:zed $\$ 10.000,000$. Manufactured goods showed the largest gain in exports, including $\$ 6,125,000$ in cotton fabrics.
-The municipal bona sales in Canada for January, amounted to $\$ 1,337,500$, compared with $\$ 491,590$ for December, and $\$ 2,133,531$ for the corresponding period last year. Four provinces were in the market. The largest issue was made by Calgary school district $\quad$ The following are the particulars by provin-ces:-Alberta, $\$ 975,000$; Ontario, \$231, 000; Saskatchewan, $\$ 123,500$; Nova Scotia $\$ 8,000$; total $\$ 1,337,500$.
-Canada now ranks seventh amongst the copper producing ations of the world. Last year its estimated production was 33,000 long tons. Th's slightly exceeded Germany's roduction. and was slightly less than half that of Chili.
-Rand gold mining profits in December were the largest ever reported for a month. Average profits on $2,218,305$ tons erushed were 10 s 3 d per ton, and profit was $£ 1,129,372$. Profit for 1912 was $£ 12,678,095$, an increase of $£ 1,263.234$ over 1911.
-A deputation of maple sugar manufacturers, representing the maple sugar industry in all the Eastern Provinces, waited on Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. W. B. Nantel and asked that the industry be protected against the free use of compounds bearing the word "maple."
-The Canadıan Pacific Railway has decideu to establish throughout the Western provinces a system of internal terminal elevators of $1,000,000$ bushels capacity each. Construction is to begin this year and the first three are to be located at Calgary, Edmonton and saskatoon.
-Bryce and Murphy will open offices in the Coristine Pui'ding on the lith of Fibruary, Mr. Bryce having opened a real estate office some time ago under the name of Bryce and 'o. Mr. Murphy is leaving the Canadian, American and Eational Express Co. The new firm of Bryce and Murphy w.l. act as custom house brokers and forwarding agents.

The January index number of the London Economist is 2,732 , a decline of 15 points from the previous month. The largest decrease is shown in the index number for minerals, which fell off $141 / 2$ points to $525 \frac{1}{2}$. Cereals and meat advanced 4 points to 606 ; other food products declined $41 / 2$ points to 363 ; textile moved up 1 point, while heavy goods were 1 point lower.
-The statement of the New York Copper Producers' Association for January shows an increase in stocks on hand of $17,885,750$ pounds. Production for the month was $143,479,-$ 625 pounds, an increase of 125,583 over December. Domestic deliveries made a substantial gain, but this was largely offset by the decline in foreign deliveries. Total deliveries were $125,593,875$, an increase of $1,388,356$.

The Remington Arms union Metallic Cartridge Co., with ma n offices in New York City, has decided to extend its factories into Canada, and has closed a deal for 100 acres of land in Tecumseh Road, at the southerly city limits, on which will be erected a plant double the size of any present plant in 1 indsor, Ont. The officials of the company say they intend to enter the Canadian field on a large scale.
-The output of the various departments of the Nora Scotia Steel Coal Co. for the month of January showed some decreases as compared with the high figures reached in the last months of the year, owing mainly to the fact that furnaces were laid off for reparing. The output was as fol-lows:-Coal mined, 69,000 tons; ore mined, 38,500 tons; pig iron production, 4,800 tons; steel made, 5,800 tons.
-During the month of January bar silver in the London market averaged seven-eights of a penny higher than the average of last year. For the 26 days of business vars sold at 28 15-16d. Compared with December, when the average was $295-16$, there was a decline of $3 / 8$, but comparea with January a year ago, when the average was $2515 \cdot 16 \mathrm{~d}$, the advance was precisely 3 d an ounce, or practically six cents.
-The St. Agnes Roman Cathol:c school District, No. 22, saskatchewan, has for sale $\$ 50,000,5$ per cent debentures, maturing in forty years. The money is required to purchase a site and erect a school. Although this is the second time tenters have been called, no bids were received. An offer, however, was made by a Toronto bond house at 96 for $\$ 30$,(0) 6 per cent bonds, but the authorities refused to sell at that figure.
-The Western Canada Power Company line of electric rail way between Vancouver and Mission will be started in May next and will be completed before the end of 1915. Opera. tion will be under the name of the Burrard, Westminster, Boundary Railway and Navigation Company. Locomotives will be used at first, since were is immearate traffic in sight, much $\log$ carrying offering. Eventually electric power from Stave River Falls will be used.
-Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, at the Pacific Coast, declared that his line will have cars running through British Columbia to Vancouver within a year. This railway is making rapid progress, and thoug ${ }^{\text {lh }}$ started a long time after the Grand Trunk Pacfic, will bo completed much sooner. The vice-president came West to confer with Sir Richard McBride in regard to proposed extemsions of his company on Vancouver Island.
-The following companies have been incorporated: C. S. Hyman Co., capital $\$ 3,000,000$, London, Ont.; Metropolital ${ }^{11}$ Building Co., capital $\$ 50,000$, Montreal; Laporte-Martin, Ltd., capital $\$ 1,000,000$ Montreal; The Commerce Publisuing Co., capital $\$ 40,000$, Montreal; The General Realty and Invest ments, capital $\$ 50,000$, Montreal; The Eastern Hay anu Feed Co., capital $\$ 150,000$, of sackville, N.B.; W. 1. Webster and Co., cap:tal $\$ 250,000$, cigar manufacturers, sherbrooke, Que.
-At the annual meeting of the Chatham, N.B., Board of Trade, held Feb. 7, the following were elected:-President. George Watt; First Vice-President, Geoffrey Stead; Second Vice-President, J. Y. Mersereau; Secretary, Mayor Cassidy; Treasurer, G. T. O'Brien. A resolution was adopted asking for better wharf accommodation at Chatham, Neweastle and Loggieville. Messrs. Mersereau and Weldon were appointed to prepare a memorial on better train service with the ${ }^{u p}$ river districts.

- A certificate of incorporation has been granted to the International Cotton Mills, with a capitalization of $\$ 21,000$; 000. The identity of the promoters is not revealed. The concern is authorized to acquire from the International cotton Mill Corporation, of New York, their assets, good will and property, and to take over the business of the Consolidat. ed Cotton Duck Co., a Deleware corporation, which has mills in Hamilton, Ont., and Yarmouth, N.S., as well as in Nell England and Maryland.
-The Judicial Committee of the House of Lords nas dis missed the appeal of the American Thread Co. against the judgment of the Court of appeals in the matter of their in come in Great Britain. In February last the Court of Ap peal affirmed the judgment given by the King's Bench Divi sion of the Hight Court of Justice in February, 1911, declat ing that the American Thread Co., wh:ch is incorporated $\mathbf{u}^{\mathrm{n}}$. der the laws of the State of New Jersey, is liable to an income tax in Great Britain.
-The Fredericton, N.B., board of trade has issued an il lustrated book dealing with Fredericton as a coming indus trial and alstributing centre of the province. It describe ${ }^{\beta}$ the many railways which branch out from Fredericton, its proximity to the coal fields of Queens County, the oppor tunity for developing hydro-electric power, the rich orcha ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and agricultural lands which surround it, and other adrala tages which the board claims should appeal to capitalists, manufacturers and artisans:
-The first issue of stock of the Weyburn Security Bank, which has its headquarters at Weyburn, Sask., was made in January, 1911. The number of shares being 6.026 on wh $\mathrm{c}^{\text {h }}$ 50 per cent had been paid to the provisional directors, the to tal amount of such issue veing $\$ 301,300$. In 1912, the ba ${ }^{1 / 6}$ issued 274 shares on which it received a premium of $\$ 2,566$, 50 per cent of the par value of these shares being paid jn . The bank has not made any further call on the stock other than the original 50 per cent,
-Data filed with Jujo committee concerning alorgan un der writings last 10 years show: Aggregate of rauroad issues participated in was $\$ 1,605,675,000$, of wheh Frrst National Bank took $\$ 98,300,000$; aggregate of industrial issues participated in was $\$ 228,000,000$, of which First National Bank took 837,300,000; aggregate of puble service issues was $\$ 497$, ,000. O00, of which First National Bank took $\$ 36,450,000$; of State, municipal and government issues $\$ 9,360,000$. The to tal underwritings were $\$ 2,427,275,000$, or an average of $\$ 242$, 727,500 annually

Summerside, P.E.I., board of trade officials for 1913 are: President, Mr. John Grady; vice-president, Mr. J. LeRoy Holman; secretary, Mr. R. H. Macdonald; auditors, Mr. W. K. MeGougan and Hugh McInnis; council, Messrs. A. E. Arsenault, Creelman McArthur, J. A. Brace, Hugh McInnis, W. H. Mckie McLeod, William Stewart, A. A. McLellan, J. A. Morrison and M. Bradshow; arbitrators, Dr. Alex. McNeill, Messrs. Charles Hensley, R. H. MeDonald, Thomas Johnston, John E. Campbell, R. B. Richardson. H. W. B. tavert, and Hon. James A. McNeill

The Dominion's statement of revenue and expenditure for the ten months ending January 31, shows the revenue increase of $\$ 28,452,952$, the total for the period being $\$ 138,019$, 935, as against $\$ 109,586,983$ for the corresponding ten montis of the previous fiscal year. On consolidated fund, or ord n-
635 account, the expenditure for the ten months with $\$ 70$, 635,588 , an increase of $\$ 12,015,736$. Capital expenditure for the ten months totalled $\$ 25,541,785$, an increase of $\$ 917,712$ net the corresponding period. On January 31 the total net debt of the Dominion stood at $\$ 309,308,436$, an apparent increase dur:ng the month of $\$ 35,113,979$.

The United States Steel Corporation have acquired 2.500 acres of land fronting on the Detroit River, opposite the southern portion of the city of Detroit and two miles south of Sandwich, Ontario, where they propose establisning a Canadian plant, and at Judge Gary's address to the shareholders at New York in January last he mentioned $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Ontan with the scheme. Application has been made to The Ontario Legislature to form a separate municipality, with special form of muncepal government to enable them to Maintain a "Model Town," although the name of the new industrial city has not yet been decided on.

Mr. J. Keele, of the Canadian Geological Survey, his gatl detailed by the Dominion Government to make investigations of che clay beds in all parts of Canada, and to report on different clays as to their usefulness for brick and tile manufacture. Jest at present his work brings him to ToInstitut and Saturday evening in a lecture at the Canadian of clay he told of what he had found regarding the deposits propositin th's country. According to Mr. Keele the clay and this in Canada is more important than gold mining, clays. $b_{\text {hild }}$. The Western Provinces are dependent upon clay for
g purposes, and in Ontario the use of brick is growing.
The deposits made in the post office savings bank during month of November amounted to $\$ 984,030$. To this is be added $\$ 305$ transferred from post office savings banks the United Knglom to those of Canada and $\$ 11.991$ intert, which, logether with the $\$ 42,406,934$ at the beginning of ronth made a total of $\$ 43,412,261$. The withdrawals Post of to $\$ 1,237,594$, so that the balance remaining in the li4. Office savings banks at the 30 th of Nov:mber iw $s \$ 42$. the eredit addition to the above, $\$ 14,095,215$ rema ned to banks of depositors in Dominion Government savings hatds of the above date, bringing the total savings in the Withdra the Government to $\$ 56.269,882$. In December the rawals were sl:ghtly more than the deposits.

## Safety of Principal Certaintyollnterest

A writer in one of our financial journals recently said that ral estate mortgages combine the two great essentials of a conservative investment-safety of principal and certainty of interest.
To those who have funds for investment only in small sums this most desirable class of security is not directly available. They may, however, secure all those advantages by investing in the bonds of this corporation, which are based en upwards of twenty-e ght million dollars of carefully selected first mortgages on improved real estate. These bonds may be had in denominations of one hundred dollars. they are a security in which Executors and Trustees are expressely authorized by law to invest trust funds.
Send for specimen bond, copy of Annual Report and full particulars.

## Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation TORONTO St. <br> TORONTO <br> ESTABLISHED 1855.


#### Abstract

There was a mhetantial increase in the lumber cut of the Ottawa Valley in 1912, compared with 1911. From figures just compiled the total cut, board measure, last year, was $555,882.000$ feet, against $521,024,000$ feet in 1911 an increase of $\$ 34,858,000$. Nearly $19,000,000$ more lath were cut last year than the year before and almost. seven mulion more shingles. The total lath production for Ottawa and district was $97,036,000$ compared with $78,774,000$ the previous year. The total number of shingles cut was $62,735,000$ against 56 ,250,000 . J. R. Booth cut more lumber than any other firm in the district. His cut was $80,000,000$ feet in 1912. W. C. Edwards cut $75,000,000$; McLachlin Brothers of Arnprior cut $60,000,000$; Hawkesbury Lumber Company, 55,000,000 and che Pembroke Lumber Co. cut $20,000,000$.


-President Taft has denied the right of free entry from Canada into the United States of wood pulp and paper made from the timber of certain Crown lands in Quebec, on which that province recently announced :t had removed export restrictions. The President sustained the decision of Secretary MacVeagh, of the Treasury Department, that Quebec's action was not sufficient to entitie these products to free importation under the only operative clause of the Canad an reciprocity agreement, whien abolished the duty on wood pulp and paper provided Canada did not restrict their exportation in any manner. This action forstalls the reported plan of four big paper manufacturers of Canada to send a large shipment of paper to the United States. The primary purposes of the law, the Secretary held, and the President agreed, was to induce Canada to remove export restrictions so that wood could be freely imported into the U.S. for manufacture into paper. He consequently challenged the sufficiency of Quebec's action. Traasury officials deny that Quebec's case parallels the situation in British Columbia, which is given free entry. In that province only one company exports paper to the Unitec. States, and no restriction is placed upon either timber, wood pulp or paper.

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Annual Revenue
$\$ 63,750,000$
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7,000,000
40,850,000 142,950,000
world-w ide Policier.' Apply for full particulars D. M. McGOUN, Manager.

## NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED IN 1912

A FEW FIGURES FROM THE SIXTY- SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
Tne Canada Life Assurance Co
SURPLUS EARNED, $\$ 1,530,667$, exceeding by over $\$ 237,000$ the earnings of the best previous year.
RATE OF INTEREST still further improved.
INCOME, $\$ 7,396,760$, exceeding that of 1911 by $\$ 853,559$.
ASoETS, $\$ 48,301,523$, an increase of over $\$ 4,000,000$ in the year
NEW PAID-FOR POLICIES $\$ 15,512,339$, exceeding the amount for 1911 by over $\$ 3,000,000$.
TOTAL ASSURANCES $\$ 144,877,970$.
Head Office,
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 OF LONDON, ENGLAND. " Strong as the Strongest.'Branch Office for Canada, 88 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.
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Copies of this and full information garding the Company's mutual sys tem. its equitable Principle, and liberal policy

May be obtained at the Head Office, 100 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.
The Company offers to the Public eret) advantage which
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"AGENTS WANTED.

## R. MacD. Paterson,

Life Superintend ${ }^{d e^{2 l}}$ J. B. Paterson
H. B. F. Bing hall
the canadian journal of commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1913.

## DECLINE OF TRUTH.

We know more about the wars of Julius Caesar, who flourished nineteen hundred and fifty years ago than we are ever likely to know of the Balkan war. There is nothing more evident about the wonderfully graphic account of the Gallic war than its vigorous truthfulness. To a certain extent, the same is true of Xenaphon's racy story of the retreat of the ten thousand. Both were genuine histories, written by men who knew how to describe campaigns as well as how to conduct them, and who wrote for the simple purpose of putting upon report what had really occurred.
In the Balkan war, in spite of the advances in photography and in the production of news journals, authentic reports of the operations have been regularly and consistently misrepresented at the instigation of the armies engaged, and in the interests of one or other of the nations interested. Battles which never happened have been fully and in realistic manner re-
ported. Novements which never even contemplate have been described in detail. Hospital, com $m^{\text {m }}$ sariat and convoy services have been criticised or lal ishly praised by men who have no personal or rell knowledge of anything they wrote concerning the What has really befallen the countries or the ar mile engaged no man amongst us can say, though press ${ }^{\text {cor }}$ respondents by the hundred are supposed to be at the seat of war, and telegraph lines run right up to the firing lines, and wireless outfits everywhere are supp ${ }^{\text {b }}$ mented by aeroplanes and other steeds of the attul $0^{\circ}$ phere.

We have had some fairly well told, stories from th front, it is true. Nowadays, the average newspap reporter thinks a good deal more of the "story" valu of what he finds to write about than of its truth. ability to fake dispatches out of whole cloth, or out $\frac{1}{4}$ the barest fragmentary bit of floating gossip, is a gol part of the equipment of the modern successors of Russell, Bennet Burleigh, Donovan, Villiers, and other princes of the war corps reportorial. In some stances the correspondents were deliherately made of for the purpose of misleading the enemy, and the public which sympathised with them.

But of genuine account by eye-witnesses of mil tary operations there has been a lamentable dearth

# Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York. aimoxis. Assets <br> $\$ 352,785,000$ <br> Policies in Force on December 31st, 1911 <br> 12,007,138 <br> In 1911 it issued in Canada insurance for <br> \$ 27,139,000 <br> It has deposited with the Dominion Government exclusively for Canadians more than. <br> $\$ 10,000,000$ <br> There are over 446,000 Canadians insured in the TMETROPOLITAN. 

