

What they say of

The Canadian Journal of Commerce,

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

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

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

-"I consider your paper the best of its kind in Caneda."-J. H. McEachern, Hudson's Bay Co.

-- "We have always esteemed it most highly as a business newspaper."-McIntyre, Son & Co., Montreal.

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

-- "Particularly well-written editorials on commercial questions contained in your paper."-The Breithaupt Leather Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont.

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

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

-"Please arrange for a copy of the 'Journal (of Commerce) to be sent regularly to His Excellency."-W. T. Hewett (Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen). -"We take much pleasure in reading the 'Journal of Commerce,' and in every issue find something which inerests us.'-Campbell Bros., St. John, N.B.

all over Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

M. S. FULEY,

Managing Editor and Proprietor, "Journal of Commerce."

Montrea.



586 THE	CANADJAN JOURNAL OF COMM	ERCE.
The Chartered Banks. /	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
The Bank of Montreal. Responsed by Act of Parliament. CAMPADENTIAL PARCUP. Statutors of Parliament. Statutors of Par	<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header>	THE ANDLSONS BANK JOTH DIVIDEND. The shareholders of The Molsons Bank of Five PER CENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to 30th September, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. Of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking house in this city on MONDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER next at three o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board. JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. Montreal, 29th August, 1905. The Bank of Toronto.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Lundon—The Bank of England. "The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. "The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd. "The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches. BANKERS IN THF UNITED STATES: Wew York—The National City Bank.	Royal Bairk of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 72. NOTICE is hereby given that a Divi-	INCORPORATED 1855 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Paid-up capital
"The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "National Bank of Commerce, in N.Y. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank.	dend of Two per cent. for the current quarter ending 30th September; being at	DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Joseph Henderson, - Assistant General Manager. BRANCHES: ONTABLO

DOBLOU	-Ine Merchants' National Bank.
44	J. B. Moors & Co.
Buffa (-The Marine Bank, Buffalo.
Con 61	
BUH	-The Marine Bank, Bunalo.

The Anglo-Californian Bk., Ltd.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank. for the current six months being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

MONDAY OCTOBER 2nd., 1905. At the offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September.

By order of the Board.

T. H. McMULLAN, Cashier.

ending 30th September, being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of October next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. PEASE. General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., August 31st, 1905.

DUI	ICAN COU	LOOM	11, " General manager.		
Joseph	Henderson,	1-012	Assistant	General	Manager.
		BRA	NCHES:		
ONT	ADIO	ONT	OTGAT	ONT	ADIO

UP IAMO,	OF LAILIO.	OTT TTTTTT.		
Foronto,	Galt.	Sarnia,		
5 Offices.	Gananoque,	Stayner,		
Allandale	Keene, Ont.	Sudbury,		
Barrie.	London,	Thornbury,		
Brantford.	London East,	Wallaceburg.		
Brockville.	Millbrook,	Welland		
Cardinal.	Oakville,	QUEBEC.		
Cobourg,	Oil Springs,	Montreal,		
Coldwater,	Omemee,	4 Offices.		
Collingwood.	Peterboro,	Maisonneuve,		
Copper Cliff,	Petrolia,	Pt. St. Charles		
Creemore.	Port Hope,	Gaspe,		
Dorchester.	Preston,	BR. COLUMBIA		
Elmvale.	St. Catharines.	Rossland.		
		Winnipeg, Man.		
	BANKERS			
London, Eng	zThe London Ci	ty and Midland		
Bank. Ltd.	ALL DE LE CARE AND			
New York-National Bank of Commerce.				
Chicago-First National Bank.				

Careful attention given to the collection of ommercial Paper and Securities.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING, London. - - -Canada London. - Canada Capital Subscribed. \$1,000,00 Total Assees, Slat Dec'br. 1900 2,272,98 T ¹² PURDON. Esq. K. ¹³, President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager. \$1,000,000.00 2,272,980.88

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1865.

The	Chartered	Banks.
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital..... \$8,700,000 Rest \$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

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

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

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

- London, Eng., Office :- 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Alexander, Manager.
- New York Agency :- 16 Exchange Place Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents.

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

Bankers in Great Britain.

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

Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

.... Toronto Head Office Executive Office Montreal.

48 Branches throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

Collections given prompt attention.

Drafts issued payable in all parts of the world.

General banking business transacted.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager and 2nd Vice-President.
Imperial Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up
DIDECTOPS.
T. R. MERRITT, President, D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President. Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Bolton, Listowel, Ridgeway. Cobalt, New Ont New Liskeard. St. Catharines, Essex, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, North Bay, St. Thomas, Galt, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne, Welland, Ingersoll, Rat Portage, Woodstock,
BRANCH IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Montreal.
BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA. Arrowhead, B.C. Balgonie, Assa., Brandon, Man. Revelstoke, B.C. Calgary, Alta. Rosthern, Sask. Cranbrook, B.C. Strathcona, Alta. Edmonton, Alta, Trout Lake, B.C. Golden, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Prince Albert, Sask. Winnipeg, Man Begina, Assa. Agents:-London, Eng., Lloyds Bank Limited; New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Sterling exchange bought and sold. Letters of Oredit issued available in any part of the world.

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THE STANDARD BANK **OF CANADA** Capital Paid-up\$1.000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS: F. COWAN, President. FRED. WYLD. Vice-President. W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, R. Wood, W. R. Johnston, W. Francis. AGENCIES: Lucan, Markham, Orono. Parkdale, Parkhill Picton, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Wellington, tilsa Craig, Bay Street, Toronto, Geaverton, Bienheim, Bowmanville, tradford, tranford, trighton. Brussels, Campbellford, Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harrison, Kingston,

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righton,

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

G. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager.

The Chartered Banks.

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

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT. Geo. Burn, Gen. Mgr.-D. M. Finnie, Asist. Gen. Mrg.-L. C. Owen, Inspector.