We have been fed upon lies, exaggerations, or direct misrepresentations, and we have so trusted the daily newspapers to keep up informed correctly of what we ought to know about the war, that we have left our${ }^{\text {sel }} \mathrm{ves}$ without any means of finding it out. Business thas suffered, naturally, from the paucity or falsity of the news service. We could wish for another Rothschild to come galloping to the sea coast, and engaging ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ressel to carry him, with really definite news to the world's marketplace, as did one of that great house after Waterloo. But we have to content ourselves with endeavours to sift a modicum of wheat from a superplenitude of chaff in the daily dispatches, which come with unflagging regularity into our hands in the newspapers.
The worst of it is that the big world of men takes it all easily, and as a matter of course. In fact, it is $n_{0}$ exaggeration to say that nowadays the course of is ents is to most people a mere river of lies. Truth is no longer to be looked for in ordinary affairs, but men mable from its great rarity, as a curiosity. Acute ceive, make use of confiding or peccable reporters to deIt is when they are expected to inform their fellows. per suspeunted nothing remarkable to have a newspaing to-d susected of possessing great influence contradictness to day what it was calling heaven and earth to witsame the truth of last week. Two accounts of the "toto coeli ", stories, coeli." Circulation, built up by outrageous in order interesting as untruthful, is being striven for, charged that advertising may be obtained and well thing for. And advertisers, in too many cases, matter much more of quantity than of quality in the $T_{0}$ of circulation
to Wonder, looking at the subject academically, it occurs $t_{0}$ Wonder how long it will be before the world comes lieve thelieve, and expects to be compelled to disbeneers the advertising columns, as it disbelieves the mally already of the daily journals to-day. So headlines of thentent themselves with reading the With their the dispatches, in order to be able to talk falls their fellows intelligently. The same fate bements, in carefully written, and expensive advertisthe treatinese unveracious sheets. Will the end be $l_{\text {aughed at? }}$ of the daily newspapers as jokes to be ${ }^{\text {sch}}$ ool at?. Or will there arise a new conscientious tured of reporters with consciences and abilities atsince to truth? Probably-though not certainly, bugged a good part of the world does love to be hum-

## Thg Law Union \& Rock Insurance Co. of LONDON Limited. <br> Assets Exceed.... \$45,000,000 00 <br> Over $\$ 6,000,000$ Invested in Canada. FIRE and ACCIDENT Risks Accepted.

Camadian Head Office 112 St. James St., eor. Place d'Armes, Montrea
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.
W. D. AIKEN,

Superintendent Accident Dept.
J. E. E. DICKSON,

Canadian Manager
the daily journal which elected to stand by the truth, even. though its stories were not very spicey, nor its advertising columns open to the men who wished to use its news departments for their own purposes.

## THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

If we were asked to illustrate in a sentence the condition of the life insurance business in the Dominion, we could do no better probably than quote from the Report of one of the greatest of the assurance companies, the Canada Life, the statement that policies now in force amount to $\$ 144,877,970$. Last year the total was $\$ 135,615,253$. This is a noteworthy condition of affairs, when taken in connection with the fact that the growth of business disclosed at the Annual Meeting held on Thursday (8th) follows a record growth recorded at the annual meeting last year.

Further, we are told that "during the year 6,753 proposals for assurances, aggregating $\$ 17,806,424$, were received by the Company, but as 332 of these did not conform to the standard set by your - Directors, they were declined. Further information was required in connection with 93 cases, so that these could not be finally disposed of before the end of December, but may be completed during the current year. Policies were i-sued in response to 6,328 of the applications, and new assurances assumed to the amount of $\$ 16,789,919$. The policies paid for during the twelve months covered assurances for $\$ 15,512,339$, exceeding by $\$ 3,005,275.03$ the paid-for business of 1911 , which was heretofore the largest in the Company's history."
The surplus actually earned last year was $\$ 1,530$,$66 \%$, which is to be compared with what the report in 1912 described as "the splendid surplus record, \$1,293,597 , the greatest on record."
"The total assets now amount to $\$ 48,301,523.49$, having increased during the year by $\$ 4,044,182.35$. This growth again surpasses that of any previous year, and exceeds that of 1911, hitherto the largest in the transactions of the Company, by $\$ 607,698.14$."
Since the Interest account turned in \$2,238,284, making with the premiums received, a net income of $\$ 7,392,279$, there were no terrors for the sharenolders in the published declaration that payments on policy maturities and bonuses of one kind and another came to the otherwise formidable sum of $\$ 2,462,964$. The dividend paid on the million dollar paid-up capital was but 8 per cent as usual, and with the expense ratio well below the average, it is difficult to see how this report could be improved upon. What the future
greatness of this huge Canadian company is to be it is equally difficult to declare.

Though the recent completion of the fine new office building of the Canada Life in King Street, Cheapside, London, reminds us of the popularity of its policies in England and elsewhere, it is still emphatically a home company. The General Manager, Mr. E. W. Cox, in referring to the new business in force said, in Toronto, last Thursday:-
"At our last Annual Meeting I spoke of the policy of your Directors to encourage more particularly the expansion of the Company's business in Canada, and as a result of this policy the Canadian applications for new assurances showed an increase of $\$ 3,033,220$, and the policies paid for, an increase of $\$ 2,880,358$ over the corresponding figures for 1911. The total assurances now in force in Canada amount to $\$ 103,534$,696.65, and it is a noteworthy fact that this Company is the first and only legal reserve company to carry upwards of one hundred millions of ordinary assurances on the lives of citizens of the Dominion."

A synopsis of the Annual Report appears elsewhere in this issue of the "Journal of Commerce," and is well worth the careful consideration of our readers.

## MEXICAN SECURITIES.

It is seldom that so curious a statement is made by a responsible public in a legislative assembly as that in the Mexican Senate by Manuel Calero, formerly a Mexican Ambassador to the United States. While discussing preparations for a new loan, that gentleman used these words: "I lied to the American Government for ten months, telling it that the Mexican revolution would be over in six weeks. I was forced to invest my diplomatic mission with a domino and mask. The truth is that the Department of Finance has not painted the situation as it really is. We should speak the truth, though it destroys us. The truth is that the situation is desperate." Dispatches state that Senor Calero's speech created a sensation among those present. Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, instantly replied, but did nothing better than call Calero an indiscreet Ambassador and a bad financier. London and Paris advices state that the speech made a bad impression in those centres, which has been reflected in the prices of Mexican bonds, Mexican bank shares and other Mexican securities. The United States is evidently continuing its policy of avoiding intervention; but the State Department is probably making every effort to prevent the rise of any situation which might involve the incoming Administration in the necessity of intervention. U.S. Ambassador Wilson reported from Mexico City that a force of 4,000 rebels was then in the field within 25 miles of Mexico City. Recently the rebels had twice cut off the capital from its supply of electric light and power. Last week a train only 20 miles from the capital was attacked by rebels, the guard of soldiers killed or driven away, the passengers robbed, the express cars looted and the women passengers carried off into the hills. Washington dispatches say in view of these conditions, army and navy officers are convinced that intervention is inevitable.

Curiously enough, however, one of the generals the revolutionary forces publicly declares that Pre dent-Elect Wilson has signified his intention of recof nizing the proposed new Diaz Government, as soon ter March as it has shown that it represents the ply lic favour. The impropriety of such interference so glaring that we can but hope that the Mexican les ers have been completely misinformed regarding th words used bv Mr. Wilson. Civil war has since the broken out in dangerous form in Mexico itself, wher street fighting of a somewhat serious character been waged.

These occurrences have directed attention to Mexican investments made by Canadians and Eurv peans, and especially to the affairs of the Mes North-Western Railway, one of the Toronto Dr. Pel son flotations. Notice had just been given in Lond that the railway itself is to be financed by the is of prior lien bonds, and a statement signed by $D$ Pearson has been sent round to the holders of the from mortgage bonds and income bonds explaining the po tion.

Bondholders who have sent their proxies to $\mathrm{TO}^{201}$ to can for the moment do nothing but wait, writes London Economist. The politics of Mexico are olv side the scope of their knowledge and control, and the must simply hope that some kind of ordered gorel ment will be evolved strong enough to keep the gill illas in check, allow the company's mills to work ${ }^{8}$ the company's trains to run, and permit the derelol ment of the country's resources along the lines $\mathrm{gO}^{\circ}$ cated in the company's prospectus published in 190 But the history of these bonds is instructive, and $\mathbb{D}$. well be studied by others than those who have actul invested. In 1909 they were offered to the Loll market- 5 per cent bonds at the price of 90 although the prospectus did not offer over muct ${ }^{2}$ formation, they appeared to be a fair to moderate curity, of the type usually issued by the financiers backed the prospectus.

The issue was not a success, and at one time, 1909, the bonds were as low as $7 \%$. After a tive however, they improved, and in 1910 they stood over 88 . The report for 1910 was distinctly ${ }^{80}$ factory; there was a profit and loss balance of or $\$ 300,000$; the country served by the line was well settled, and no serious disturbances were all pated. For the greater part of the year the were reasonably firm above 80 , and at their hig point in 1911 the yield was between $51-2$ and per cent, but then political troubles began in ear the running of trains and the working of timber ${ }^{111}$ was hampered, and the price of the bonds fell in , til to 58 1-2. Since the issue of the directors' they have dropped to $511-2$-in spite of assu about the payment of coupons-so that in less two years bonds which were thought good enoug ${ }^{\text {ll }}$ something like a 5 1-2 per cent yield have points. In considering this fall, it must be 1 bered that the bonds, apart from a capital inc $\mathrm{r}^{e^{17}}$ offer no speculative attractions; they have no $\mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{i} g} \mathrm{gh}$ conversion and their rate of interest is limited per cent. They are, in fact, ordinary bonds on a railway and timber property in Mexico, security was thought by English investors good
to justify a return of, $£ 512 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ per cent. The ordinary capital is presumably water, says our contemporary, and something less than 5 3-4 per cent was the yield at which the public valued them.
The Economist has no favour to express for anything Canadian, our readers are aware, but there is a good deal of the purely historical in its remarks, which renders them well worthy of consideration. There may be good sense in the following quotation also, though it is late in the day to expect to present the exercise of the speculative instinct inherent in adventurous "nen: "A rebellion once started," says the Economist, "not merely does enormous damage, but may go on indefinitely, and we think that when South American securities are offered, the investor should very carefully consider the district from which they come, the density and character of the population, and the distance from the seat of government. If holders of the bonds in London had realized the distance of Chihuahua from Mexico City and the wild nature of the country served by the North-Western line, they might have aroided the heavy depreciation of capital which they have suffered in the last two years."
"In the yield which an investor demands from foreign securities he naturally makes an allowance for the danger of disturbances and of destruction of property. Every yield may be said theoretically to consist (1) of Dure interest, and (2) of consideration for the risk of of an capital. This second element is in the nature of the insurance premium, and varies with the safety of the investment. Acting on this division, we may
presumium, and varies with the safety presume that the stock which requires the least "pre-
mium" Marim" for insecurity is Consols, and that in them the the valus correspond most nearly to the changes in Consolse of money. Of course, like other stocks, increase are affected by special causes, such as a large serease is debt, but in a rough comparison they will therefore the most convenient standard. We have ing the drawn up the following short tables comparsecurities yield on Consols and the yield on a few other show how th years ago, and at the end of 1912, to that is, the margin between Consols and the others that is, the premium for insecurity-has altered.

In the first table we give the prices and yields on Consols, London and North-Western debentures, three South American stocks, and one Mexican; and in the second table we give for 1902 and 1912 the margin between Consols and the other securities-in other words, the premium for insecurity."

So long as the cash result figures out in favour of the "insecure" securities, we venture the prophecy that there will be many who will avoid the solely safe, and buy into the speculatvive, even though it implies purchasing railway bonds in Mexican railways when civil war is raging. There is allurement in the difference of $£ 113 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ in favour of Mexican rails, as compared with consols.

## MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

To the men of smaller business in Montreal, and to the hundreds who are on the other edge of business life as employees, or young men just contemplating engaging in independent affairs, there is no more useful institution in the city than the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. Its funds and advice are at the service of all who need them, and can offer the security considered sufficient by the management. Real estate deeds, nolicies, stocks, bonds, as well as ordinary commercial securities, are brought to this bank in numbers by armies of small men who would find it difficult or perhaps unwise to deal with the regular banks. For the City and District, if it is debarred from the advantages of a currency circulation and some forms of investment of bank funds, has specific opportunities of its own for assisting in commercial affairs. The general opinion is that the use it makes of its privileges is highly commendable, and heneficial. Its popularity is immense and ever-increasing. One sign of this is the increase in size of its head office, lately effected, and also the growth in the number of its branches, all of which are situated either in or in the vicinity of this city.

Another symptom of the success attendant upon popularity is afforded by the Annual Statement presented at the sixty-sixth yearly meeting of the shareholders, held at the Head Office last Monday under the chairmanship of Hon. J. Alderic Ouimet, its President. The Net Profits amounted to $\$ 232,433$, or 23.24 per cent upon its paid-up capital of a million dollars. After paying dividends of 10 per cent and adding $\$ 100,000$ to the Reserve, which stands now at the handsome figure of a million and a quarter, there was left a balance on hand to be carried into next year's account of $\$ 23,432$. Last year the net profits were $\$ 223,655$, as against $\$ 177,751$ the previous year. The total business being done stood, at the end of the fiscal year, at $\$ 33,462,524$, as compared with $\$ 31,015,036$ this time last year. This is a perfectly surprising record, considering that the capital is so small. It must be remembered, however, that this is essentially, as its name implies, a bank of deposit, rather than an investing institution, and so it has never been found necessary to issue the other million dollars of capital authorized under its incorporation.

The City and District, although one of the most popular and successful of all our banks is, as most of our readers are aware, also a great philanthropic concern, and has on that account always commanded the services upon its directorate of some of our foremost men of business. The late Mr. H. Markland Molson, one of the Titanic heroes, was its Vice-President. He has been replaced upon the board by the election of Mr. Fred W. Molson, the Hon. Robert Mackay having become Vice-President. Other directors are the Hon. J. Ald. Ouimet, President; Messrs. Richard Bolton, G. N. Moncel, Robert Archer, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Donald A. Hingston.
Mr . A. P. Lesperance, to whose personality the Bank owes much of its success, continues to fill the office of General Manager, and to that fact confident hope of the steady prosperity of the City and District Savings Bank may be targely ascribed.

## TERRIBLE FATE OF ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Business men as a whole will not subscribe to the theory that explorations which are dangerous to human life, should not be undertaken at all. Unhappily it is only too sadly true, that all our knowledge which is really worth while has to be dearly hought, and part of the price is not infrequently the most precious thing in the physical world, human life itself. We value these dear bought privileges, perhaps at an estimation all the nearer to reality because of their costliness. But whether or not the knowledge is actually worth its cost, so long as there are mysteries to solve, discoveries to be made, or triumphs to be won, men will be found to brave death itself in order to obtain decisions. That is in the blood of men, and it is because it is there, that the world has progressed in the past, and we enjoy the comforts of the present.

Five gallant men, bravest and best of their kind, who set out to perform a certain duty while on an important exploratory survey at the Antarctic region have met their death. It was all the more horrible, since they saw its stealthy approach quite plainly, and had to confront it with wide open comprehending eyes. From the result of a fall, from the occurrence of a disastrous blizzard, with neither fuel nor food to keep away freezing and starvation, there was no escape. The wilderness shut them in, and there was nothing left for them there but death. The pathos of their ending and of the wreching blow to relatives has burnt its way into the minds of men, though humanity properly enough takes pride in the consciousness that heroes are born and die in this and in every age from the stock of mankind. So far as we know now, there was no blame to be laid upon anyone. Men did their duty, and died gloriously in the course of it, as Britons have one and died before, not once nor twice only.

No doubt there are discoveries of economic value to be made at the Poles, though the first of consequence may be scientific. Coals and metals may be expected, or some substances of value to remote descendants. Our country's flag must fly over as large a portion of the earth's surface as possible, that we may develop it
for the beneficent use of the world. Our race aims to lead in the race of discovery. Others arise to carry on the great work to which Cap Scott devoted his life. And whether they win weal or do not win it, they will be blessed of generations come, because they proved that devotion to duty dertaken is dearer and better than the selfish preat vation of life. Captain Scott and his companions complished their purpose, reached the South Pole, corded valuable information, and through vigoter death, won immortal fame.

## LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGEDO CO., LIMITED.

Although the banks are not permitted to loan the funds upon land mortgage security, it need not be sumed that farmers and other real estate owners therefore, unable to obtain accommodation upon the properties. That is the cry raised in the Housel Commons at times for political or other sinistrol purposes by those who are apparently ignorant of facts. There are important corporations, with funds at the disposal of such enquirers for loans; ${ }^{5}$ for instance, as the London and Canadian Loan ${ }^{9}$ Agency Co., Limited, whose thirty-ninth annual port appears on another page of this number of "Journal of Commerce."

These corporations do much to help the coull ${ }^{\text {th }}$ through its growing time, when money, more naturally produced by loans or exports, is gra needed for its development. By bringing in $10 a^{12}$ funds from abroad, the resources of the Dominion enhanced, and assistance is afforded to those in $\frac{7}{}$ of funds, which could not be given otherwise. Company, for instance, has money loaned or used d ministratively, amounting to $\$ 4,861,941$, most which has come from Great Britain-Scotland chi It is encouraging to find that "the Scottish Board Agents continue to renew the Company's Sterling bentures as they mature on favourable terms, have increased the Debenture issues considerably ing the past year." This is another proof of we are constantly urging, that there is abundaral money on the other side of the Atlantic for good, safe investment. It is thoroughly there that no security is safer than mortgages estate, especially in Canada, were values are ally increasing, with the natural progress of the coll try.
Last year the increase in the company's mortg amounted to $\$ 451,393$, bringing up the total to ${ }^{(105}$ 647,669, gross earnings with the last carry over (iv 361) amounting to $\$ 341,251$, or $\$ 156,585$ net. dends aggregating $\gamma$ per cent per annum were and $\$ 69,000$ added to the Rest Account, which th stands at $\$ 485,000$, and $\$ 16,745$ was carried on to til credit of profit and loss. The modest dividend is worth noting in connection with some of the " talk circulated in the agr:multural parts of the respecting the interest collected from the At the same time, a certain 7 per cent is by no ${ }^{0} 0^{l}$ a bad return from an investment.
" 0 wing to the large and profitable business offering, the Directors, under the powers contained in the Company's Acts, allotted to Shareholders of record on 15 th December, 1912, five thousanl shares at par ( $\$ 50$ per share), amounting to $\$ 250,000$, being part of the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company's Capital Stock, in the proportion of one share of the new stock for every four shares of the then existing holdings."
It need not be thought that borrowing by the farmers shows failure to progress, or inability to pay their way. On the contrary, it commonly shows the wish to enlarge operations, by investing in larger or more improved machinery, or by increasing the area of arms. The companies which lend farmers the means of securing larger incomes, and adding more largely to the output of the country, are deserving of all encouragement, and on that account we are pleased When such reports as the one now under review come up for notice. The Board of Directors is most inAllential, being composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Thomas Long, President; Mr. Casimir S. Gzowski, Vice-President; Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Jount Royal, G.C.M.G., and Messrs. Barlow Cumand Cila, A. H. Campbell, D. B. Hanna, C. C. Dalton, and Goldwin Larratt Smith.

## UNDOING HARRLMAN'S JOINERY.

E. Harriman's death was lamented by many of his fellow citizens because it had brought to an untimely Solith his scheme to knit together the North and south, as well as the East and West, of his country by an amalgamation of railways under his management. Since his death the ideas of his countrymen have unplans which change, and they now decry the bold gigantic The which at one time most of them praised in him. The Courts no longer allow amalgamations of U.S. rail ways, and what Harriman laboriously-at the cost of his life-joined together, has now forcibly been is "tiont"". It comes at a bad time too. Money In "tight," and the dissolution will cost much money. "the dist, the New York Financial Chronicle say that ${ }^{\text {a plap }}$ disintegration of the Harriman railroad merger, of the for which has been agreed upon by the directors by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads and tions of Department of Justice, will require subscripseriptions about $\$ 126,000,000$ in new money. The sub${ }^{n}$ erertheleless will, it is true, be paid in installments but are near futuss a factor in the money situation in the $\$ 126,500,000$ that should not be overlooked. The in the treasury of the Southern Pacific stock that is held cash. treasury of the Union Pacific is to be sold for ing tech of the proceeds-speaking broadly and avoid$\mathrm{b}_{0}$ ndechnicalities $\$ 98,000,000$, besides $\$ 5,500,000$ in ${ }^{\text {capital }}$, is to be paid to the Southern Pacific for the $P_{\text {acific stock }}$ stoc the Central Pacific. The Southern ${ }^{f}$ ered to stock in the Union Pacific treasury is to be ofto Southern Pacific stockholders as individuals and made for Pacific stockholders; but no provision is may for any distribution to them out of which they ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ abscriptions subscriptions. In other words, the cially annous will require new capital. It is offithe directors have the Southern Pacific that while
make of the proceeds from the sale of the Central Pa cific, a considerable part will be needed in the near future to pay for extensions, for equipment and for additions and betterments, which will materially add to the earning capacity of the company."
It is curious that the separation should be so costly an affair, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that railroad men in the United States are well up in the business of converting cursing into blessing. It ought to strike the common sense of the community as being at least odd that the unloosing of a merger declared to be against the public interest, and in restraint of trade and commerce. should make it necessary at once to invest $\$ 126,000,000$ more in the property than was required to run it under the merger. How the system performing the same service and paying an additional interest upon that tremendous sum can do better or cheaper work for its patrons has still to be demonstrated.

## business muriculties.

Last week's failures in the Dominion numbered 46, of which 12 were over $\$ 5,000$. In same week last year the number was 42 , of which 18 were over $\$ 5,000$.
In Ontario, the following have assigned: A. Landsberg (Peerless Cloak Co.), Toronto, assigned to A. W. Vale; Alex. Bremner, contractor, Berlin, assigned to J. A. Scellen; Herbert Asselstine, tins, etc., Sydenham; Scott and Son, butchers, Fort William, assigned to Frank Lee.

At a meeting of the creditors of Kidzin Brouners held at the office of Richard Tew, the assignee, Toronto, Saturday, the assignee was instructed to sell the stock of the company at public auction. Kidzin Brothers conducted a men's furnishing business, with stores at Sault Ste. Marie, Nipegon and Fort William. The liabilities of the firm are $\$ 20,000$ and the assets approximately $\$ 7,000$.

In Quebec, the following have also assigned:-J. A. Bisson, butcher, Montreal (demand); E. Roy and Fils, dry goods, Quebec; Geo. Bariteau, grocer and butcher, Montreal, assigned to A. Desmarteau; Aristide Fontaine, grocer and butcher, Montreal (demand); Hyman and Fechner, confectioner, etc., Nontreal (demand) ; Mount Royal Hotel Co., Ltd., incorporated, Montreal (voluntary).
In British Columbia, the following have assigned:-Graddon Walker, furniture, Collingwood, B.C., assigned to A. Shaw, Vancouver; Reynolds and Callow, baker, Vancouver, assigned to J. Roy; G. A. Share, men's furnishings, Vancouver, assigned to H. J. Perrin; M. M. Weinrobe, clothing and men's furnishngs, Vancouver, assigned to Wilson and Perry.

In Mantoba: Gray and Tuberman, general store, Nita, assigned to C. H. Newton; North-West Cap Co., Winnipeg, assigned to C. H. Newton.

In Saskatchewan, the following has assigned: Royal Cafe, Regina, assigned to A. \&. Fisher: B. Perlmutter, general store, Yorkton.
-The final batch of claims has been filed for loss of life and property in the Titanic disaster with the Federal Commissioner at New York, apponted in the limitation of liability proceedings begun by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. The first set of claims numbered 279 and amounted to about $\$ 5$, , 900,000 . Since these were scheduled another ninety have been received for $\$ 2,127,274$ making a total of more than $\$ 8.000,000$. To satisfy these, if the contention of the White Star Line that the American law must apply prevails, there will be about $\$ 96,000$, and if the court decides that the British rules may be enforced, about $\$ 2,500,000$.
-Carter's Ink Co. of East Cambridge, Mass., will establish a branch factory at St. Lamberts, Que.

## The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MELEIING.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting was held at the Company's Head Office, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, 5th February, at 12 o'clock noon. The President, Mr. Thomas Long, occupied the chair; the Secretary, Mr. W. Wedd, jun., acted as Secretary of the meeting, and Messrs. John W. Beaty and G. G. S. Lindsey, K.U., were appointed scrutineers.

The Annual Report was unanimously adopted, and also the statements for the year ending 31st December, 1912, as presented by the Manager, Mr. V. B. Wadsworth.

The Report showed that the gross earnings, including the balance ( $\$ 15,361.20$ ) brought forward from last year, amounted to
\$ 341,251.53
And, after deducting the cost of management, interest on Debentures. and other charges, amounting in all to

184,666.26
'There remained a net profit of
\$ 156,585.27
Out of which four quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and the usual Tax on Capital and Business Tax were paid, amounting in all to

70,840.00
Leaving a balance of $\qquad$ \$ 85,745.21
Of which $\$ 69,000$ was transferred to the Company's "Rest Account," and \$16,745.21 was carried forward at credit of "Revenue Account" to next year.
The "Rest Account" now amounts to \$485, 000, made up as follows:
Amount at 31st December, 1911
Added from "Revenue Account"
as above . . . . . . . . . . .. \$ 69,000.00
Added from "Contingent Ac-
count" .
16,000.00

In September last our Manager, accompanied by Mr. Ds ton, one of our Directors, visited the Provinces of Manitolu and Saskatchewan in connection with the Company's western business, and also the cities of Port Arthur and Fort Wil liam. They reported that immigration into those province continues on a very large scale; and that railway construc tion, the building up of cities and towns, and the develop ment of prairie lands into cultivated farms proceeds withoult abatement. The crops in the western provinces ripened late in the season, but proved generally of good quality. The also reported that the Company's business is in a highly sat isfactory condition, and recommend a continuation of oll policy of lending principally on improved farms, in moderate amounts, subject, as in the past, to the inspection and valu ation of our own Inspectors, who are salaried officers of the Company.
The Province of Ontario continues in a prosperous condi tion, and the City of Toronto is also growing very rapidly. The addition to the city's population, as reported by the ${ }^{25}$ sessment commissioner from returns made to his department during the year 1912, amounted to 35,369 , making a tota population at that time of 410,036 . The number of new re sidences erected during the year was 4,245 , and in addition great many manufacturing buildings were constructed.
The Directors deemed it advisable, owing to the large all profitable business offering, to issue $\$ 250,000$ of the unissule capital stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record ${ }^{\text {al }}$ 15 th December last. The first instalment fell due on the first of the present month. The Shareholders are taking ${ }^{\text {up }}$ the new stock exceedingly well, and in a great many case have paid all their instalments under the provision in the ${ }^{a}$ lotment enabling them to pay in full.

As you all know, the great demand for money in this $a^{111}$ other countries and the European war, has caused a generia stringency in the money markets of Europe and America, an under such circumstances we have to thank our Scottig Board and Agents for the satisfactory renewal of our debe the tures and the increase in our debenture issues during the past year.
A resolution will be submitted to you providing for increas ed remuneration to our Auditors. I may state that the prem sent remuneration was fixed at a time when the Compary business was much smaller than at present, and I have mul pleasure in recommending that this resolution be adopt te dit The Auditors have maintained their usual continuous aume of the accounts, and have performed their duties with utmost care and attention to the interests of the Share holders.

In view of the largely increased earning power of the Company, the Directors have been seriously considering ${ }^{\text {th }}{ }^{3}$ adivisability of further increasing the dividend rate within reasonable time.
I now beg to move the adoption of the Report
Mr. Gzowski:-I have much pleasure in seconding the $\mathbb{I n}^{0}$ tion. The Shareholders are certainly to be congratulated $0^{1 /}$ the excellent result of the year's operations.

After some remarks from the Manager, the motion for adoption of the Report was declared carried.
Messrs. G. H. G. McVity and James George, F.C. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ (Can.), were re-appointeed Auditors. The Scrutineers ${ }^{\text {dil }}$ clayed the following gentlemen elected Directors for the suing year: Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. Casimir S. Gzow Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M. B. and Messrs. Barlow Cumberland, A. H. Campbell, D Hanna, C. C. Dalton and Goldwin Larratt Smith.
At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board, If Thomas Long was re-elected President, and Mr . Casimir Gzowski was re-elected Vice-President
-The capital stock of the Walter M. Lowney Co., of ('a ${ }^{11}$ ada, Limited, has been increased from $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 500,000$ s:1ch increase consisting of 2,500 shares of $\$ 100$ each
-The Dominion Canners, Limited, is to erect a $\$ 65,000{ }^{f 90}$ tory in Chatham this summer.

# Montreal City and District Savings Bank 

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City an District
Savings Bank was held at noon Monday, when the following report was presented:-

Montreal, February 10th, 1913.
To the Shareholders:-
Gentlemen:-
Your Directors have pieasure in presenting the Sixty-sixth of its Report of the affairs of the Bank, and the results of its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1912.
The net profits for the year were $\$ 232,433.04$, and the balcount brought forward from last year's Profit and Loss Account was $\$ 51,049.22$, making a total of $\$ 283,482.26$. From Sharehount have been paid four quarterly dividends to our Shareholders, and $\$ 100,000$ has been carried to Reserve Fund, $\mathrm{P}_{\text {rofit }}$ the latter $\$ 1,250,000$, leaving a balance at credit of year.
In the appalling disaster to the S.S. "Titanic, the Bank suffered the loss of its Vice-President, the late Mr. H. Markland Molson, whose business ability and extensive banking experience were of much benefit to the Bank.
The late Mr. Molson's place on the Board has been filled Robe election of Mr. Fred. W. Molson, and Honourable Robert Mackay has been elected Vice-President
As usual, a frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the Bank has been made during the year.
The report of the Auditors and the Balance Sheet are herewith submitted.
J. ALDERIC OUIMET,

President.

## STATEMENT

of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1912.
$C_{a s h}$ ASSETS.
on hand and in chartered
Damks $_{0} \ldots \ldots$

ment Stock Canada Govern-
terest stock and accrued in$\mathrm{P}_{\text {rorincial }}^{\text {terest }}$
Provincial Government Bonds ...
City of ...
Municipal Montreal and other
and eipal and School Bonds and Debentures
Other Bonds and
Sundry Securitit Debentures
Call and Securities
eollaterals Loans, secured by
$C_{\text {collaterals }}$.
ed in Monation Fund, invest-
proved by Munipal Securities ap-
Proved by the Dominion Gov-
orment.
Bank premises (Head Office and
thirteen Branches) ........
Other Assets
180,000.00
2,547,845. 83
484,785. 86

15,727,5ะ8.59
1,727,804.27
227,000.00
$8,768,046.65$
$\$ 32,964,376.74$
\$ $475,000.00$
23,147. 87


## To the Shareholders:

Capital Stock (amount subscribed $\$ 2,000,000$ ), paid-up
$\$ 1,000,000.00$
Reserve Fund
1,250,000.00
Profit and Loss Account 23,482.26

Audited and found correct,
A. CINQ-MARS, C.A.,
P. C. SHANNON, C.A.,

Auditors.
A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager.
Hon. J. Ald. Ouimet, President, was in the chair, and Mr. A. P. Lesperance acted as secretary.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the Board consisting of: Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. Richard Bolton, G. N. Moncel, Robert Archer, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Donald A. Hingston, F. W. Molson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Hon. J. A. Onimet was re-elected President and Hon. Robert Mackay Vice-President.

Mr. P. J. McCaffirey, seconded by Mr. Maguire, moved a vote of thanks to the Manager and Staff of the Bank for their good work during the year.

Messrs. A. Cinq-Mars and P. C. Shannon were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

## INSURANCE NOTES.

-The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Co., of Montreal, has been licensed to carry on business in British Columbia.
-The North American Accident Insurance Co. has been licensed to transact throughout Canada the business of accident and plate glass insurance. Mr. H. E. Ridout, Loronto, has been appointed chief agent.
-At the meeting of the directors of the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Co., Mr. J. Gardner Thompson was elected President, in succession to the late Sir Edward S. Clouston, Bart., and Mr. J. W. Binnie was made Vice-President.
-Advices from Japan say: The text of the insurance ordinance, the object of which is to amend the existing law governing the operations of insurance companies and to protect local companies, has been gazetted. The new ordinance is of a very stringent character and provides for an increase of the init:al deposit with the State plus a deposit of 60 per cent of the reserves. It applies to life, fire and marine-insurance.

- At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Life Underwriters' Association, the secretary reported that during the year 1912, 18 new members joined the association and five more appucations for membership were made at the meeting. The new officers elected for the ensuing year were Mr. J. J. Roberts, honorary president; Mr. W. J. Twiss, president; Mr. H. A. Massey, vice-president; Mr. H. Cole Evans, secre-tary-treasurer, and Messrs. J. T. Brownlee, Jos. Waixel and S. J. Slack the executive committee.
-It is estimated that the British Medical Association spent $\$ 150,000$ fighting the insurance act, and some memoers of the association who opposed the attitude taken by the society, are asking where the money was obtained. A special guarantee fund to protect those doctors who suffered by adhering to the association's pledge not to take service under the act was created, but no specific authorization was given by the members of the association, as a body, to use the society's money in what was largely a political movement.
-A structural steel plant is to be erected at St. Thomas, to cost $\$ 10,0,000$ and to employ 160 men.


## RUBBER STATISTICS FOR 1912

In their annual report on the rubber market Gow, Wilson and Stanton, London, say:-

During the past year remarkable progress in every direction has characterized the plantation rubber industry, and few parallels could be found to the rap dity with which it has come to be the dominant factor in the market for the commodity. . Six years ago the production of rubber from the whole of the East was about 1,000 tons, while this year's crop should amount to about 28,500 tons. During the former period the average public sale price for the proportion of that crop which was sold in London was $4 \mathrm{~s} 95 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$, and something like 41 times that quantity has this year realized an average of $4 \mathrm{~s} 71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.

Exports of Plantation Rubber from Malaya and Ceylon since 1905.