FORTY-FIVE OFFICES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

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

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Traders Bank of Canada

	WALL COMPANY	
(Incorporated	by Act of P	arliament, 1885.)
CADITAT. ATT	TIODITED	An Ann Ann
CAPITAL SUP	SCRIBED	\$3,000,000.90
CAPITAL PAL	D.IIP	2,000,000,00
RESERVE FU	ND	
TELODITY L FU	MD.,	1,100,000.00
BO	ARD OF DIREC	TORS:
C. D. War	ren, Esq.,	President.
Hon. J. R.	Stratton,	Vice-President.
. E. F.	B. Johnston, E	sq., K.C.
C. Klo	epfe:', Esq., M.F	Guelph.
C. S.	Wilcox, Esq., 1	Hamilton.
W	J. Sheppard, War	ubaushene.
	D OFFICE, TO	
H. S. SIRAI	TTTTTTTTTTTTT	.General Manager.
J. A. M. ALL		Inspector.
	BRANCHES	
Arthur.	Hamilton.	St. Mary's,
Aylmer,	Hamilton, Ka	st Sault Ste. Marie,
Avton,	Hep vorth	Sarnia,
Beeton.	Ingersoll.	Schomberg,
Blind River,	Kincardine,	Springfield,
Bridgeburg.	Lakefield,	Stoney Creek.
Burlington,	Leamington,	Stratford.
Cargill,	Newcastle,	Strathroy,
Clifford,	North Bay,	Sturgeon Falls.
Drayton,	Orillia,	Sudbury,
Dutton.	Otterville,	Thamesford,
Elmira.	Owen Sound,	Tilsonburg,
Elora.	Port Hope,	Toronto,
Embro,	Prescott,	Tottenham,
Glencoe,	Ridgetown,	Windsor,
Grand Valley,	Ripley,	Winona,
Guelph.	Rockwood,	Woodstock,
The second second second	Rodney.	Provide and a second second

Ridgetown, Ripley, Rockwood, Rodney, BANKERS: Great Britain-The National Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange Nat. Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank.

The Dominion Bank

3.634,000 DIRECTORS:

Corner King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

587

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON J. TURNBULL, General Manager. HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT.

J. TURNBULL,	Vice-Pres.	and Gen. Man.
H. M. WATSON	I. Assist. Gen. 1	Mgr. and Supt.
	of Agencies.	
	BRANCHES:	
		7/3 17A 2140
Abernethy,	East End,	Orangeville,
N.W.T.	Deering, Br.,	Owen Sound,
Alton,	Hamiota, Man.	Palmerston.
Atwood,	West End.	Pilot Mound, M.
Battleford, N.W.	Hagersville.	Plum Coulee, M
Berlin,	Indian Head,	Port Elgin,
Beamsville,	N.W.T.	Port Rowan,
Blyth,	Jarvis,	
Brandon, Man.		Ripley,
Brantford,	Kamloops, B.C.	
	Listowel,	Saskatoon,
Carberry, Man.	Lucknow,	N.W.T.
Carman, Man.	Manitou, Man	Simcoe,
Ohesley,	Melfort, N.W.T.	Southampton,
Belhi,	Midland,	Stonewall, M.
Dundas,	Milton,	Teeswater,
Dundalk.	Mitchell,	Toronto,
Dunnville.	Minnedosa, M.	Toronto Junc.
Fernie, B.C.	Miami. Man.	Queen & Spading
Fordwich,	Moorefield, Ont.	Br.,
Georgetown,	Moose Jaw.	Vancouver, B.C.
Gladstone, M.	N.W.T.	
Ceimaba		Wingham,
Grimsby,	Morden, Man.	Winnipeg, M.
Gorrie,	Niagara Falls,	Winnipeg, Grain
Hamilton,	Niagara Falls,	Exchange Br,
Barton St.,	South,	Winkler, Man.
		Wroxeter.

Winker, Hai. Wrozeter, Correspondents in United States-New York-Hanover National Bk and Fourth National Bk. Boston-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank. Chicago-Continental Nat'l Bank and First National Bank. Detriot-Old Detr t National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia - Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. San Francisco-Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain: - National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Collections effected in all parts of Canada, promptly and cheaply. Correspondence solicited.

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	DIRECTORS:	1
George R. R.	Cockburn, Esq., - President. ay, Esq., - Vice-President rry, Esq., R. Grass, Esq., Harcourt, T. Walmsley, Esq., John Flett, Esq.	
R D Pa	ay, Esq., · Vice-President	
Hon. R.	Harcourt, T. Walmsley, Esq.,	
	John Flett, Esq.	1
HEAD (OFFICETORONTO.	
CHARI	LES McGILL, General Manager.	,
	R. B. Caldwell, Inspector.	
1		
	BRANCHES:	1
Alliston, Aurora,	Fort William, Ottawa, Holstein, Peterboro	1000
Bowmanville	Holstein, Peterboro, Lindsay, Port Arthur,	
Buckingham,		
Cornwall,	Mount Forest, Trenton, Newmarket, Tweed,	1
Joiningwood,	Newmarket, Tweed,	
	Scott and Wellington Streets,	
Toronto:	Queen and Portland "	
	Yonge and Richmond "	
	Yonge and Carlton "	110
The lot of the lot of the	AGENTS:	
London, E	ngParr's Bank, Limited.	
France an	d Europe-Credit Lyonnais.	1
New York Agents Banl	of Montreal	
New York Agents Ban Boston—E	of Montreal.	
New York Agents Banl Boston—E	- Fourth National Bank and The s of Montreal. liot National Bank.	
New York Agents Banl Boston—E	of Montreal. dot National Bank.	
New York Agents Banl Boston—El	of Montreal. liot National Bank.	
New York Agents Ban Boston—E	of Montreal. liot National Bank.	
New York Agents Ban Boston—E	lot National Bank.	
Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our	
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Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention. Eastern Townships Bank.	
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Boston-E Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention. Eastern Townships Bank. HEAD OFFICE : SHERBROOKE, QUE. FORTY-FIVE Branches in CANADA. Correspondents in all parts of the world Capital, \$3,000,000	
Boston-E Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention. Eastern Townships Bank. HEAD OFFICE : SHERBROOKE, QUE. FORTY-FIVE Branches in CANADA. Correspondents in all parts of the world	and the second se
Boston-E Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention Eastern Townships Bank. HEAD OFFICE ; SHERBROOKE, QUE. FORTY-FIVE Branches in CANADA. Correspondents in all parts of the world Gapital, \$3,000,000 Reserve, 1,500,000	the second
Boston-E Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention. Eastern Townships Bank. FEAD OFFICE : SHERBROOKE, QUE. FORTY-FIVE Branches in CANADA. Correspondents in all parts of the world Capital, \$3,000,000 Reserve, 1,500,000 WM. FARWELL, President.	
Boston-E	LL Banking Business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention Eastern Townships Bank. HEAD OFFICE ; SHERBROOKE, QUE. FORTY-FIVE Branches in CANADA. Correspondents in all parts of the world Gapital, \$3,000,000 Reserve, 1,500,000	

The Chartered Banks

BANQUE d'HOCHELAGA

Capital Subscribed\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-up\$2,000,000 Reserve Fund\$1,200,000

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Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, Esq.,
and Alphonse Turcotte, Esq.
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F. G. Leduc Assistant Manager.
O. E. Dorais, Inspector.
Head Office, Montreal.
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Quebec, St. Roch's, 2217 Notre Dame, "
Ste. Martine, P.Q., Jochelaga, "
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Sherbrooke, P.Q., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Valleyfield, P.Q. St. Boniface, Man.
Vankleek Hill, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
St. Jerome, P.Q.