[^1]The course of the market has shown some uncertainty, but flustuations during the year have been within narrower limits than in any year since 1906, as is shown by the following ishle:-

Highest and Lowest Public Sale Averages, 1906 to 1912.

|  | Quantity so (in tons.) |  | Lowest \& hi <br> s. d. | t av'ge. <br> s. d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1906. | 348 | 1906 | 49 to | $601 / 2$ |
| 1907. | 814 | 1907 | $313 / 4$ to | $5 \quad 67 / 8$ |
| 1908. | 1,925 | 1908 | $2101 / 2$ to | 56 |
| 1909. | 2,684 | 1909 | $4111 / 2$ to | 85 |
| 1910. | 5,193 | 1910 | 50 to | $11111 / 2^{\text {. }}$ |
| 1911. | 9,699 | 1911 | $421 / 4$ to | 7 |
| 912 | ,657 | 1912 |  | $61 /$ |

The Para crop for the last complete season shows an increase, as will be seen from the table giving the receipts at Paris for the last twelve years, but from other places the quantities have not shown any material change, and it is evident that the great bulk of the world's increased requirements can therefore only be supplied by plantation rubber from the East:-

## Receipts at Para During the Last Twelve Seasons.

| Tons. |  |  | Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900-01 | 27,640 | 1906-07 | 37,810 |
| 1901-02 | 29,997 | 1907-08 | 36,680 |
| 190203 | 28,190 | 1908-09 | 38,150 |
| 1903-04 | 30,580 | 1909-10 | 39.130 |
| 1904-05 | 33,100 | 1910-11 | 37,500 |
| 1905-06 | 34,710 | 1911-12 | 39,360 |

-Prince Albert, Sask., nas sold- $\$ 281,000$ of municipal debentures to W. A. Mackenzie and Co., Toronto, on a 5 11-16 per cent basis.
-The head office of the Vanderhoof-Gunn Co., Limited, has been changed from Winnipeg to London, Ont.

## CANADA'S GROW'H.

The following we take from Bradstreet's:-"Continued prosperity" is a phrase that has become almost monotonoll to Canadians, yet it best describes the financial and comper cial situation in Canada as the year 1912 closed. 'This coulv try, which a few years ago was thought of by the averag foreigner as "the north," rich only in furs and finheries, pro duced $205,000,000$ bushels of wheat in 1912, and her crop alone were worth between $\$ 500,000,000$ and $\$ 600,000,000$. Most of ner prairie soil is virgin yet, only one-eighth of ald arable $200,000.000$ acres being under cultivation. The colll try is filling up, close to 500,000 emigrants arriving durivg the year, and they of a desirable type.
While encouraging growth has characterized the older $e^{3^{5}}$ tern cities, especially Montreal and Toronto, that of the Cay adian North-West has been phenomenal. In the East al industries, and especially those that are fundamental-suld as iron and steer, textiles, machinery and farm implements expanded, so that in many cases extension of equipment will found necessary. The percentage of increase in wholesale and retail trade in 1912 over the year before was more thal normal. In the four Western Provinces cities sprang up ${ }^{\text {in }}$ a night. Fortunes were made in real estate within a fell months, for no other reason that the prairie had become tow lots. The Canadian West needs at once new streets, sell ers, transportation, lighting, schools, public buildings, factor ies, stores and homes. In Winnipeg, in 1902, the assessable property amounted to $\$ 28,500,000$; in 1912 it was assessed ${ }^{\text {a }}$ $\$ 214,500,000$. The proportionate growth of several othe western cities was even greater. The building permits 0 Toronto amounted to $\$ 27,000,000$ in 1912 , or $\$ 3,000,000 \mathrm{mpl}^{0}$ than in 1911, and those of Montreal aggregated $\$ 20,000,000$. Winnipeg, which is comparatively young and has less thal half the population of these, registered building permits ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ounting to $\$ 20,000,000$, and Calgary, with about one-quar ${ }^{\text {ter }}$ the population, issued permits for about the same valuEvery Western city made a record growth.
Several coming events have immense significance for west ern Canada. Seven new outlets for products of the Niddle West will have been completed within two years. The are the Canadian Northern Railway, east and west; the ${ }^{C^{\mathbb{1}}}$ adian Pacric Railway, double tracking to the Pacific Oceal the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Panama Canal. Alre ${ }^{2 a r}$ Vancouver is laying plans for a great future as a shippile port, and cities like Lalgary, Edmonton and Medicine ${ }^{12}$ just east of the Rockies, anticipate becoming grain cen that will rival Minneapolis. Now that the West is prevelin ed from shipping natural products across the Southern to the movement of the coming great grain yields is bound be westward by way of the Pacific Coast to the Orient, by way of the Panama Canal to Europe, and grain will natur is ally be bought, sold and milled in these cities. Edmontor ${ }^{\text {th }}$ agitating for a grain exchange of its own and Medicine $\mathrm{H}^{2} \mathrm{itg}^{4}$ Alberta, hopes to be the largest milling center in the Britis Empire.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS

Railroad gross earnings continue to make a remarkably satisfactory comparison with a year ago, the total of for United States roads reporting so far to Dun's Review four weeks in January amounting to $\$ 32,737,908$, an incre saly of 13.9 per cent as compared with the earnings of the roads for the corresponding period last year. In the foll $\mathrm{l}^{10}+\mathrm{t}^{9}$ ing table are given the gross earnings of all United Stale roads reporting to date for January, and the gain as pared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresp $0^{1]^{1 l}}$ ing period a year ago; also for the roads that reported in two preceding months, together with the percentages of $g$ over last year:-



#### Abstract

Gross earnings of all Uanadian railroads reporting to date for December show an increase of 31.3 per cent as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period in 1911. Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada this week numbered 46 against 28 last week and 42 the same week last year


Is Quebec:

## business changes.

Boucher and Mercier, tailors, Montreal, dissolved; F. A. Boucher continuing under same style.
Alphonse Racine and Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal, succeeded by Alphonse Racine, Ltd.
Janglois and Ranger, real estate agents, Montreal, dis-
solved. solved.
J. Cagnan and Lebrun, general store, St. Dominique, dissolved; J. C. Fagnan Lebrun, general store,
C.
C. Labelle and Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Three

Rivers; M. Labelle carrying on business under same style.
Dominion Cloak Mfg. Co., Montreal, dissolved.
Jackson and Savage, wholesale shoes, Montreal are amal-
gamating with Scout Shoe, Ltd., under the style of Jackson
and Savage, Itd.

Reid and Charles, shoes, Kingston, dissolved.
$\mathrm{D}_{\text {avis }}$ and Dunn, Ltd., general store, South Porcupine have Pened a branch in Cobalt.
St. Denis and Burke, men's furnishings, Sudbury, dissolved.
C. E. Goouman, men's furnishings, Toronto, sold out to W.
J. Norwich.

Bell and acEachren, general store, Stayner, dissolved.
Wim. Brotheachon, grocer, Foronto, sold to Alfred Empring-
Patterson Bros., grocers, Toronto, sold to W. E. Phillips.
Geo. 'Iaylor, grocer, Wailaceburg, sold to Thos. Harper.

## FIRE RECORD.

The butcher shop of W. Morrow, 1828 Chapleau Street, was The by fire Feb. 7 .
The general store of S . koberts and apartments above, oc"Mpied by A. R. Rac:cot, at Vonda, Sask., were destroyed anlee on stock. 2. The building is insured for $\$ 1,000$. InsurThe stock was about two-thirds of the value.
Capt. Wh enine room and boiler house at the planing mill of
4pt. W. Robsorl, Selkirk. Man., was gutted by fire Feb. 3 . $H_{\text {a mil }}$ destructive fire occurred Feb. 5 on the farm of Mr. W. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ leasalt ont , lot 2 , concess:on 7 , township of Fenelon, near a horse, tooint, Oit., when the barn, four head of cattle and destroyed. together with the season's crop of clover, etc., were Peb. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Baptist Church, Wingham, Ont., was gutted by fire, Clir. 6. The loss will reach about $\$ 7,000$. An overheated Dr. Bo pipe is blamed.
${ }^{\text {drug }}$. $\mathrm{Bo}_{\text {owle's }}$ residence, home of Mr. Wall, butcher shop and $\$ 10,000$. . at Essex, Ont., were gutted by fire Feb. 6. Loss Thlom furniture store of Baldwin and Robinson, Ltd., St. Fomata, Ont., togetner with tho stock was destroyed by fire ${ }^{B_{a}}$. ${ }^{6}$. The total loss will not exceed fifty thousand dollars.
Ins lrance, and Robinson will lose $\$ 25,000$ on stock, with $\$ 15,000$
i. H. Hepinstall and $\$ 2000$ on building, with insurance $\$ 11,000$.
${ }^{\text {hyg }}$ and epinstall, jeweller, will lose $\$ 1,000$ or $\$ 2,000$ to build-
$\left.{ }^{41}\right)_{0}$ ut $\$ 200$ ock by smoke and water; the Merchants Bank Pirire Monday Dr. Kains $\$ 200$.
Rutherford and did $\$ 3,000$ damage to the saw mill of Wm.
The Hard and Sons, Ltd., 425 Atwater Avenue.
aged by fire Mondaol for Blind, Halifax, N.S., was damby fire Monday to the extent of $\$ 5,000$.

Three horses were suffocated Monday night in a fire that broke out in the stable of Oscar Amiot, coal dealer, 340 City Hall Avenue. Besides the loss of the horses, a half dozen sets of harness and a large quantity of hay and oats was destroyed.

Campbellton, N.B., had a $\$ 25,000$ fire Monday, with the thermometer 12 below zero. The concrete building owned by S. W. עemock was completely gutted. The tenants, Thomas Wran, druggist; H. C. Montgomery and Company, jewellers; U. R. Mersereau, photographer, and Mrs. Degrace, dressmaker, lost practically everything, but their losses are nearly covered by insurance.
The Parkdale Canoe Clubhouse on the Lake Shore Road, near Sunnyside, Ont., was destroyed by tire Saturday, together with 75 canoes, 3 war canoes, and 3 fours. Loss $\$ 15$,000 ; covered by insurance.
Over three hundred thousand dollars damage was done in a fire on Dundas Street, Toronto, Tuesday, in which two factordes, seven houses and four stores were destroyed. The factories were the Railway Equipment Co., and the Bowfan Range Co. Seven houses and four stores, numwering from 1.225 to 1,245 Dundas Street, some of whose occupants were: H. W. Barrell, J. W. Phillips, W. H. Church, Miss Lizzie Walker, P. C. Coombs, Chinese Laundry, Cluff and Sons, and s. S. Walker.

A house occupied by C. King, 36 Lake Front, Kew Beach, Ont., was gutted by fire Monday. Loss on house, $\$ 1,500$; contents, $\$ 700$.

A two-storey tenement house in process of construction at 653 Defleurimont Street, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss \$4,000.

The Port Hawkesbury branch and contents of the North Atlantic Fisheries, Ltd., Port Hawkesbury, N.S., was destroy by fire 't'uesday. Loss estimated at $\$ 260,000$, with insurance loss of $\$ 212,000$, which is complete. The insurance losses are: British and Canadian, $\$ 6,000$; Northern, $\$ 12,000$; rrovidence, Washington, Union, Globe and Rutgers and Phoenix, $\$ 10,000$ eacn; National $\$ 16,000$; German-American, $\$ 7$, 500; Caledonian, $\$ 6,500$; Commercial Union $\$ 7,500$; Employers' Liability, $\$ 6,000$; Norwich Union, Springfield, Philadelphia of Hartford, Queen, Yorkshire, Continental, Western, St. Paul, Hartford, and the Palatine, $\$ 5,000$ each; Sovereign and Nova Scotia, $\$ 3,000$ each; Royal British and American Insurance Co., of America, $\$ 2, \dot{b} 0$ each; Sun, $\$ 3,500$, and New York Underwriters, $\$ 600$.

The main building of the St. Germain Hotel, Rimouski, Que., was gutted by fire Monday.
Fire Tuesday did $\$ 3,000$ damage to the Sutherland Hotel, Winnipeg, Man.

Fire Thursday did about $\$ 20,000$ damage to the premises of the Canadian Rubber Co., 955-971 Notre Dame Street East.
-During the ten months, April 1 to February 1, of the current fiscal year, 344,833 immigrants arrived in Canada, made up of 130,509 British, 118,826 from the United States, and 95,648 from all other countries, combined. The figures for the corresponding months of last fiscal year are: British, 121,661, from the United States 11,706 , and from all other countries combined 67,338; giving a total for the ten months, April 1 to February 1, of the fiscal year, 1911-12 of 300,705 . Percentages of increase are: British, 7 per cent; American, 6 per cent; others, 42 per cent.
-The name of the Dominion Rubber Co., Limited, has been changed to Eastern Rubber Company, Limited.
-The name of the Alaska Securities, Limited, has been changed to that of Alaska Ideal Beds, Limited.
-The number of directors of the British Columbia Breweries, Limited, has been increased from five to nine.

# The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY 

## In 1912 Enjoyed a Record Year for Growth in Strength and Size

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## FROM THE 66th ANNUAL REPORT AS AT 1st OF JANUARY, 1913 ASSE'TS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures
Mortgages on Real Estate
Loans on Policies
Real Estate Owned-(including the Company's Buildings in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and London, England)
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Ete.
Premiums in Transit and Deferred (Net) Interest and Rents Accrue
Other Assets
Cash on Hand and in Banks ..........


## RECEIPTS.

Premium Income (net).. ..
Interest, etc.

The CONTINUED INCREASE IN SURPLUS EARNED by the CANADA LIFE in 1912 is due to these three factors:-
A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN INTEREST EARNINGS.
A SATISFACTORY MORTALIIY RATE.
A LOW EXPENSE RATIO.
$\$ 19,060,604.52$ $16,856,726.27$ 6,975,018.69

Reserve 1 und (Hm. $31 / 2$ p.c. and 3 p.c.). $\$ 41,549,930.00$ Death Claims in course of Settlement .. 309,700.40 Instalment Claims Fund . . . . . . . . . .. 180,346.50
Dividends to Policyholders in course of Payment
Reserve for Policies which may be Revived Other Liabilities
Total Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Hm. 3112 p.c. and 3 p.c.)

5,973,695. 25
$\$ 48,301,523.49$

## PAYMENTS

## Deaths Claim

(including $\$ 119,337.50$ for Bonus Additions)
$\$ 1,618,269.76$ Matured Endowments
(including $\$ 39,930.15$ Bonus Additions) $380,026.15$ Dividends paid Policyholders
(exclusive of Bonus Additions)
115,365.72

## Surrender Values of Policies.

Paid Annuitants.
262,861.50
$86,441.67$

Total paid to Policyholders.
\$2,462,964. 80

Commission, Salaries, etc.
Taxes, Gov't Fees, Stock Div'd. etc.
Excess of Receipts over Payments
\$ 763,868.41
399.021 .21

3,770,905.32
$\$ 7,396,759.74$

## A FEW OUTSTANDING FACTS

THE SURPLUS EARNED in 1912 was $\$ 1,530,667$, the gratest in the Company's history. THE INCOME amounted to $\$ 7,396,760$, a material incease over that of any previous year. THE ASSETS were increased by $\$ 4,044,182$, the greatest growth in any year. TOTAL ASSETS $\$ 48,301,523$. THE NEW PAID-FOR POLICIES amounted to $\$ 15,512,339$, exceeding the best previous year in the

Company's history by over $\$ 3,000,000$. TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE are for $\$ 144,877,970$.
THE INTEREST RATE was again improved and the Interest Income $\$ 2,242,765$ was greater than that of previous years.