Yankieez Hill, Oht. Winnipeg, Man.
 St. Jerome, P.Q.
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 Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

La Banque Nationale

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC.

Capital \$	1,500,0	00
Reserve Funds	500,0	00
Undivided Profits	83,166.	26
Paid in Dividends	90,0	00
SIX PER CENT. Interest paid stock.	on t	he
THREE PER CENT. Interest	paid o	on
the deposits.	San Star	

THIRTY Branches in the Province.

GREATEST FACILITY to transact business afforded to every one.

SKILFUL STAFF devoted to the interest of the clients.

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- HON. JUDGE A. CHAUVEAU, Vice-President
- Victor Chateauvert, Nazaire Fortier, J. B. Laliberte, Narcisse Rioux, Victor Lemieux.
- P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

N. LAVOIE, Inspector.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK Incorporated, 1836. St. Stephen, N.B.

 CAPITAL
 St. Stepnen, N.B.
 \$200,000

 RESERVE
 45,000
 5.

 F. H. TODD,
 President.
 J. F. Grant,

 J. F. Grant,
 Cashier.
 Cashier.

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

The Chartered Banks

The Quebec Bank HEAD OFFICE .. OUEBEO

Founded 1818. Incorporated 1822.

Capital Authorized......\$3,000,000 Capital Paid Up.....\$2,500,000 Rest\$1,050,000

DIRECTORS:

CHN BREAKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President. Jaspard Lemoine, W. A. Marsh, Vesey Boswell, F. Billingsley, Edson Fitch. 'HOMAS McDOUGALL, Gen. Manager.

BRANCHES:

Juebec.	St. Peter St.	Thorold
Do.	Upper Town,	Three H
Do.		Toronto
Montrea	l, St. James St.	Shawen
Do. St.	Catherine St E	Sturgeo
Jttawa,	Ont.	St. Geor
	nuald, Q.	St. Her
Thetford	d Mines, Que.	Victoria
Pembro	to Ont	
· cmbro.		L'Epipl
	AG	EN 1S:

i: d, O.it. Rivers, Que. o, Ont. legan Falls, Q. on Falls, Ont. orge, Beauce, Q. nry, Que. aville, Que. hanie, P.Q.

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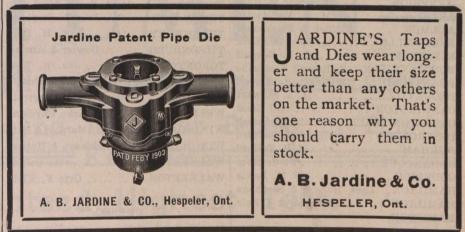
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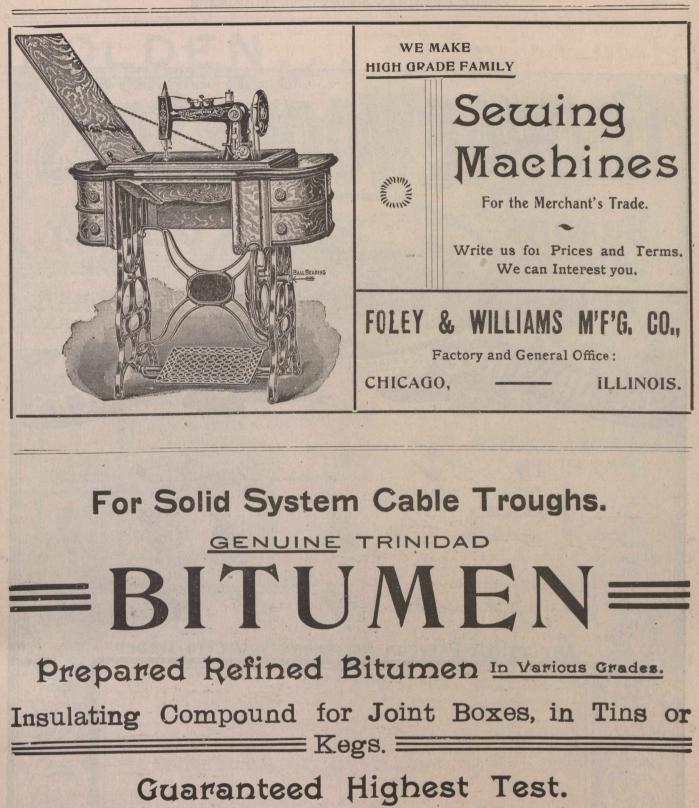
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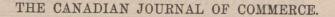
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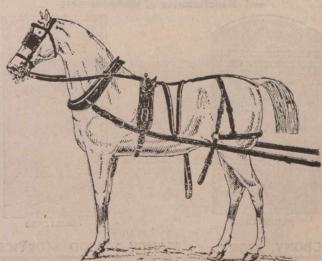
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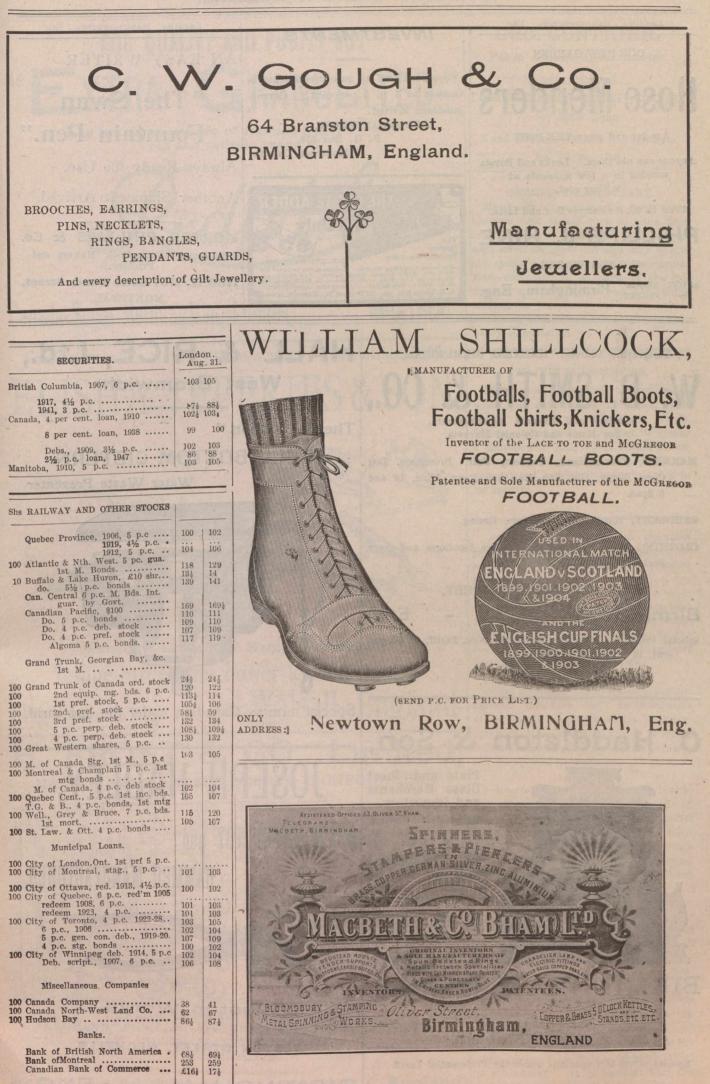


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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

-The fish yield in British Columbia this year is reported to be the largest on record, the Fraser River alone yielding \$5 500,000 worth.

-A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Minister of Marine will vote \$225,-000.000, to be expended chiefly in the construction of battleships and cruisers destined for the Amur station.

-The Thornton and Douglas Company. Limited, Stratford, Ont., manufacturers of clothing, have purchased the Reid property in Hamilton and a new building will be erected. From sixty to seventyfive hands will be employed.

-Homestead entries in the Northwest Territories during the month of August amounted to 3,059, as against 2,363 for the same month of the previous fear being an increase of 596. The largest number of entries was at Regina, being 919. For August, 1904, they were 583.

-The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, has ordered the chief engineer of the department to prepare a report from the data in the possession of the Government on the feasibility and cost of constructing a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Sir Douglas Fox made a report upon the proposition some years ago. The estimated cost of the tunnel submitted by a delegation from Prince Edward Island is \$10,000,000. It is believed that the amount will be greater. Many Printers use

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Canadians supplied 33¹ per cent. less than other countries.

-At Portage la Prairie, Man₄ there were thrashed some days ago 1,600 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat off 40 acres on the farm of G. Stacey, immediately west of the town.

-A branch of The Eastern Townships Bank has been opened at Lennoxville, Que., under the acting management of Mr. H. A. C. Scarth, formerly of the bank's Sherbrooke office.

-Notice of proclamation appears in the Canada Gazette dated August 19, whereby the District of Keewatin is detached from Manitoba and annexed to the North-West Territories.

-Ottawa Clearing House.-Total clearings for week ending September 7, 1905. \$2,314,667.92; corresponding week last year, \$1,912,097.06.-London Clearing House-Total clearings for week ending September 7th, 1905. \$840 072.

-A South Wales trade report states that there is an increased demand for plate for fruit and salmon packing from British Columbia. Manufacturers of steel rails are looking forward to considerable Canadian business on account of the abolition of the bounty. Two Canadian contracts of 8,000 and 15,000 tons were recently placed the latter being for Vancouver.

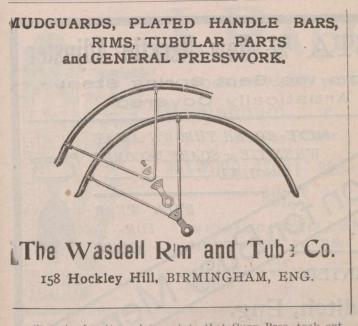
-The Elk Lumber and Manufacturing Company's mill, at Fernie, B.C., which was destroyed by fire on the 7th instant, was the best equipped in the district. The mill was about finishing the summer cut, and was to have been closed down in a week or two. Insurance: British America, \$i6,000'; Royal \$750; Phoenix of London \$13,750; London, Liverpool and Globe \$12,500; Scottish Union and National \$5,000; German American \$10,000. Total \$52,000. -Mr. R. R. Jaffrey, manager of the Stratford, Ont., branch of the Traders' Bank has been transferred to Guelph, or Toronto, his place being taken by Mr. R. H. McMicking, for the past three years manager of the Elmira branch.

-'The earnings of the Toronto Railway Company for the month of August were the largest in the history of the company, and reached \$250,830, which is \$3,968 above the previous highest earnings, which were for September 1904, when the totals reached \$246.861.

-A statement issued by the Washington Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of manufactures from the year ending June30 last amounted to \$543,620,297, against \$452,-445,629 in the preceding year. The growth in exports of manufactures tar exceeds the growth of population or the growth in commerce as a whole.

-W. H. Moore, Gerard C. Ruel, F. A. Annesley, L. W. Mitchell and James Barbour, all of Toronto, have been incorporated to acquire the St. Leon Springs and property in the Province of Quebec; to construct and operate hotels, parks and health resorts, and to manufacture mineral waters and truit juices. Capital stock \$100,000, and headquarters at Toronto.

-A London cable states that rumours are current that the C.P.R. and G.T.R. are discussing a scheme in the nature of a big combination with a view to land development and immigration. Coming on top of the reported meeting of C.P.R. directors in Winnipeg, the rumour is gaining considerable credence. This may account, it adds for the good demand for the stock of both companies.



-Toronto Junction advices state that Gunn Bros. took out a permit for the erection of their large abattoir on St. Clair Avenue. The permit calls for the erection of a four-storey building to cost \$100,000. Work has already commenced on the excavation, and a million and a half of bricks have been been ordered from the local yards.

-The annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 4, 1905, shows that the total crop reaches 13.556,841 bales, while the exports are 8-877,400 bales and the spinners' takings are 4,550,058 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 322,592 bales. A minimum selling price of Flc has been made.

—According to a blue book recently compiled giving the amount of tea per head consumed per year in 1903 in the Australian colonies and Canada, the total consumption there is much less than in the United Kingdom. For the whole of Australia it was 5.92 pounds per head New Zealand 6.35, and Canada 4.34.