## THE COMMERCE PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

Publid NOTICE is hereby given that under the First $P_{\text {art }}$ of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act,' letters patent nave been isslled under the Seal of the Secretary of state of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1913, incorporating ${ }^{\text {Johan }}$ Wilson Look, King's counsel, Allan Angus Magee, advocate, Thomas Barnard Gould, solicitor, Thomas Joseph Coonalt, student-at-law, and Pearl Catherine Mahoney, clerk, all ${ }_{\text {of }}$ ollowing city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the Publish purposes, viz::-(a) To acquire, edit; print and itations, newspapers, books, reviews, magazines or other pubing, printing generally to carry on the business or pubhsityping printing, woodcutung, engraving, stereotyp ng, lectroand ana bookbinuing, and to exereise any rights with; privileges meidental thereto or connected therecations to act as agents for the sale of books and publisolleit advert kinds, whether on commission or otherwise; to and distriberisements and advertis.ng matter and to primi rights or rishibute the same; (b) To buy, sell and deal in copyillustrationghts to titles relating to all kinds of publications, purchationse, Leand writings; (c) To apply for, obtain, register, hold, ${ }^{0}$ otherwise ${ }^{\text {wn }}$, use, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or of inventise dispose of any trade marks, trade names, patents ${ }^{\text {or }}$ otherwise enprovements and processes, under reg:stration ${ }^{\text {in }}$ respect ${ }^{\text {rise, and }}$ to use, exercise and develop, grant licenses markspect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade like, or trade names, inventions, licenses, processes and the ihy the provision other property or rights; (d) Notwithstand${ }^{\text {and }}$ acquire antee, the and to hold, own and sell, with or w.thout guariny, or the shares, debentures and bonds of any manufactur${ }^{01}$ this comer corporation carrying on business similar to that stituted company, and to amalgamate with any company conacquired by the carrying on of any similar business, and to atte and carry purchase, lease or otherwise and to manage, operany such carry on the property, undertaking and business of paid up and noration; (e) To issue, allot and deliver as fuily securities of non-assessable any shares, debentures or other ${ }^{4}$ aly lies of this company in payment or part payment of lies of any perty, contracts, rights, shares, debentures or securifor the any other company which this company may acquire shareholders, pure of its business; and, with the approval of the
 ${ }^{\text {paray }}$ inssable, any shares of the capital stock of this com$t_{0} b_{0}{ }^{\text {in }}$ payment or part payment for the services rendered or cither proferession the company by any person or corporation, The professionally or otherwise, or by the promoters of Panies for the (f) To promote any other company or comor fial the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property directly the of this company, or of advancing directly or in${ }^{8}$ cribe for or objects or interest thereof, and to purchase, sub${ }^{\text {or }}$ oblig or otherwise acquire and to hold the shares, stocks assets or division of any company, and upon a distribution of sechigations am profits to distribute such shares, stock ${ }^{\text {phecece; }}(\mathrm{g}) \mathrm{T}_{0}$ purengst the members of this company in Privils assume all purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake Persileges, contracts any part of the assets, business, property, ormon, firmontracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any therety is authompany carrying on any business which this
this or or ory on, or any business similar thifeto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of
into ampany's busine cors on and int company's business; (h) To enter into partnership or Werthtion, joint adement for sharing profits, union interests, cowith aly joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, is auged in any or company now or hereafter carrying on or With harized to business or transaction which this company It Tho the money of the or engage in; (i). To invest and deal mined such securities the company not immediately required an upon; (j) To as may from time to time be deterWith part of the To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or or phower to property of the company upon any terms, Whilitations of any other company; (k) To establish and
regulate agencies for the purposes of the company and to do all such other things and acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise. germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its properties or rights; (1) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Commerce Publishing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.
Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of February, 1913.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

## WHeRE BRITAIN GETS HER WHEAT.

Creat Britain depends increasingly on the southern hemisphere and on her own dependencies for her imported breadstulls, for which supplies are now moving. For the year ended with August, 1912, United Kingdom imported 220,226,920 bushels of wheat, including flour. That was 16 per cent more than the imports of ten years before. But the noteworthy feature about the change is not so much the increase of some $30,000,000$ bushels meanwhile, as in the change in quantity derived from the different sources. Ten years ago the United States furnished $18,825,000$ bushels, and Canada $1,429,000$ bushels. Last year, however, the United States furnished about one-third as much, and Canada between three and four times as much as a decade ago. A remarkable change in the sources of wheat supply is shown below in quarters with totals reduced to bushels:-

| Source. | 1911-12. Quarters. | 1901-2. <br> Quarters. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States.. | 5,350,697 | 15,825,052 |
| Canada | 5,939,443 | 1,429,272 |
| Russia | 1,988,023 | 714,134 |
| India | 5,009,106 | 1,733,174 |
| Germany and Austria | 216,892 | 254,363 |
| Danube and surkey | 644,606 | 427,397 |
| Australasia | 3,797,833 | 1,586,478 |
| Argentina | 3,948,000 | 1,160,418 |
| Other countries | 633,764 | 672,017 |
| Total quarters .. .. . . | 27,528,500 | 23,302,305 |
| Total bushels | 220,220,920 | 190,418,440 |

Canada, Australasia and India last year contributed 120,000,000 bushels to the wheat imports of the United Kingdom. Ten years ago imports from these three countries were in round numbers $38,000,000$ bushels. Meanwhile, the supply from these sources has trebled, showing the increasing dependence of the home country on the colonies. Russia has come to the front in almost the same proportion, and Argentina's quota has more than trebled.
-Total British exports of silver up to January 23, according to Pixley and Abell were $£ 881,500$, against $£ 837,300$ in 1912. Tndia received $£ 871,500$ and China $£ 10,600$, while last year $£ 727.300$ went to India and $£ 110,000$ to China.
-During the month of January, 1913, 33 applications to organize national banks in the U.S. were received. Of the applications pending, 23 were approved and none rejected.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

## Montreal, Thursday Afternoon, February 13th, 1913.

Tightness in the money market is not unlikely to produce lifficulties if continued much longer. Money is really scarce. So tankers declare, and all signs agree with the declaration. Withont the usual accommodation facilities, all departments of trade are hampered, and it is little short of wonderful that there have been so few failures thus far. But it becomes more evident every day that the London market is really the centre of the depression (if that is a correct term to use), and that there is a quite legitimate tightness of cash all the world over. The waste of war has something to do with the drain of gold to India, the Argentine and elsewhere even more. With the Chinese loan pretty certain to come off now, New Zealand in the market, $\$ 500,000,000$ at least to go to the Balkans and Turkey, Mexico making great property losses, the United States facing a readjustment trouble over tariff changes, and a speculative position holding up wheat sales in the West, no relief to the market is in sight. We feel that apprehension of some degree of trouble is justified by these things, and suggest that the financial market is worthy of grave consideration just at present.

The excitement of the week has been the statement of the President of $R$. and $O$. in the Commons that the company will expend the five millions of new capital it expects to issue in new boats and terminal facilities. The price has fallen, however, and there is no disguising the fact that politics are at the bottom of the troubles of Sir Rodolph Forget's companies. If the truth were known, there are good investment changes in the stocks of some of these.
C.P.R. is low with rights on, but it appears that the new financing of a big block of stock in Berlin is turning out sat isfactorily to the company.

In the States there appears to be a disposition to blame the J. P. Morgan firm for controlling so much money. Everyone cannot control millions, however, and those who do not are seldom satisfied to see others faring better than they do. It is fash ionable to throw stones at success in that country.
Those holders of Sovereign Bank stock who expected to benefit by the proceedngs in lieu of liquidation without accepting any risk by entrusting their own share to the managers of the plan, are likely to wreck the whole attempt, to the ruin of some of their companions in misery. We hear that the prospects of the Alaskan Central are better than many people are aware.

The stockholders of the La Banque Internationale du Canada will hold a special meeting on March 19 to act on the agreement for the sale of its assets to the Home Bank of Canada.
The merger of the Bank of New Brunswick with the Bank of Nova Scotia, approved by the respective stockholders in December, is expected to go into effect the present month.
The chance to subscribe to the new stocn of the Merchants Bank at 175 expires to-day according to notice.

The Montreal Tramways crowd of financiers have acquired the Halifax, N.S., tram system, and put the President and Vice-President of the city concern into the chief positions there also.
It is rejorted that the Bank of British North America is to follow a rather common example, and give a bonus of $\$ 10$ a share to stockholders next April, bringing up the dividend to 8 per cent for the year.

There is some talk of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank effecting a merger, but the probabilities do not favour it.

At Toronto, bank quotations: Dominion 2321/2; Merchants, 1993/4.

In London: Bar silver quiet, 28 7-16d per ounce. Money, $41 / 2$ to $43 / 4$ per cent. The rate of cscount in the open market for short bills is 5 per cent, and for three months' bills is $47 / s$ per cent. Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs. Paris exchange, 25 francs $241 / 2$ centimes.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to lis bility this week 45.80 per cent; last week 47.02 per cent. Consols, for money 745 - 16 ; for account, $741 / 2$.
The following is the comparative table of stock prices for the week ending February 13, 1913, as compiled from sheets furnished by Messrs. C. Meredith and Co., stockbrokers Hontreal:-


## Miscellaneous:

| Bell ''elep. Co. . . . | 339 | 155 | 149 | 149 | 147 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. Rights . . . | 3069 | $91 / 2$ | 87/8 | $87 / 8$ |  |
| Brazilian.. | 3197 | 99 | $951 / 2$ | 96 |  |
| Can. Car.. | 155 | $811 / 2$ | 81 | $811 / 2$ |  |
| Do. Pref.. | 6 | 1171/2 | 117 | 117 |  |
| Can. Cottons.. | 5238 | $443 / 4$ | 39 | 43 |  |
| Do. Pref. | 2011 | 79 | $771 / 4$ | $781 / 2$ |  |
| Can. Convert.. | 75 | 48 | $471 / 2$ | $471 / 2$ |  |
| Can. Loco., pref. | 40 | $941 / 2$ | 94 | 94 |  |
| Can. Pacific | 2345 | 2401/2 | 232 | $2331 / 2$ | 2309 |
| Do. Rights | 9839 | 18 | $141 / 2$ | 143/4 |  |
| Can. Rubber, pref. | 14 | 98 | 98 | 98 |  |
| Cement, com. | 2045 | 281/2 | 28 | 28 |  |
| Do. Pref.. | 282 | 93 | 91 | 92 |  |
| Crown Reserve | 1250 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 3.58 | $3.02$ |
| Detroit. | 2292 | 81 | $771 / 4$ | $781 / 2$ |  |
| Dom. Canners. | 400 | 79 | 78 | $781 / 2$ |  |
| Do. Pref.. | 15 | 1021/2 | 1021/2 | 1021/2 |  |
| Dom. Coal, pfd. | 3 | 112 | 112 | 112 |  |
| Dom. Iron, pfd. | 158 | 103 | 102 | 1021/2 |  |
| Dom. Textile.. | 5688 | $871 / 2$ | $823 / 4$ | 84 |  |
| Do. Pref. | 144 | 104 | 103 | 103 | , |
| Goodwins, pref. | 15 | 831/2 | 831/2 | $831 / 2$ |  |
| Halifax Elec. Ry. | 25 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 150 |
| Illinois, pref.. . | 183 | $931 / 2$ | 92 | $921 / 2$ |  |
| Lake of Woods | 116 | 140 | 140 | 140 |  |
| Do. Pref.. | 2 | 115 | 115 | 115 |  |
| Laurentide Paper. . . | 143 | 229 | 220 | 221 |  |
| Mackay .. . . . | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 |  |
| Mexican L. \& P. | 355 | 821/2 | 76 | 76 |  |
| Mont. Cottons | 75 | 63 | 62 | 62 |  |
| Mont, Light. H. \& Power | 2645 | 2361/4 | $2261 / 4$ | 227 | 10. |
| Mont. Tramways. | 7 | 170 | 170 | 170 |  |
| Do. Debenture .. .. .. | 23,800 | 81 | 81 | 81 |  |
| Nipissing.. | 100 | 91-16 | 69 | 9 | 4 |
| N.S. Steel \& Coal | 241 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 130 |
| Do. Pref. | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 |  |
| Ottawa L. \& P.. .. . | 310 | 191 | 1861/4 | 1861/2 | 57 |
| Penman's Ltd. .. .. .. |  | 57 | $553 / 4$ | $55^{3 / 4}$ | 88 |
| Do. Pref. | $170$ | $841 / 2$ | 84 | $841 / 2$ | 8 |
| Porto Rico Quebee Ry | 12 3074 | 72 | 72 | 72 $181 / 2$ | $52$ |
| Quebee Ry. | 3074 | 211/2 | 181/2 | $181 / 2$ | $122^{1 / 4}$ |
| Shawinigan | 1526 386 | $1163 / 4$ 143 | $1141 / 4$ 139 | $\begin{aligned} & 114^{1 / 2} \\ & 1391 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1266 |
| Sherwin Williams .. . | 272 | $601 / 4$ | 60 | 60 | $951 / 3$ |
| Do. Pref.. | 174 | 1031/2 | 102 | 102 | 133 |
| Soo, com. .. .. .. .. . | 218 | 1401/4 | 1353/4 | 1353/4 |  |


| STOCKS: | Sales. | Highest. | Lowest. | Last <br> Sale. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spanish River. | 449 | 711/4 | 681/4 | 681/4 |  |
| Do. Pref. | 70 | $971 / 2$ | $961 / 2$ | $961 / 2$ | . |
| Steel Corpn. | 1022 | $561 / 4$ | 55 | 55 | 59 |
| steel C. of C. | 805 | 251/2 | 25 | $253 / 8$ | 32 |
| Do. Pref. . | 137 | 89 | $873 / 4$ | 88 | 88 |
| Tooke | 5 | 56 | 56 | 56 | .. |
| ${ }_{\text {Dorent }}{ }_{\text {Dref }}$ | 125 | 921/2 | 92 | 921/2 |  |
| Twin | 552 | 142 | 1393/4 | 1393/4 | 134 |
| Tucketts | 250 | $1061 / 2$ | 1051/2 | 106 | . |
| Do. Pref. | 65 | 59 | $581 / 2$ | $581 / 2$ | - |
| Wimnipeg Ry | 5 101 | 96 214 | 96 $2093 / 4$ | 96 $2093 / 4$ | 2651/4 |
| Bonds: | \$ |  |  |  |  |
| Bell Telep. Co |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cement. . . . | 5000 4500 | 102 | $\begin{aligned} & 1001 / 4 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 102 | 1001/4 |
| Can. Car. | 500 | 105 | 105 | 105 |  |
| Dom. Cottons. | 1200 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 85 |
| Dom. Coal. | 3000 | 100 | 993/4 | 100 | 991/4 |
| Dom. Cotton. | 6000 | 1021/4 | 1021/4 | 1021/4 | 102 |
| Dom. Iron. | 9000 | 93 | 92 | 92 | $941 / 2$ |
| Dom. Textile B. | 1000 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Keewatin ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9000 | 991/2 | 98 | 991/2 | 963/4 |
| Mont St | 2500 | 100 | 100 | . 100 | 1003/8 |
| Ogilvie St. Ry. | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Quebee ... . | 1000 | 106 | 106 | 106 |  |
| Sherwin Ry. | 37,600 | 60 | 581/2 | 60 | 78 |
| Spanis Williams | 2500 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| panish River. | 500 | 97 | 97 | 97 | . |

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## EXPRESS COMPANIES STATISTICS.

Facts in relation to express companies operating in Can
ada, their large earnings and handsome profits, are set forth
in a report tabled in the House Wednesday by Hon. Mr.
Cochrane. So far as the Canadian companies are concerned,
the actual net ferenue, after deducting taxes, was as follows:
Canadian Express, \$283,281;
Dominion Express, $\$ 645,288$;
Cauadian Northern Express, $\$ 192,496$.
Measuring this against capital liability, the percentage of
nee revenue was:
Canadian, 16.6; Dominion, 31.6; Canadian Northern, 19.2
The average is thus around 22 per cent.
The gross receipts from operation were $\$ 10,994,418.10$, less
${ }^{\text {express }}$ privileges of $\$ 4,892,242.49$, making the operating re-
${ }^{{ }^{2}}{ }^{1} \mathrm{l}_{\text {ue }} \$ 0$, $\$ 6,102,175.61$. The operating expenses were $\$ 4,892,242.49$, making the operating re-
${ }^{12} 0$, making the total net revenue $\$ 1,222,055$.
The operating mileage of express companies is returned at
30,445 , as and It was against 27,586 in 1911
that it wad explained in connection with the report of last year ${ }^{\text {separatation }}$ been found impracticable to make an accurate panestion of the business done by American express comThe situatiting in Canada from their aggregate business. little situation in that regard remains unchanged, and there is Doses of report better adjustment than was made for the pur${ }^{\text {an }}$ arbitrary of rep 1911 . That adjustment was based upon $i_{1}$ accordance assignment of revenue and operating expenses age in Canad with the proportion which the operating mile$C_{\text {anad }}$ Canada bore to the total operating mileage in both The and the United States.
The volume of business done in financial paper, such as ${ }^{0}$ ver $\$ 4,000$ orders, cheques, etc., was $\$ 56,995,122$, an increase of Tregated $\$ 2,474,000$ compared with last year. Salaries paid ag
-The case of the shareholders of the defunct St. Stephen Bank against Julius T. Whitlock, which was adjourned on Thursday last until yesterday, was again adjourned by con sent of both parties until Tuesday, March 4.

## MONIREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Thursday, February 13, 1913.
Trade conditions in the country have not greatly improved since last week. The weather has become seasonably colder, but there is still a lack of any material snowfall, and general trading and lumbering operations suffer in consequence, while there are some apprehensions with regard to possible winter-killing of meadows and pastures. City wholesale trade is fairly maintainea in most lines and manufacturers are well employed, particularly those engaged in car building and heary metal products of all kinds. The cotton mills are also busy and some of the large knitting mills advise the trade they cannot entertain any further orders for next fall delivery. There is some catching-up in deliveries of domestic prints. Dry goods travellers report bus ness fair to good. European advices note firm markets for all lines of famrics. The wool-dyers' strike has been settled as regards the Leeds and Huddersfield districts, but the strike is still on in Bradford. The leather and hide markets rule about steady. In the grocery trade the main feature is a 15 -cent decline in rice, to take effect April 15. Sugars are a shade steadier and present quotations, on the basis of $\$ 4.50$ for standard granulated, wnl likely hold for a while. Teas are cabled this week at a nalf-penny advance all around. Some unexpected offerings of canned goods from independent packers are reported this week. No relief appears in sight with regard to the money situation, and bankers are not only making no new call loans, but are also declining, in some cases, the opening of any new regular commercial accounts.