-There is a movement on foot among the textile manufacturers in Germany to raise prices. The lace curtain manutacturers of Saxony are raising them 10 per cent., the jute manufacturers have raised prices from ½d. to 1d. per yard on hessians, tarpaulin cloths, etc. and the wool manufacturers have advanced prices from 10 to 15 per cent. The reason assigned in each case is the greater cost of raw materials.

-One of the largest sales of live stock in recent years in the west was made at Macleod Alta., some days ago by H.

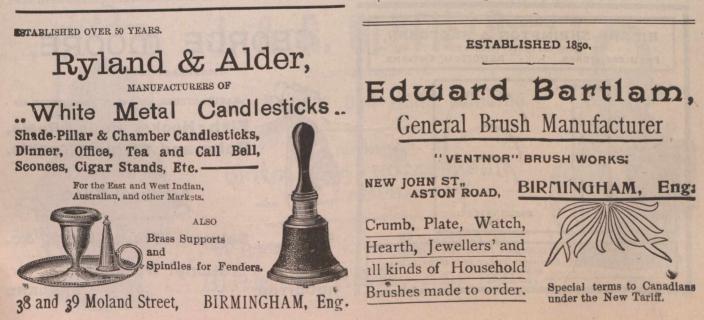


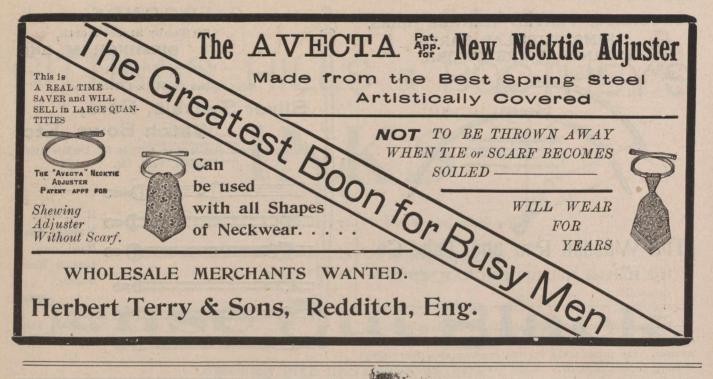
599

A. Mullins, of Winnipeg, to Cowdry and Maunsell of Macleod. the cattle comprised upwards of 10,000 head old and young. The price paid is said to be in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million dollars, and it was a cash transaction. The cattle were brought from the Cochrane range, the land belonging to the company being sold last winter.

—A number of the creditors' claims against the Ritchie Hearn Company, soap manufacturers, Brampton, Ont., were passed by the Master-In-Ordinary at Toronto recently, and an enlargement was made until September 19 for the others. Mr. Osler Wade has disposed of the plant, which is being sold by the purchaser piecemeal, as the works have been shut down. The liquidation is going along at a good rate, but it is not expected to net the creditors a very large per centage.

—More than \$15,000,000 worth of gold from Alaskan and Klondike fields has already been deposited in the United States treasury this season, and based on the output of prior years, it is probable that some \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 additional will be received before the close of navigation. The total receipts of the previous Summer were \$10,000,000 in round numbers and this year's aggregate will probably exceed that sum by three or four million. Up to Sept. 1st, \$13,000,000 of this season's clean-up had been deposited in the Seattle Assay Office, whence it will be sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage.





-Halifax, N.S., advices state that a writ was issued at the suit of W. E. Stavert, liquidator of the Bank of Yarmouth, against Senator John Lovitt, S. A. Crowell, Augustus Cann, and J. Leslie Lovitt, directors of the bank for a declaration that the defendants were guilty of a breach of trust and negligence as directors, and for payment of money lost by said bank. The amount is about half a million dollars. The suit is in the interest of the shareholders, who seek to recover their losses from the directors. A call has been made for the double liability.

-Retail coal dealers from all over Canada and the United States are to be asked, says a Buffalo letter, to attend a joint convention of the National Council of Coal Dealers and the International Anthracite Merchants' Association, to be reld in Buffalo September 21st and 22nd. The object of the joint envention is to bring about the amalgamation of these two associations. Invitations have been sent to all of the Canadian members of the International Association. An information bureau is proposed, the coal dealers of Canada and the United tSates being asked to become members.

-Fourteen more school savings banks are to be opened in in the public schools in Toronto. There were previously 13; now there will be 27. A meeting of teachers from the number up to twenty-seven. A meeting of teachers from the fourteen schools in which the banks are to be opened was held some evenings ago and arrangements made to open the banks at once. There is now, says the Globe, \$20,000 standing to the credit of the school children in their banks, and with the additional ones it is expected that the deposits will reach abou \$1,000 a week. Toronto at present takes ninth p.ace among the school savings banks of North America.

-Snly five new companies and one extra-provincial concern are mentioned this week as about to enter the business arena in Ontario. The largest of these is the Trent Valley Sugar, Provision, and Cold Storage Company, Peterboro', which is capitalized at \$400,000, and authorized to manufacture sugar syrups, and products of sugar beets and cane.-The Sutton-Macey Company, Toronto will carry on the general advertising business, particularly of the out-door display variety. Its capital is \$40,000 .- The Hayne Mililng Company, Brigden. will purchase and mill cereals. It has a share capital of \$40,000.-The Regal Incubator Company, Toronto Junction, has \$80,000 capital. It will manufacure and sell incubators, tences and poultry appliances .- The Hough Lithographing Company Toronto, has been incorporated, with \$40,000 capital.-E. C. Atkins and Company, an Indiana concern has recerved a license to deal in machinery and tools in Ontario. It may employ \$40,000 in the project.





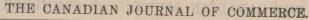
-Official announcement was made at Pittsburg, U.S., that a price agreement had been entered into between the independent plate glass interests and the Pittsburg Plate Glass-Company, the principal producer. All quotations have been withdrawn and an advance of 16 per cent. in prices was ordered, effective at once. This action was decided upon at a joint meeting. There was no arrangement, however, as to apportioning the business among the different concerns. The agreement merely establishes a uniform price for plate glass, and assurances are given that there will be no cutting of rates by any of the parties to the contract. Canadian prices are not materially influenced thereby.

-The creditors of Danford Roche and Company, Ltd₄ Newmarket, Ont., general merchants, held a meeting recently at Toronto, when the stocks of the two stores were shown to be worth \$16,494, and the book accounts \$600. The preferred liabilities are \$1.460 and the secured liabilities \$950; the ordinary \$14.272. There is therefore, a surplus of \$411. The chief creditors are in Newmarket, Toronto and Montreal.-It was decided to sell back one of the stocks, amounting to about \$8 273, to Mrs. Roche. The other stock, amounting to about the same figure, is to offered at private sale. Three inspectors were appointed by the creditors, and the assignee was instructed to realize on the other assets as soon as possible and to close out the estate.

-The Dominion statement of revenue and expenditure shows that for the first two months of the present fiscal year Canada's receipts amounted to \$11,635,351, a gain of \$748,206. as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to \$5,356,246 an increase of \$68,-188. For the month of August only the revenue shows a betterment of \$534,413. There was an excess of revenue over expenditure for last July and August of \$6,329,105. For the month of August only the receipts were \$4,334,630 more than the expenditure. The capital expenditure of the past two months was \$1,163,403, while during the same period of 1904 it was \$394,552. For August it was \$990,109, as lagainst \$246,388 for the same period of the year previous. The growth in capital expenditure is mainly under the heading of public works, railways and canals.

-The contest between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Mr. J. J. Hill and his railway has resulted in another victory being scored by the former. The victory comes, it is reported, as a result of the C.P.R. making a three year contract with a large mining company of Rossland by which all the ores of the latter will be treated at the C.P.R. smelter at Trail, B.C., and incidentally the C.P.R. will get all the traffic of the mine for its lines. For some time past all the ores of this mining company have been treated at the Hill smelter at Northport, and all traffic handled over the Great Northern Railway lines. Following the victory, General Manager McMillan of the mining company. who represented the Hill interests, announced his resignation. The victory will mean quite a boom in the mining camps of British Columbia. as it will put an end to the shipment of Canadian ores to any U.S. smelter and means that the C.P.R. smelter will be able to reduce rates.







rival.

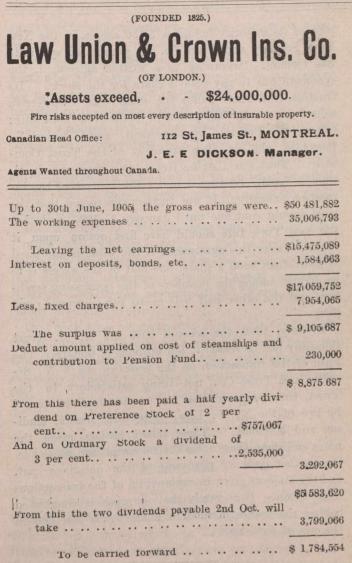
R. management.

No line ever built has such a record of rapid development of traffic, partly along a route of many hundreds of miles through territory that was pronounced a hopeless wilderness by travellers. So completely in the dark were the projectors and surveyors of the line that it was originally laid out to go no near than 100 miles to what is now the city of Winnipeg. In 1879 a

In the five years up to 1891 the net earnings were as follow: 1887, \$3,504,118; 1888, \$3,870,774; 1889, \$6,-127,836; 1890, \$6,229,700; 1891, \$8,009,660.

striking tribute to the impression made on the public

by the vigour, the enterprise, the boldness of the C. P.



Under this report of the working of the line last year and the prospects of heavy traffic in the current one the shares of the company have advanced to 167, by which increase a considerable profit has been made by a number of operators. It is estimated there are not 500 shares to be bought in the city of Montreal.

The working expenses for the year amounted to 69.35 per cent. of the gross earnings and net earnings to 30.65 per cent. as compared with 69.42 and 30.58 per cent. respectively in 1904.

Consolidated 4 per cent. Debenture Stock to amount of \$7,032,800 (£1,406,575) was created and sold for the construction of branch lines, and acquiring the bonds of several subsidiary railways of the C.P.R. system. Preference Stock for \$4,500,000 was also created and sold for analogous purposes.

During last year 509,386 acres of land were sold for \$2,446,300, at an average of \$4.80 per acre. From the proceeds of land sales a further sum of \$3,500,000 was deposited with the Dominion Government on account of the \$15,000,000 Lands Bonds Mortgage, which left a balance due on this account of \$8,000,000 against which there is \$14,659,179 due to the company for deferred payments on land sold, thus leaving \$6,659,179 net balance in favour of the company on the Lands Bonds Mortgage account. This is an important item in estimating the financial position of the Canadian Pacific.

The total area of agricultural land now owned by the company is 10,863,977 acres, in addition to which it

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New Insurance Paid for in 1903, New Insurance Paid for in 1904,	\$12,527,288 \$17,862,353
Gain in New Insurance Paid for, -	\$5,335,065
Gain in Full Legal Reserve Business in Force (Paid for Basis) in 1904, Gain in Legal Reserve Membership in 1904, Gain in Premims on New Business in 1904, Decrease in Outstanding Death Claims, 1904, Total Payments to Members and their Beneficiaries,	\$6,797,601 \$5,883 \$128,000 \$119,296 \$61,000,000
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best agency contracts. Address Agency Department.-Industrial Agents, Address Provident Department, Mutua Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

has lands in British Columbia to the extent of 3,681,-480 acres, and has 2,500,000 more acres of land to receive through the Columbia and Western Railway. These lands as they are sold will add very materially to the company's financial strength and profit earning resources and its bond obligations will be reduced and extensions and improvements be carried out by receipts from sales of land.

A second track is being built between Winnipeg and Fort William which will take 3 years to complete. This is the section which was regarded as so hopeless for traffic that it was proposed to leave the railway unbuilt and rely on "water-stretches" to accommodate the scanty traffic!

Besides its Atlantic and Pacific steamship services, by which connection is made between England, China and Japan, the company is to operate an electric railway in British Columbia, and is already developing a coal mine. These with its line of hotels, telegraphs, and other services of a transcontinental character constitute the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the most varied, unique and extensive enterprise in the world. The mileage under operation is now 11,881 miles, and it may justly boast of being in many respects one of the most popular, best managed and most promising of transportation enterprises.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. EXPLAINS.