APPLEN. -This market is very slow, the supply being excessive for the demand. Uur quotations are as follows:Russets, No. $1, \$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.00$; No. $2, \$ 3.25$; Spys, No. 1, $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 3.25$; No. 2, $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 2.50$; No. $3 \$ 2.00$. Greenings, No. $1, \$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$; No. 2, $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2$. Badwins, No. 1, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.00$; No. $2, \$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.50$. Ben Davis No. 1, $\$ 2.00$; No. 2, $\$ 2.50$.
BACON AND HAMS. The market advanced a inttle, closing at an advance of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Liverpool quotations are as fol lows: Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 63 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. Hams, short cut, 14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 67 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$; short ribs, 16 to $24 \mathrm{lbs} ., 66 \mathrm{~s}$; clear bellies, 14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 64 \mathrm{~s}$; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to $40 \mathrm{lbs} ., 65 \mathrm{~s}$; short clear backs, 16 to $20 \mathrm{bs} ., 59 \mathrm{~s}$; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 65 s 6 d ; shoulders, square, 11 to $13 \mathrm{lbs} ., 57 \mathrm{~s}$.

- The market for smoked or cured meats is steady, and a fair demand is reported. We quote: Medium weight hams, 17 c ; breakfast bacon, 19c.

BEANS.-The market is a little easier. We quote: 31b. pickers, $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 2.40$ per bushel, hank-picked, none offering from the West.

BRAN AND FEED GRAIN.-Business is starting to get more active, and the demand for millfeed is improving. Bran, per ton, $\$ 20.00$; shorts, per ton, $\$ 22.00$; middling, per ton, $\$ 27.00$; mixed moullie, $\$ 30.00$ to $\$ 33.00$; pure grain moullie, $\uparrow 35.00$ to $\$ 36.00$.

BUTTER.-This market is quiet and, in a jobbing way, a fair amount of business is being done. We quote:-Finest creamery, $281 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 29 c ; fresh made creamery, 24 c to 26 c ; fine ereamery, $271 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 28 c ; dairy butter, 23 c to 24 c .

CHEESE.-In Liverpool, finest Canadian coloured cheese was quoted at 65 s , and white 63 s 6 d . The market is holding strong, there being an advance this week of 6 d per cwt,

COOKED MEATS.-A seasonable trade is passing in all lines of cooked meats. We quote as follows:-Pressed tongue, we per lb. ; boiled ham, smalı, skinned, boneless, 24 c ; New England pressed ham, 14c; head cheese, per lb., 10c; English brawn, per lb., $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; jellied hocks, 6 lbs . tins, per tin, 75 c ; cooked pickled pigs feet in vinegar, kits, 20 lbs., per lb., 7 c .

DRUGS.-Business during the month of January was good Oil lemon, Bergamot and orange, are very much higher in price. The manufacturers have advanced the price of bromides. We quote: Ammonia bromide, 80 c per 1 lb .; oil bergamot, 75 c per oz.; oil santal, 45 c per oz.; oil santal, W.I., 30 c per oz.; oil lemon, $\$ 3.50$ per lb.; cocoa butter, 55 c per lb. Pot bromide, 80 c per lb . Soda bromide, 65 e per lb.

DRY GOODS.-Travellers report business fair. There is some catching up in deliveries of domestic prints. The cotton mills are all busy, and some knitting mills advise the trade cannot take any further orders for next Fall delivery. In Liverpool: Cotton futures closed very steady; February, 6.75; February and March, 6.74; March and April, 6.74; April and May, 6.721/2; May and June, 6.72; June and July, $6.70 \frac{1}{2}$; July and August, 6.67; August and September, $6.561 / 2$; September and October, 6.40 $1 / 2$; October and November, 6.32; November and December, 6.29; December and January, 6.28; January and February, 6.27.-In New York: Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: February, 12.55; March, 12.53; April, 12.40; May, 12.40; June, 12.27; July, 12.31; August, 12.15; September, 11.77; October and December, 11.71; January, 11.69; spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.05 ; do., Gulf, 13.30 ; sales, none.

EGGS.-The prices remain firm and there is a good demand for small lots of all grades. We quote: Selected stock in round lots, 35 c to 37 c ; selected stock in single cases, 23 c to 25 c ; No. 1 cold storage stock, in cases, 21e to 22 c ; second grades, 15 c to 16 c .

FISH.-There is nothing new to report in this market from last week. Our quotations are as follows: Smoked Fish: Haddies frozen in freezers, 15 and 30 , 6 c ; do., 15 lb . boxes, per lb., 7 c ; do., $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; do., fillets, 10 c ; do., Niobe boneless, 8c; Yarmouth bloaters, 60 in a box, Niobe, selected, $\$ 1.00$; St. John's bloaters, 100 in a box, $\$ 1.00$; smoked herrings, medium, per box, 13c; smoked boneless herrings, 10 lb . box, $\$ 1.00$; kippered herrings, 60 in a box, Niobe selected $\$ 1.10$, ordinary $\$ 1.00$; imported Scotch kippered herrings, box $40, \$ 1.50$; smoked salmon, per lb., 22c; Ciscoe herrings, a basket $15 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.60$; smoked eels, 12 c .
-Fresh Frozen Fish: Whitefish, by the box, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 10 c ; lake trout, lle to 12 c ; tulibees, 6 c to 7 c ; dore, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 9 c ; pike, round, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 6 c ; steel heads salmon, 14 c ; Gaspe salmon, by box, 14 c to 15 c ; silver sides B.C. salmon 9 c to 10 c ; Qualla salmon, dressed, by the box, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 8 c ; sea trout, 8c to $81 / 2^{\text {c }}$; white halibut, case lots, medium, 11e to 12 c ; tommy cods, per brl., $\$ 2.25$; No. I smelts, case lots, per lb., 9 c ; extra smelts, case lots, per lb., 12c; No. 2 smelts, case lots, 6 c ; flounders 5 c ; herrings, $50 \mathrm{lbs} .$, per 100 , $\$ 1.70$; do., 55 lbs. , per $100, \$ 1.80$; mackerel, large, per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 10 \mathrm{c}$ to 11 c ; haddock, by the box, 4 c to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; steak cod, 5c to $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; market cod, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 4 c ; pollock, $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 4 c ; frogs legs in tins, $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 40 \mathrm{c}$; white halibut, small, 10 c to 11 c ; do., extra large, 10 c to 11 c .
—Piskled Fish:-Labrador salmon, tierces, 300 lbs., $\$ 22$; brls., $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 16.00$; half brls., $100 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 8.50$; No. 1 Labrador sea trout, red, per brl., $\$ 12.00$; half brl., $\$ 6.50$; No. 1 herrings, N.S., per brl., $\$ 5.00$; half brl., $\$ 2.75$; No. 2, per brl., $\$ 4.50$; No. 1 herrings, Labrador, per brl., $\$ 5.75$; half brl., $\$ 3.25$; Gaspe herrings, medium, per brl., $\$ 4.00$; lake trout fat, half brl., $\$ 7.00$; codfish tongues and sounds, per lb., 6c; No. 2 mackerel, per brl., $\$ 16.00$; half brl., $\$ 8.50$; $20-\mathrm{lb}$. kitts $\$ 1.75$; Quebec sardines, brl., $\$ 5.00$; half brl., \$2.75; Scotch or Loch Fyne herrings, in half brls., \$7.25; in kegs, $\$ 1.10$; Holland herrings, in barrels, mixed, $\$ 9.50$; do., milkers, $\$ 10.50$; milkers, in half barrels, $\$ 6.25$; mixed, in half barrels, $\$ 5.75$; milkers, in kegs, 75 c ; mixed, in kegs, 65c.
-Green and Salted Fish:-No. 1 Green codfish, large, p brl., $\$ 10.00$; do. N.S., per brl. of $200 \mathrm{lbs.} \$$,9.00 ; Gaspe, $\$ 9.00$; No. $2, \$ 8.00$; No. 1 green hake, $\$ 6.00$; No. green pollock, per brl., $\$ 7.00$; No. 1, Round eels, per $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 1 green or salted haddock, per brl. of $200 \mathrm{lbs} . \mathrm{N}$
-Dried Fish:-Codfish, in drums, $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 7.00$; large, 100 lbs . bunales, $\$ 6.50$; medium, in 100 lb . bundles, $\$ 6$ small, 100 lb . bundles, $\$ 6.50$; hake, bundles, per $100{ }^{\text {b }}$ $\$ 6.00$; dressed or skinless codfish, per 100 lb . case, No. $\$ 6.25$; boneless codfish, in 1 and 2 lb . blocks, Ivory Br 20 lb . boxes, per lb., 8c; boneless codtish, Ivory Brand, 10 boxes, 1 lb blocks, per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; boneless strip codtish, 30 boxes, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 10 \mathrm{c}$; Dreadnought Brand, 7 c ; boneless $\mathrm{cod} \mathrm{d}^{15}$ 2 lb . and 3 lb . boxes, in crates of 24 and 36 lb ., per lb ., do., shredded, 12 lbs., $1 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. package, $\$ 1.80$.

Oyster and Clams in shell, etc.: American, Cape Cod, ? brl., $\$ 9.00$; Malpeque oysters, extra, per brl., $\$ 10.00$; lobsters, medıum, per $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$; do., boiled, per Ib., 26 c ; clab in shell, per brl., $\$ 8.00$.

Bulk or Gallon Oysters: - Standards, per Imp. g $\$ 1.40$; select, per Imp. gallon, $\$ 1.60$; extra selects, fresh oysters, in flat quart tins, standards, per can, selects, per can, 45 c ; solid meat, sanitary cans, Standar per gallon, $\$ 1.70$; selects, $\$ 1.90$; extra selects, $\$ 2.25$ per gill bulk oysters, standards, brl. 20 gals., $\$ 1.30$; scallops, bulk, per gallon, $\$ 2.00$.
FLOUR.-There is a fairly good demand for Spring grades. Our quotations are as follows: Manitoba Spp wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood, $\$ 5.60$; do. per in jute, $\$ 5.30$. Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, barrel, in wood, $\$ 5.10$; do., per barrel, in jute, $\$ 4.80$. toba strong bakers, per bbl., in wood, $\$ 4.90$; do. in $\$ 4.60$. Winter wheat, straight rollers, per bbl., in $\$ 4.85$ to $\$ 4.90$; do., per bag, in jute, $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.30$. Wheat, choice patents, per bbl., in wood, $\$ 5.25$. wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 1.90$.

FURS. -The skunk market is in a very unsettled conditiol some dealers decreasing their prices 10 per cent, while othe are advancing theirs to a small extent. It seems to be eryone for himself, according to his outlet, while the trap reaps the benefit. Manufacturers are making up the ir ple lines for the coming season, and while it is too early forecast what will be the most popular fur, there appear ${ }^{5}$ be a good demand for all lines, except muskrat and wild which are somewhat neglected at easier prices.

GRAIN.-' he market is fairly quiet, although there is fair demand from the continent; the freight rates are ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tle easier. Closing prices for wheat in the Winnipeg ket were about as follows:-No. 1, northern, $831 / 4 \mathrm{c} ; \mathrm{NO}^{0}$. $6^{30}$ $807 / 8 \mathrm{c}$; No. $3,775 / \mathrm{c}$; No. $4,735 / 8 \mathrm{c}$; No. $5,681 / \mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{c}}$; No. ${ }^{6}$, pice feed wheat, 53 c . The demand for oats was quiet, and pil. weak, cash quotations: No. 2 C.W., $323 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; No. 3,2 fee 30 c ; extra No. 1 feed, $31 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; No. 1 feed, $301 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$; No. 2 loted $40^{1 / 2}$ $271 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Barley, No. $3,471 / 2^{\mathrm{c}}$; No. 4, $451 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; rejected. No. Flax, No. 1, N.W.C., $\$ 1.15$; No. 2, C.W., $\$ 1.121 / 2$; し.W., 97.
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.-Trade in green and dried fruits is quiet at present. Prices of raisins have been cut $^{\text {t }}$ along in this line. We quote: Finest Florida oranges, ${ }^{\text {es }}$ 176 and 200 sizes, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 3.75$; Mexican, $150,2100^{n^{d}} 855^{(0)}$ s'zes, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2.75$. Valencia, 714 size, $\$ 4.50$ to to to 420 size, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.00$; Navel, 96 and 112 size, $\$ 3.50$ $\$ 4.00$; navel oranges, 126,176 , and 216, $\$ 3.75$. Lemo $0^{1^{5}}, 00^{\text {to }}$ Verdelli, 300 's, $\$ 5.50$. Bananas, Jamaicas, packed $\$ 2.001{ }^{2}$ \$2.25. Grapefruit, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.00$ per box. Coce ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{1 b^{, 4}}$ $\$ 5.50$ per bag. Currants, package, 8c; loose 25 to $10^{10^{4}}$ $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; barrels, $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Raisins, California, seeded, 7 c ; 25 package, loose, $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{c}$. California prunes, $50-60$, $7^{1 / 1}$ boxes, $83 / 4 \mathrm{c} ; 60-70,25 \mathrm{lb}$. boxes, $8 \mathrm{c} ; 70-80,25 \mathrm{lb}$. boxes, 50 lb $60-70,50 \mathrm{lb}$. boxes, 7 c ; $80-90,50 \mathrm{lb}$. boxes, $61 / \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{c}} ; 90-100$, ${ }^{2}$ boxes, 6c. Dates, in 80 lb . boxes, 5c.

GROCERIES.-There is nothing very new to report in this market. There was some talk of tea advancing, but so far the prices remaim the same; refined sugar is quiet. The cold Weather has put up the price of new laid eggs. Limas, beans and peas are meeting with large sales, while onions are reported as being scarce in some sources. We quote: Peas, $\$ 1.60$ per doz.; tomatoes, $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 1.80$ per doz.; corn, 95 c per doz.; sardines, quarters, 14e tin; sardines, halves, 26 c .
HAY. - The market is very dull, and there is practically nothing doing. We quote the following:- $\$ 14.00$ to $\$ 14.50$ for No. 1 hay, $\$ 13.00$ to $\$ 13.50$ for No. 2 ; extra good, $\$ 12.00$ to $\$ 12.50$ for No. 2 good, $\$ 1 \mathrm{U} .00$ to $\$ 10.50$ No. 3 nay, $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.50$ for clover mixed.
HIDES.-This market is a little easier, quotations being as follows:-Uninspected, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; inspected, No. $1,131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 2, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 3, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Calfskins, No. $1,16 \mathrm{c}$; No. 2, 14c. Sheepskins are $\$ 1.10$ each; lambskins, $\$ 1.10$ each. Hors hides, $\$ 2.50$ each. Tallow, $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $\$ 1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for rough, and 6 c to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for refined.
HONEY.-Market has been very quiet, demand being
small. small. We quote: Clover white honey, 16 c to 17 c ; dark grades, 14 c to $151 / 2 \mathrm{e}$; white extracted $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 12 c ; buck Wheat, 8 c to 9 c .
IRON AND HARDWARE.-In Pittsburgh production is being maintained close to capacty, except at several finishing
mill mills, which nave been hampered by a lack of crude material. The presence of labour troubles is also disquieting to a slight degree, but no serious difficulties are anticipatea, and the Voluntary auvance in wages by the United States Steel CorPoration is a favourable indication. The shor rage of crude steel bars continues more or less acute and premiums are of frequent ocecurrence. Rairroad purchasing still aggregates a. good oolume, and new business, while showing some recession, continues close to shipments. Building reports indicate a large volume of structural work in prospect, and orders
and spleceifention and speeifications aggregate a considerable tomnage. Offisomle millstations for structural shapes are unchanged, but some mills are asking $\$ 1.60$. Sheet mills are unable to op-
crate in full, result to sliin full, resulting in a shortage, and makers in a position The suppomptly are obtaining premiums of from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 3$. sumers suply of scrap materials is rather plentiful, with conscrap hers overstocked in some cases, and heavy melting steel iron has weakened, being quoted at $\$ 14.50$ and $\$ 14.75$. Pigiry grade is , but locally quotations are upheld and the founand $\$ 17$ the shows firmness. Bessemer is quoted at $\$ 17.35$ ${ }^{\text {and }}$ hasic $\$ 17.50$, Valley; No. 2 foundry at $\$ 17.50$, Valley, and steel at $\$ 16.25$ and $\$ 16.50$, Valley. The quotations on crude ${ }^{\text {theel }}$ are nominally $\$ 28.50$ to $\$ 30$, Pittsburgh, for Bessemer able leen hearth billets. but the situat:on allows considerCopper way between producers and consumers. New York and May, steady; spot and February, $\$ 14.50$ bid; Mareh, April \$10 to $\$$ Thy, $\$ 14.50$ to $\$ 15$; electrolytic, $\$ 15.75$ to $\$ 10.25$; lake,
 $\$ 49.25$ tos, $£ 6612 \mathrm{~s}$ 6d.-Tin, quiet; spot and February, $\$ 49.10$; Lon9.75; Marech. $\$ 49.10$ to 849.37 ; April, $\$ 48.75$ to Lead, stondon. firm; spot, \& 224 10s; futures, $£ 222$ 10s.Weak, 86.40 teady, $\$ 4.25$ to 84.35 ; London, $£ 16$ 15s.-Spelter, Torthern, $\$ 18$ to 50.50 . 50 London, 125 10s. - Tron, quiet; No. ${ }^{1}$ Yo. Nern, $\$ 18.50$ to $\$ 18.75 ;$ No. 2 Northern. $\$ 18.00$ to $\$ 18.50 ;$
to $\$ 18$ Southern, $\$ 18.25$ to $\$ 18.75$; No. 1 Southern soft, $\$ 18$ to $\$ 18$. 50 ; Cleveland warrants, in London, 65 s 9 d .
LeATHER.-The market is very quiet. We quote: ${ }^{-1}, 31 \mathrm{c} .1,30 \mathrm{c} ;$ No. 2, 29c; jobbing leather, No. 1, 32c; No. ${ }^{\text {to }} 26 \mathrm{c}$. Oak, 34 c to 39 c , according to quality. Splits, 24 c ${ }^{20}{ }^{20} \mathrm{c}$ to pebble grain, 15 c to 17 c ; russets, No. 2, and medium,


[^3]late. The attendance of buyers have been large. We quote, car load, choice steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,150 each sold at $\$ 6,60$ to $\$ 6.65$, while good loads brought from $\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 6.50$; mixed loads of good cattle $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 5.75$ per 100 lbs . $\$ 6.00$ was pard for choice butchers' cows. The demand for calves was fair and prices were steady. Hogs hre advanced 15 c per 100 pounds, selected lots sold at $\$ 9.40$ to $\$ 9.65$ per 100 lbs . weighed off cars.