The storm arising from the squabble between the leaders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York had scarcely shown signs of subsidence when people began to throw out hints concerning another of the so-called 'Big Three," not that anything tangible could be adduced against it, but suspicion was in the air, and it was felt to be only natural that the time honored tendency towards self-enrichment was not likely to confine itself to one set of men in authority and leave

others of similar aims and ambitions free from the too frequent effects of strong temptation. It was remarked on the one hand- by those who feared for the consequences upon the business of life insurance generallythat it was fortunate such a storm beat directly upon an institution like the Equitable so well equipped to ride it out. Had one of those who could not point to such a net surplus, notwithstanding their enormous business the world over, been obliged to face so fierce an onset it is not within the bounds of probability that confidence could be restored in the minds of policyholders, present and prospective. Others-the great majority who delight in a row no matter who is hurtgave free utterance to their opinions, and doubtless contributed orally and through a portion of the Press to the impression that the Equitable should not be singled out for dissection, and that there were other life companies whom it would be desirable to place upon the stand.

There are life institutions on both sides of the boundary line whom it would not be so surprising to find so well prepared; but these concerns are not troubled with millions within easy reach, or, for example, by the mere signing of million dollar promissory notes by a flexible submissive clerk of \$600 to \$1,000 a year. How could they refuse? But, doubtless, there are further explanations forthcoming, and one must not censure severely in the meantime.

The series of examinations made by the "Armstrong Committee" into the affairs of the New York Life Assurance Co. during the last week have elicited disclosures such as must bring no slight feeling of regret to every right-thinking man on both sides of the ocean, and especially, let us say, to people in Canada where that company has been working with heads and hands for several years, and where some of its big structures, quite to the fore, are more conspicuous in air than in the company's revenue statements. It will be remembered that it was a Canalian agent of this institution who about a year ago secured the presidency of the U. S. Million Dollar Club through his unparalleled success among some of the semi-religious educational bodies in Montreal, concerning which, however, the local manager was convinced that "the less said, the sooner mended." Mr. President McCall's forthcoming history of the company may afford Canadian policyholders some information on this incident of its career.

The third meeting in New York, at the close of last week, brought to light the fact that the New York Life transferred at various times blocks of securities aggregating several million of dollars to the New York Security and Trust Co., now known as the N.Y. Trust Co., to enable it to conceal the ownership of certain stocks in its annual schedule of assets as reported to the State Commissioners of Insurance. This has been rendered imperative by the action of the Prussian (German) Insurance Department, which objected to the character of certain of the company's securities-It was explained to the Committee that the government of that country had allowed the company to continue doing business in that country only on condition that it would not hold "stocks of uncertain stability." This necessitated that the New York Life should dis-

pose of its majority holdings, 5,130 shares, in the New York Security and Trust Co. A purchasing syndicate was formed. According to a written agreement, the syndicate was to pay \$800 a share for the stock. Its trustees, into whose hands the stock was transferred, were John A. McCall, president of the New York Life; George W. Perkins, vice-president, and Charles S. Fairchild, who was then president of the Trust Com-Thus was a string tied to the stock, which, alpany. though "sold," continued under the control of the insurance company. It was further contracted that the trust should continue until January 1, 1907, and that the New York Life should have first option upon it then. Under this agreement, if the value is appraised at more than \$800 a share, one-half of the excess is to be divided among the members of the purchasing syndicate and the other half will go to the insurance company.

In July, 1902, the account with the N. Y. Trust Company had increased to ten millions of dollars. The form of the transaction on the books of the N.Y. Security and Trust Co., not being satisfactory to the Trust, they proposed that an "application" be signed by two of the N.Y. Life's employees, Messrs. Madison and Marshall. These pliant juniors made the notes and upon these notes the collateral loan was made. On another page we give some of the questions put, and the answers given in explanation of the transactions in question. It is rarely that so much is vouchsafed behind the scenes in modern financing as practised in the city of New York.

BRITISH NEWS IN CANADIAN PAPERS.

We have several times had occasion to point out and protest against the imperfect and distorted news sent to the Press of this country from England by the Canadian Associated Press.

Events of vital importance to this country, events of the deepest interest are constantly ignored, while those of no significance, of no concern to any but a very small class of Canadians are narrated fully. An instance of the ignoring of news of exceptional importance and interest was the neglect to furnish our papers with intelligence regard the visits of the English Fleet to France and the return visit of the French Fleet to England. These two events were judged in England and Throughout Europe to be of extreme importance as evidencing the establishment of a friendly understanding, an "entente cordiale," between England and France.

The King received and entertained the officers of the French Fleet, so also did the Lord Mayor of London, and the two Houses of Parliament made a new precedent by jointly giving a luncheon to the French officers in Westminster Hall. These historic proceedings were treated by the purveyors of British News for Canada as of trivial importance, yet they were of profound interest to Canadians.

Again and again the movements and the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain have been ignored or misrepresented. Indeed, that the news from the old land is cooked to tickle the palates of our translineal neighbours and the few anti-imperialists in this country is manifest.

This subject has been treated by Mr J. Castell Hopkins, who has taken considerable pains in contrasting the news with which we are supplied with the facts as narrated in the leading British papers.

This situation is a further reason for reducing the postage on journals from the old land coming here. It is too bad that news from the Mother Country is doled out so meanly and is so doctored by ant¹-British condiments as to be most objectionable to a healthy Canadian palate.

One specimen of the cable news sent us is that King Edward told a Chelsea veteran he had no knowledge of the North-West rebellion in Canada! Another was, that a voilent antagonism against Canada existed in Australia—which the authorities and Press of that colony promptly denied.

It is high time arrangements were made for furnishing the Press of Canada with authentic news from the Old Country, intelligence free from political bias and especially free from anti-British sentiments and colouring.

THE ORDEAL OF NEW YORK LIFE'S TREASURER.

There is nothing very original in the method pursued by the New York Life Insurance Company at the close of last year by which, as Treasurer Randolph reluctantly admitted on examination, on Thuesday last, the statement prepared for the Insurance Department at Albany to the close of 1904, was "cooked" to render it palatable to all concerned. A similar ruse has been tried more than once in small banking towns on the approach of an inspector, and otherwise. The following admissions were elicited from Mr. Randolph after he had submitted a schedule with a foot note to the effect that the company had participated in no syndicate transactions that had been closed out with a loss. Among these syndicate transactions was the underwriting of the navigation syndicate or International Mercantile Marine, to which reference has been made more The witness confessed than once in these columns. that there was an aggregate of \$4,000,000 the New York Life paid J. P. Morgan and Co. on this "joint account."

Examiner Hughes took up a sales item dated December 31, 1903, of \$800,000 of International Mercantile Marine stock. Mr. Randolph, replying to Mr. Hughes, said this sale was made to J. P. Morgan and Co. Mr. Hughes, continued his enquiry into the matter, and askel:—"On January 2, 1904, there is an entry of a purchase of \$800,000. From who did you buy?"