NUTS.-Peanuts are advancing, while shelled almonds are scarce. Our quotations are as follows: - Shelled walnuts: Finest Chaberte, halves, in 55 lb . boxes, per lb. , 31e. finest Borde:acx. halves, in 55 lb . boxes, per lb., 30 c ; do., pieces, per lb., 21c.-Nuts in Shell: Sic:ly filberts, per lb., 12c; Tarragona almonds, per lb., 16c; Marbot waınuts, per 1b., $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. -Shelled Almonds: Finest 4 crown selected, in 28 lb, boxes, per lb., 32c; 3 crown, 31c; 2 crown, 30 c ; finest Jordan selected, in 28 lb . boxes, per lb., 48 c ; finest bitter selected, in 28 lb . boxes, per lb., 35c.-Shelled Peanuts: No. 1 Spanish, per lb., Se; No. 1 Virginia, per lb., $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; No. 1 French, per lb., $73 / 4$ c; No. 1 Javas, per 1b., $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.-Shelled nuts: Filberts, in bags or bales, per lb., 2lc; pecans, in 5 lb . cartons, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 70 \mathrm{c}$; Brazils, in 5 lb . cartons, per $\mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{c}$; Pistachios, per $\mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$; Cashews, per lb., 16 c ; Persicos, apricot kernels. per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 24 \mathrm{c}$.

OIL AND NAVAL STORES.-This market is quiet, but turpentine has advanced a little. We quote the fol-lowing:-Linseed boiled, 54 c to 56 c ; raw, 53 c to 54 c ; cod oil, car load lots, 45 c to 55 c . Cod oil, single, barrels, $421 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 47 c . I'urpentine, $571 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to 60 c brl. Steam refined seal oil, $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Whale oil, 55 c to 60 c . Cod liver oil, Newfoundland, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.65$; do., Norway process, $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.75$; do. Norwegian, $\$ 1.60$ to $\$ 1.75$. Straw seal, $521 / 2$ e to 5 s c .

In London: Calcutta linseed, April-June, $45 \mathrm{~s} 101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Linseed oil 28 s 3 d . Sperm oil, £30. Petroleum, American, refined, 8 7-16d; do., spirits, 9 7-16d. Turpentine, spirits, 31s $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Rosin, American, strained, 15s 6d; do. fine, 18s 9 d . -Liverpool: Tallow, prime city, 32s. Turpentine, spirits, 33 s Rosin, common, los 6 d . Petroleum, refined, $93 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Linseed oil, 28 s.
-Savannah, Ga.: Turpent:ne, firm, $413 / 4 \mathrm{e}$ to 42 c ; sales, 443 ; receipts, 437 ; shipments,, 152 ; stock, 22,493 . Rosin, firm; sales, 211; receipts, 1,724; shıpments, 256; stocks, 125,000. Quote: A, B, $\$ 5.85$; C, D, $\$ 6.00$; E, $\$ 6.15$; F, $\$ 6.25 ; \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}$, $\$ 6.30 ; \mathrm{I}, \$ 6.35 ; \mathrm{K}, \$ 6.65 ; \mathrm{M}, \$ 7.00 ; \mathrm{N}, \$ 7.05 ; \mathrm{WG}, \$ 7.10$; WW, $\$ 7.15$.
POTATOES. -The market is rather quiet, the demand being for small lots, as the buyers seem to have ample stock on hand. We quote as follows: Green Mountains in ear lots, 70 c to 75 c and Quebec grades 65 c to 70 c per bag, and in a jobbing way, 90 c to $\$ 1.00$ per bag.
PROVISIONS. -This market is very strong, there being a further advance of 15 c per 100 lbs . for live hogs; the demand from the packers has created the rise. Demand was good for abattoir fresh-killed, sales being made at $\$ 13.25$ to $\$ 13.50$, while country dressed sold at $\$ 12.75$ to $\$ 13.00$ for light we'ghts, and at $\$ 12.00$ to $\$ 12.50$ for heavy, per 100 lbs . There is a fair demand for smoked meats, and the market is firm, the indication being that prices will advance in the near future. Medium weight hams are quoted at 17 c per 1 b ., and breakfast bacon at 19 c per lb . No change in lard, but a farr demand is reported. Pure lard is selling at 15 c per lb .; in 20 lb . wood pails, at $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, and in 20 lb . tin pails at $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ per lb . The market in London for Canadian bacon is 70 s to 74 s and long cut hams were selling at 75 s to 78 s .

POULiRY.-Althougn the prices are unchanged, there is steady demand for small lots. Our quotations are as follows: - Turkeys, 21e to 22e per pound. Live ch ckens, lle to 13 c per lb ., dressed chickens, 14 c to 17 e per 1b. Fowls, 1le to 13 c per 1 b . Ducks, 14 c to 17 c per lb . Geese, 13c to 14 c per lb.

# THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY  the debits of which are an ininexhaustibee mine for both orth orumary and industrial mousiness. <br> THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY <br> HEAD OFFICE: TCRONTO, CANADA. 

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gizes of Writing \& book papers SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS

PAPER QUANTITIES.
Post.


Merchants Mercantile Co.
of canada, ${ }^{2} 6 u$ St. James St., $\quad$ Montreal

A FOG-MAKING MACHINE.
Thick, heary fogs to rival those of ${ }^{\text {a }}$ andon may now be made to order at it Hay moments' notice, and, strange as discovery seem to the average person, the cal value. promises to have great praitsBureaul. H. H. Clark, of the U.S. machine of Mines is the inventor of a the air in which is designed to humidi y the form of mines and carry water in "oal dust. mist to the dry, explosive derice to Mr. Clark has given the patent it the government, which will The machme make it public property. Wheel machne consists of a hollow tric motinted on the shaft of an elecdes and fand provided with spray nozrevolves fan blades. When the wheel with the nozzlest rate water is thrown With a heary hydraulic pressure of more than $t_{\text {wo }}$ hundred hydic pressure of more is Wroken When the spray is released it ath, whose blatill more by a revolving ort $\mathrm{i}_{1}$ front of blades it a long distance ${ }^{\text {Or }}$ fog which of the machine. The mist inf $_{\text {ne }}$ Bureh is formed is very fine and in mines can officials think that the air Hhat loose coan be saturated to the extent Metely of coal dust can be robbed comThe of its explosive qualities.
mint was not of the explosiblity of coal "xplosiondustry until the greatest mine iers mine history-that of the Courhid killede in France-occurred in 1906, hals and mine men. Government offisince mine operators in this country hat have conducted many experiments dust is explusively proved that dry Government is explosive.
verering on mine experts have been inventions, and if Engineer Clark's be series of hats with further success in that for sord tests to which 't will a)ly explosions in mines will be materially lessenions in mines will be materiNewark News.

## WORLD'S WHEAT CKOP

The following tables contain the offi cial istimates of the production of cereals in the different countres in 1912 as published by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome. Reports hąve now been received from all the important wheat producing countries in the world. The estimates of the wheat crops of Germany, Austria, Austral a and Argentina are published in this Bulletin for the first time, and the figures for several other countries have been revised. Argentina snows an increase of almost $70,000,000$ bushels over last year and the total for the countries reported is almost $300,000,000$ bushels greater than the product on of the same countries in 1911. The few minor countries yet to be heard from will not affect this difference to any extent.

000's omitted.)

| Country. | 1912. <br> Bushels. | $1911 .$ <br> Bushels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Germany . | 160,226 | 149,412 |
| Austria | 69,639 | 58,887 |
| Belgium | 15,278 | 14,617 |
| Bulgaria | 63,750 | 72,005 |
| Denmark | 3,744 | 4,469 |
| Spain. . | 109,784 | 148,497 |
| France. | 335,039 | 322,342 |
| Gt. Brit. \& Ireland. | 57,641 | 64,313 |
| Hungary | 184,367 | 190,770 |
| Italy | 165,721 | 192,397 |
| Luxemburg | 664 | 626 |
| Norway | 276 | 270 |
| Netherlands | 4,608 | 5,566 |
| Roumania. | 89,413 | 95,657 |
| Russian Empire | 727.043 | 509,503 |
| Switzerland .. | 3,178 | 3,524 |
| Canada. | 199,236 | 215,851 |
| United States | 730,267 | 621,338 |
| India .... | 366,930 | 374,845 |
| Japan | 24,453 | 24,851 |
| Algeria | 27,172 | 36,596 |
| Egypt. . . . . $\quad$ S | 30,903 | 38,046 |
| Tunis . | 4,226 | 8,635 |
| Australia.. | 79,080 | 71,868 |
| Argentina. .. .. | 235,161 | 166,192 |
| Totals.. | 3.687,799 | 3,391,077 |

The production of wheat in Portugal in 1911 was $11,850,000$ bushels; Servia, $15,311,000$ bushels; Sweden, $8,234,000$ bushels; and New Zealand, 6,488,000 bushels. The data for 1912 for these countries will shortly be available,

## SILVER MOVEMEN'LS.

Nearly all branches of export trade having to do with the Far East are try ing to figure out what 1913 holds in store for them, especially in China. wuch will depend on what the course of events does for silver. There are few who would predict just how, silver might behave under a given set of contingencies. Samuel Montagu and Co., in closing the year's analysis, say that "a rise in the price of silver to a higher level, such as occurred in the latter part of 1912 should, judging by past experience, enlarge the import and d.m. inish the export trade of China; in other words, to be adverse to the sale of siler in that country."

This would likely occur under normal conditions; but thinks Chinese are not normal as yet. Politics, trade, financ.ng and currency are all unsettled. Last year China imported $3,211,000$ ounces of silver and the exports, including Hong Kong, were $14,179,000$ ounces. Below are the leading movements in silver by countries, showing both imports and exports:-
Imports. Ounces.
U.S. and Mexico . . . .. .. $105,024,000$

Canada . . .. . . . . . . . .. 11,125,000
Germany.. .. .. .. .. .. .. $5,386,000$
China, including sycee .. .. 3,211,000
Central and South American
States .. .. .. ....... 1,038,000
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Belgium. . .. .. .. .. .. .. } & 993,000 \\ \text { France . . .. } & . . & . . & . & . . & . & 835,000 \\ \text { Australia and New Zealand . } & 725,000\end{array}$
Other countries . . . . . . 721,000
Total ... .. .. .. ... .. 129,058,000

| Exports. |  |  |  |  | Ounces. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |

Total
. $132,404,000$

STERLING EXCHANGE.

''able for Converting Sterling Money into Dollars and Cob at the Par of Exchange ( $91 / 2$ per cent premium).



STERLING EXCHANGE.
PABLEA FOR COMPUTING CURRENCY INTO STERLING MONEY at the PAR of EXCHANGE ( $91 / 2$ per cent Premium).



TABLE OF DAYS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST.
To Find the Number of Days from any Day of any one Month to the same Day of any other Month.


To Jan
Feb April $\quad \begin{array}{lllllllllll}90 & 59 & 31 & 365 & 335 & 304 & 274 & 243 & 212 & 182 & 151 \\ 12\end{array}$ May . . $120 \quad 89 \quad 61 \quad 303653343042734242 \quad 212 \quad 181 \quad 151$ June . . 151120
 Aug . . $212181 \quad 153122 \quad 92 \quad 61 \quad 31365334304273 \quad 2 \times 3$ Sept. . . $243212184153123 \quad 92 \quad 62$ 31 365335304274 Oct . . . $2732422141831531229261 \quad 30365334304$ Nov. . . $3042731245214184153123 \quad 92 \quad 61 \quad 31365 \quad 335$
Dec . . . 334303275244214183153122 `91 $61 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 30 & 365\end{array}$
N.B.-In leap year, if the last day of February comes be tween, add one day to the number in the table.

EXAMPLE:-How many days from May 10th to Sept. 13th? From the above table we get 123 ; add 3 for difference between 10 and 13. and we get 126 . the number of days required.
the ory inerease last year, in
transport workers' strike.
ing conn's imports and exports, exclud-
${ }^{01}$ her leadise goods and those of the
1910.
$\begin{array}{ll}360,390,903 & 368,202,536\end{array}$ 340,670,089 336,439,017 73,234,653 71,453,077 47,434,206 54,143,473 45,825,337 47,216,924 44,094,122 47,135,993

The total quantity of raw sugar manufactured from Canadian-grown sugar beet during the campaign of 1911-12 is returned as $24,877,857 \mathrm{lb}$. Of this quantity $12,693,359 \mathrm{lb}$. was manufactured at Wallaceburg and $9,979,432 \mathrm{lb}$. at Berlin in Ontario. At Wallaceburg the acreage planted to sugar beets was 6,314, the quantity received was 61,226 short tons, the total price paid to growers was $\$ 318,446$, the average price per ton was $\$ 5.20$, and the sugar content was 13-16. At Berlin the acreage planted was 4,450 , the quantity received was 37,866 short
tons, the total price paid to growers was $\$ 232,975$, the average price was $\$ 6.15$ per ton and the sugar content was 15.48 .

## VINTAGE OF ONTARIO, 1912.

The Fruit Division of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture reports that the production of grapes, the growth of which for commercial purposes is limited to Ontario, amounted in 1912 to about 40.700 short tons from 11.634 acres, an average of about $31 / 4$ tons per acre. In the counties of Wentworth, Welland and

Name of Article
Wholesale.

| DRUGS \& CHEMICALS |
| :---: |
| Acid, Carbolic, Cryst. m |
| Aloes, Cape .. .. |
| Alum |
| Borax, xtls. |
| Brom. Potass |
| Camphor, Ref. Ring |
| Camphor, Re |
| Citric Acid |
| Citrate Magnesia |
| Cocaine Hyd. oz. |
| Copperas, per 100 |
| Cream Tartar |
| Epsom Salts |
| Glycerine |
| Gum Arabic, |
| Gum Trag |
| Insect Powder, lb. |
| Insect Powder, per |
| Menthol, lb |
| Morphia .. |
| Pepperm |
| Oil, Lemon |
| Opium |
| Oxalic Acid |
| Potash Bichromate |
| Potash. Iodide |
| ne |
|  |

\$ c. $\$$ c.
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 20\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 16 & 0 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 175 \\ 0 & 5 & 17\end{array}$ 150175 $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 044 \\ 0 & 0 & 06 \\ 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 52 \\ 0 & 80 & 0 & 90\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 80 \\ 0 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & 95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 90 & 0 \\ 9 & 00 & 95 \\ 0 & 52\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 00 & 0 \\ n & 52 \\ 25 & 0 & 44 \\ 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}n & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 34 \\ & 90\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}-75 & 080 \\ 0 & & 80\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 40\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 25 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 00 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 40 \\ & 5 & & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 50 & 100 \\ 0 & & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}050 & 100 \\ 035 & 040\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0 \\ 0 & 24 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 30\end{array}$
0001275

| 0 |
| ---: |
| 275 |
| 1200 |
| 0 |

$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 10 & 3 \\ 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 20 & 00 \\ 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 8 & 75 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 11\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 08 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 8 & 3\end{array}$
0
0
0 $0^{2} 50$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 0\end{array}$
000041
Licorice. -
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 \& 16 to lb., $5 \mathrm{lb} . \quad 200$
acme Licorice Pellets, case $\ddot{\text { be }}$...
Acme Licoricenges, 1 and 5 lb . cans.

HEAVY CHEMICALS


## Suburban and Summer Hote

## For Sale at Vaudreull

Formerly known as Lothbiniere Point.
On the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific ; fronting on the St. Lawrence; clear stream oa one side with sherla tae Falis. Als.

Apply to-
P. N. FOLEY, Manager,
"Journal of Commerce,"
Montreal

Tincoln there are 5,685 acres of vineyard, and it is usually estimated that about one-third of the product of these vine yards is made into wine; but no official statisties are available. The season of 1912 was favourable for the growth of grapes, though the quality for wine purposes was not quite up to the standard, the season being too cold and moist

## syNTHETIC MILK.

In a series of notes from Frankfort, Germany, the following reference is made to the production of synthetic milk:-"Just now synthetic milk is a common topic in the German press, and is lauded as the highly important $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{s}$. covery of Dr. Rigler, professor of hy-


A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), hoiding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRIC' OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on aATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon

In consequence, I give PLBLIC NO TICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present. then and there, with their Records, Rolls, In dictments and other Documents, in or der to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal,
10th February, 1913.
L. J. LEMIEUX,

WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.

Name of Article.
Wholesale.


## Rice-

standard $B$.
Grade
Yatnu, per 100 1bs. Pot Barley, bag 98 ibs . Pearl Barley, per lb. Tapioca, pearl, per lb.
Seed Tapioca
Corn, 2 lb. iins
Peas, 2 lb . tins
tomatoes, per case
String beans dor dozen cans

Salt-
Windsor 1 lb . bags gross
Windsor 3 lb .100 bags in brl
Windsor 5 lb .60 bags
Windsor 200 lb .
Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag
Coarse delivered Montreal 1 bag Butler Salt, bag, 200 lbs. Butter, Salt, bris., 280 lbs
Cheese Salt, bags 200 lbs
Cheese salt, bris., 280 lbs.
Coffees-
Seal brand, 2 lb . cans
Do. 1 lb cans
Old Government-Java
Pure Mocho
Pure Maracaibo
Pure Jamaica
Pure Santos
Pure Rio

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
$\qquad$
Name of Article.
Wholesale.

## Tean Young Young Jopags Congion Cenlon luding

\$ c. \$c.
018025
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 32 & 0 \\ 35\end{array}$
025060
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 35\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 22 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 35\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10 \\ 0 & 54 \\ 0 & 00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 \\ 0 & 54 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 49\end{array}$
Cut Nail Schedule-

forl Chain-No. above 30d
Chain-No. 6
No. 5
No. $5 .$.
No.
do.
1/4
inch..
1/4 inch..
5-16 inch.
\% inch
${ }^{7-16}$ inch
2-16
$\begin{array}{cccc}2-16 & . . & . . & . . \\ \% & . . & . . & . . \\ \% . . & . . & . & . . \\ 7-8 & \text { and } & 1 & \text { inch }\end{array}$
1265 Base
and 1 inch

$\begin{array}{ll}2 & 85 \\ 2 & 65\end{array}$
Galvanized iron-
Uueen's Head, or equal gauge $28 .$.
$\begin{array}{llll}4 & 40 & 4 & 65 \\ 4 & 20 & 4 & 45\end{array}$
Troin horse shoeen
$\mathrm{A}_{0}, 2$
$\mathrm{N}_{0} \cdot \frac{2}{2}$ and larger

$\begin{array}{ll}8 & 90 \\ 4 & 154 \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 40 \\ 2 & 40 \\ 2 & 45 \\ 2 & 45 \\ 2 & 55 \\ 2 & 70 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 30\end{array}$
22.5 base



## THE <br> London Directory

(Published Annually)
ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

## MANUFACTURERS \& DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs the Directory contains lists of

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
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gienics at the University of Klausenburg, Austria. This milk is produced from grain by a machne of simple construction, and is said to equal the best quality of cow's milk. Milk can also be made from soy beans; it has a peculiar flavour, but a German factory has for several years successfully produced from the soy bean, milk of a reputed agreeable flavour, which sells at a low price."

## The Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st January, 1913, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on ana after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of March next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1913.
By order of the Board,
H. V. MEREDITH,

General Manager.
Montreal, 21st January, 1913.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article. Wholesale.

| Zinc- | \$ c. \$c. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Spelter, per 100 lbs. .. .. | 700 |
| Sheet zine <br> Black Sheet Iron, per 100 Ibs.- |  |
|  |  |
| 10 to 12 gauge .. | 225 |
| 14 to 16 gauge .. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 2 & 30\end{array}$ |
| 18 to 20 gauge .. .. .. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 2 \\ 0 & 35\end{array}$ |
| 22 to 24 gauge .. .. .. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 \\ 0 & 2 & 40 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| 26 gauge .. ... .. | 000250 |
| 28 gauge .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 00260 |
| Wire- |  |
| Plain Galvanized, No. 4. | 280 |
| do do No. 5.. .. | 280 |
| do do No. 8, 7, 8, .. | 275 |
| do do No. 9.. .. ... .. | 225 |
| do do No. 10. | ${ }_{2}^{2} 88$ |
| do do No. 11. .. ... .. | 285 |
| do do No. 12. .. .. .. | 240 |
| do do No. 18. .. .. .. | 255 |
| do do No. 14. .. | 315 |
| do do No. 15. .. 2. | 000 |
| do do No. 16. | 225 |
| Barbed Wire, Montreal. | 2374 |
| Spring Wire, per 100, 1.25 .. .. | 230 |

## Net extra-

Iron and Steel Wire, plain, 6 to 9 .. 230 base ROPE-

HIDES-

| Montreal, No. 1 | 000 | 14. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal, No. 2 | 000 | 013 i |
| Montreal, No. 3 | 000 | 0121 |
| Tanners pay $\$ 1$ extra for sorted cured and inspected |  |  |
| Sheepskins .. .. .. .. .. .. .. |  | 126. |
| Clips .. .. .. .. .. |  |  |
| spring Lambskins.. | 000 | 00 |
| Lambskins | 100 | 10 |
| Calfskins, No. 1 | 000 | 16 |
| do No. 2 | 000 | 014 |
| Horse Hides .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 000 | 250 |
| l'allow rendered .. .. .. .. | 006 | 0 06\$ |



WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.
Wholesale.


8 c. $\$$ c.
50.00
1600

1600
1800
00
2500

## MATCHES -

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Eagle Parior $200^{\prime}$
do., 500 's
$\begin{array}{ll}2 & 40 . \\ 5 & 20\end{array}$

${ }_{0}^{0} 42347$
0624070
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 524 & 55 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 55 \\ 1 & 05\end{array}$

| 1 | 30 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 60 |  |
| 1 | 175 |  |

160175
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 09 & 11 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$
008019
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 75 & 080\end{array}$
053054
$\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 16 & 0 & 07 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 2 \\ 3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}200 \\ 385 & 20 \\ 3 & 200\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}0 \\ 0 & 274 \\ 0 & 6 & 60\end{array}$

| 0 | 274 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 80 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 60 |

## PETRULEUM-

| cme Water White, per gal. Astral, per gal. <br> Benzine, per gal. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

GLASS-

| rat break, 50 feet | 150 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Second Break, 100 reet .. .. .. .. .. | ${ }_{1}^{1} 60$ |
| second Break, 100 Reet | 295 |
| Third Break | 35 |
| Fourth Break | 360 |

## PAINTS, Ce.

| d, pure, 50 to 100 lbe | ${ }^{5} 25.700$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do. No. ${ }^{1}$ Do. ${ }^{\text {D }}$. |  |
| Do. No. | 510600 |
| are Mixed, | 165190 |
| White lea | 595715 |
| Red lead | 500540 |
| Venetian Red, Knglish | 1752 |
| Yellow Uchre, French | 150 |
| Whiting, ordinary .. | 000050 |
| Whiting, Guilders ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 060 |
| Whiting, Paris Gildens | 085 |
| English Cement, cark | 200 |
| Belgian Cement |  |
| German Cement ... | 000000 |
| United States Ceme Fire Bricks, per 1,0 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 00 & 2 & 10 \\ 7 & 00 & 21\end{array}$ |
| Fire Clay, 200 lb . plase |  |
| Eodin 280 lbs., srome. |  |



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.
Any even-numbered section of Domin ion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26 , not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the ex tent of one-quarter section of 160 acres more or less

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter brother sister of an intending homesteader

DUTIES:-(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years
(2) A homesteader may. if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (sn acres in extent. in the vieinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement
(3) A homesteader intending to per form his residence duties in accordance with th akinve while liwing with ....m.an . or on farming land owned by himseif must notify the Agent for the district of such intention
W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B. - Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

## AUTUMN IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

In the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, reached only by the Grand Trunk Railway, the autumn is one of the most beautiful seasons of the year. The "Highland Inn" on Cache Lake, 2, 000 feet above sea level offers all comforts at reasonable rates. The region is a natural playground of over 2,000 , 000 acres, and those who love nature and the wild things that live in her confines can enjoy themselves to their hearts content. Algonquin Park Station where the "Highland Inn" is situated is only 168 miles west of Ottawa and 200 miles north of Toronto. For anyone whose nerves are troublesome, or through overwork need a rest, or whose health is run down, there is not a more delightful place in America. Write to Mr. Wm. Gall, Manager, The "Highland Tnn," Algonquin Park, Ont., for all particulars and illustrated booklet.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.
Wholesale
c. 8

## Paris Green, f.o.b. Montreal-

Brls. 600 lbs
100 lb lots Drums, 50 lbe.
100 lb . lots Pkgs., 1 lb..
100 lb . lots Tins, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{lb}$.
Arsenic, kegs $(300 \mathrm{lbs}$.

WOOL-
$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Canadian Washed } & \text { Fleece } & . . & . . & . . & . . & 0 & 20 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { North-W est } & . & . & . & . & . . & . . & . . & . . & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Buenos Ayres } & . . & . . & . . & . & . . & . . & . . & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Natal, greasy } & . . & . . & . . & . . & . . & . & . & 0 & 00 & 0 \\ \text { Cape, greasy } & . & . & . & . & . . & . . & . . & 0 & 18 & 0\end{array}$

WINES, LIQUORS, ETO.-
Ale-


Porter-
Dublin Stout, qts.
Dublin Stout, pts.
Lager Beer, U.S.
Lager, Canadian

Spirits, Canadian-per gal.

Bullock Whiskev-
Kilmarnock
Usher's O.V.G.
Dewrs
Mitchell
do Special Keserve 12 qts.
do Special Reserve 12 qts.
do Finest Old Scotch, 12 qta.
Medoc
St. Julien
Brandies-
Richard, gal.
Richard 20 years fiute $12 \ddot{q}$ ts. in came
Richard, Medecinal


|  <br> iper Heidsieck |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |




Irish Whiskey-
Mitchell Cruiskeen Lawn. Power's qts.
Bumeson's, qt
Burke's
Angostura Bittern, per $\mathbf{z}^{*}$ do
...

## Cin-

Canadian greer, cases
Pondon Dr
Plymouth
Ginger Ale
Sodar Ale, Belfast, doz
Apolilimertes, imports, dos.


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| 8 Bares <br> 250,000 | Dividend |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NAME | Share | Paid |  | Prices |
| 150,000 | ${ }^{12}{ }^{\text {s, }}$, per sh. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{220,000}$ | 12. per sh. <br> 6 6. |  | 20 | $21-5$ | 12 13 | 123 138 |
| 100,000 |  | Do. (New) | 10 | 248 | 74 | 138 78 7 |
| 295,000 | $171 / 2$ 75 | Atlas Fire \& Life. .. .. .. .. <br> British Law Fire, Life | 10 | 1 | 31 | 星 |
| 100,000 | 75 $11_{8,}$, | Commercial Union .. .. .. .. . | 10 | 1 | 214 | 214 |
| 10,000 179 | 28. | Employers' Liability .. .. .. | 10 | 2 | 13: | 14i |
| 179,990 10,000 | 121/2 |  | 100 | 6 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10,000 200,000 |  | Equity \& Law .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 11/4 | 15 - 6 | $23-10$ |
| 200,000 07000 | 10 | General Life .. .. .. .. .. .. . | 100 | 5 | ${ }^{7}$ | $8 \frac{1}{6}$ |
| 67,000 1500 |  | Guardian .. .. .. .. .. .. .. . | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10. |
| 150,000 100000 | ${ }^{16} 2-3$ | Indemnity Mar. .. .. .. .. .. . | 15 | 8 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 |
| 10, 000 | ${ }^{68} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ per sh. | Law, Union \& Rock. .. .. .. . | 10 | 12s | , | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20,000 245000 | ${ }^{178} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ per sh. |  | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ${ }^{245,6,840}{ }_{8} 8$ |  | Legal \& General Life .. .. .. . | 50 | 8 | 21, | 22 |
| 85, 882 105,850 | $\begin{aligned} & l_{10} \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | Liverpool, London \& (labe. .. . | 10 | 1 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23. |
| 20, 0 ¢000 | 36 | London .. .. .. .. .. .. .. . | 25 | $121 / 2$ | 52 | 54 |
| 20,000 40,000 |  | London \& Lancashire Fire. .. | 25 | $21 / 2$ | 8017 | 314 |
| ${ }^{40,000}$ | 15 | London and Lancashire Life .. . | 5 | 1 | 28 | : $\frac{1}{81}$ |
| 80,000 10,000 | 40s. per sh, 6 |  | 25 | 15 | 3-1/2 | $38 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| ${ }^{200}, 000$ | ${ }^{40}$ s per sh. | Merchants' M. L.. ... .. .. .. . | 10 | $21 / 2$ | 31 | 31 |
| 4,000 |  | North British \& Mercantile <br> Northern | 25 | 61/4 | 881 | 39. |
| 53,776 |  |  | 10 | 1 | $\times \frac{1}{4}$ | 8 |
|  | ${ }^{30} 8$. | Northern .. .. .. .. .. .. .. <br> Norwich Union Fire | 25 | 3 | 28, | 29. |
| r4,468 | 10 | Phoenix .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 50 | 5 | $35^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3 3 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| ${ }^{24} 4,888$ | ${ }^{76} 2.3$ | Royal Exc. .. .. .. .. .. .. . | St. | 100 | 200 | 205 |
| 240,000 | $171 / 2$ | Royal Insurance .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 11/2 | 27 | 28 |
| 18,000 | ${ }^{12} 88$ per sh . | Scot. Union \& Nal. "A" .. .. .. | 20 | 1 | 3 3-16 | 3,7-6 6 |
| 4, $\mathrm{SH}_{1 / 4}$ | 102.350 | Sun Fire .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 10s | 13 | 14 |
|  |  | Sun Life $\qquad$ |  | 71/2 | 23 | 24 |
|  |  |  | 5 | 1/2 | 102 | 114 |



# North American Life Assurance Ca "SOLID AS THE CONTINENT." $\rightarrow 1911$ : <br> TOTAL CASH INCOME <br> TOTAL ASSETS <br> $\$ 2,295,176.98$ $12,313,107.57$ <br> 1,300,784.00 <br> 988,313.49 <br> L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.b Managing Director. W. B. TAYLOR, B.A. Le.ary. Secretir 

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$\rightarrow$

## PERPETUAL CALENDAR

| 1913 |  | JHNUAPY |  |  | 1913 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | SUN | Mon | . Tue |
| 1913 |  | FE | PU | RY |  | 1913 |
| Sat | SUN | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |  |  |

The Federal Life Assurance Gompany head office,
Capital and

Insurance in Force
Surplus Dec. 31, 1911
All forms of Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Contracts issued.
\$ 5.318,968. 65 \$23,887,141.41 \$ 329,973.65
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180 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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Do not place your insurance policy until you have learned all about the Guaranteed Investment Plan offered by
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> W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager.

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 Accepted value of Canadian Securities, held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, $\$ 1,206,576$. All policies issued with Annual Dividends on payment of second year's annual premium.Exceptional openings for Agents, Province of Quebee and Eastern Ontario. Apply to Walter I. Joseph, Mgr., 151 St. James St., Montreal.

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head office waterloo, ont.

 WM. SNIDER, Gresident. GEO. DIEBEL, | Prank Haight, |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Manager. | T. L. Armatrong, |
| Inspector. |  |



Canada Branch : Head Office, Montreal. Directors :
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## PROPERTY

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

The current between the mainland and one of the islands is caused by a fall of several feet from the Lake of 'Iwo Mountains into the River St. Lawrence.

The mainland portion contains nearly four acres; the is--land nearly one-fourth of an acre. The land slopes from a height of about ten or twelve feet to the lake and river.
2t The spot is quite picturesque, and as it is more or less preserved by the owner, there is scarcely any better fishing within double the distance of Montreal. There are excellent boating and shelter for yachts and small boats on the property.

## FOR SALE.

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

The mainland portion and one island are now offered for sale on application to-
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Manager "Journal of Commerce,"

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Losses paid since organization over $\$ 55,000,000.00$
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Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.
W. 8. JOPLING, Assistant Mgr. J. McGRKGOR. Mgr. (ian.


[^0]:    Manager.
    Wer do not undertake to return used manuscripts.

[^1]:    x Exports up to Dec. 1 * Exports up to Nov. 25. a To end November.

[^2]:    $\$ 53.991,475$ - Montreal bank clearings for week ending Feb. 13, 1913,
    $\$ 53,991,475 ; 1912, \$ 42,764,522 ; 1911, \$ 40,253,772$.

[^3]:    LTHE sHOCK. There is no important change in the mar-
    ket this week.
    holding week as compared with last week's market, prices
    holding firm; stock offered was better than it has been of

[^4]:    Name

    ## Address

[^5]:    Capital Authorized and Fully Sum. ENG. Limi. 750.000 Capital paid up. OF LONDON, ENG. $\$ 14,750.000$
    
    Total Annual Income, exceeds.
    Total Assets exceed...
    Total Fire Los*es paid $3,500,000$ $115,000,000$
    