"J. P. Morgan and Co."

"Why did you sell to J. P. Morgan, then buy from J. P. Morgan and Co. on the next business day?"

"Because they desired to reduce it."

"Yes, but why did you buy it back the next business day?"

"Who sold the shares for the New York Life?"-

"Who bought them again?"—"An officer of the company."

"Who was it?"-"Mr. Perkins."

"As a matter of fact, there was a report to the superintendent of insurance on December 31, 1903?"— "Yes."

"Then the sole purpose of the transaction was that you might be able to tell the superintendent of insurance you had only \$3,200,000 of International Mercantile Marine shares?"

The witness hesitated, but Mr. Hughes repeated the question, until finally Mr. Randolph said:

"Yes."

Following up the Navigation Syndicate transactions, Mr. Hughes referred to an item on the schedule of Syndicate transactions under date of December 30, 1904, by which \$800,000 of bonds were sold to J. P. Morgan and Co. of London, for \$720,000. Mr Randolph admitted that this was an outright sale, and the loss of \$80,000 was charged off to the profit and loss account. Mr. Hughes left the point and took up an association known as "Nylic," with the New York Life Insurance Company. He got from the witness the admission that on April 11, 1904, a sale of \$50,000 steck to "Nylic" was made. Of this association Mr. Perkins was a trustee and "Nylic" bought and sold stock for the benefit of the company.

The usefulness of the New York Security and Trust Company to the New York Life came out when it was testified that while the insurance company was not taking collateral loans, it made a practice of lending its money to the Trust Company, who made the collateral loans.

Mr. Hughes took up the accounts of the money deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company in 1902, which was called "Account No. 4." It ran from \$6,750,000 in May and June up to \$12,531,-000 in September, and ended at well over \$10,000,-000 in December.

"Now," said Mr. Hughes, "why did you reduce the amount deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company in July, 1904, to \$2,500,000, and keep it at that even figure to the end of the year? Your balance at the beginning of 1904 was \$8,000,000?"

Mr. Randolph professed ignorance, the impossibility of remembering every transaction.

Mr. Randolph finally said there was a question at this as to whether relations would continue with the company. The consolidation of the New York Security and Trust Company was taking place at this item.

"Now, prior to the end of 1901, the trustees of the New York Security and Trust Company held 5,005 shares—that is a majority of the 10,000 shares?"— "Yes."

"Well, in March, 1904, when the total stock of the company was increased to 30,000 shares, were the holdings of the trustees increased?"—"N $^{\circ}$ "

Witness was then led through the change of name of the trust company and admitted three accounts with the old company were closed and four opened with the new one. When the money was withdrawn from the New York Security and Trust Company it was deposited with the First National Bank. In reply as to the interest paid by the various banks where the insurance company had deposits, Mr. Randolph said all of the banks paid 2 per cent., except one bank, which paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In discussing the syndicate to handle the New Orleans Railroad securities, which transaction was closed out in 1904, Mr. Randolph referred to a receivership being appointed, which was unforeseen by the New York Life when the securities were taken up.

Witness also said that some parties the company had expected to join in handling the securities had failed to do so, but when asked for the names refused to give them. This closed the enquiry, but Assemblyman Rogers, who was in the chair, said to the witness before adjourning the sitting:

"Some of the committee are not satisfied with your refusing to give the names of those who participated in the joint profit deals."

"In answer to that I would say," answered Mr. Randolph, "that it is an entirely confidential matter. There was no intimation on the part of anybody of bad faith. We had expectations which were not realized, and I don't think it necessary to expose people who did not actually participate in the transaction.

Here Mr. Rogers read from a paper quoting that the officials of the New York Life Insurance Co. promised to give the committee the freest access to information as to all its affairs, and he asked the witness if that promise meant anything."

Mr. Randolph replied that he thought such a matter ought not to go in the newspapers.

As the above admissions made by the Treasurer of the Company are so startling we prefer giving them in their naked condition. Few of those who have given their confidence to this company in Canada could scarcely credit anything less than a verbatim report of the examination. And apparently the end is not yet.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Some of those who are making so much ado over the stand taken by our kin beyond the sea concerning the diseased cattle embargo are surely not ignorant of what has already been published in these columns on the subject. It was pointed out months ago that the British enactment is not directed so much against Canadian cattle as against cattle from other places shipped from Canadian ports, and masquerading as the product of this country in order to evade the law. Vessel owners, many of whom reside in the old country, should understand this feature of the question quite well, and it might be "better form" for those of our own people who are airing their grievances against the motherland on the cattle question to direct a little of their attention to the shippers who naturally are anxious for freight in these days of keen competition not only from regular liners, but from tramp steamers and even some of the old wooden walls, to which last, however, Montreal is a comparatively closed port owing to our long river navigation.

The country at large—our farmers and other cattle raisers, store-keepers and others—mav possibly sometimes suffer in the interests of vessel men and shippers from Canadian ports, but they do so with their eyes open. There are, to be sure, two sides to the question: the Canadian cattle raiser may convince himself that it is preferable to ship his lean kine to be fattened in England, regardless of the profit from by-products, home consumption of hay and other feed (shipped abroad), and more weight with better prices if shipped when fat. This alternative would of course lead to an enormous demand for shipping accommodation in the later season—one which it would be impossible to supply—as well as to higher rates of ocean carriage.

The feeding of cattle on the refuse of distilleries—of which Kentucky, U.S., is the great centre—is doubtless the cause of much of the disease complained of in late years. It is needless to point out that there are very few Canadian cattle fed in this less natural way.

The so-called "howl of indignation all over Canada" of which so much has been talked of and written by a few influential gentlemen, may be taken with a grain of salt, largely the product of minds not at ease with themselves, and for evident causes. There is no shrewder man living than the Canadian farmer, especially him of Western Ontario, and when he wants any favour from people in power, political or economical, he knows better than to "howl" for it. He knows a trick worth two of that.

CANADA'S POPULIATION.

To arive at a correct estimate of the population of proven a very easy matter to take the census in such a the Dominion is not an easy matter; but it has been way as to make the estimate anything but reliable. When the last census was taken, some five years ago, by house-to-house canvass, it was quite common to hear the remark among the neighbors: "Has the census man called on you yet?" Later, after that important and inquiring personage had left the vicinity, it was common to hear of many places that had not been visited, or, in the case of persons in the family who had been born in another country, their heads had not been counted any more than the head of the bed. In the case of boarders-young folks working in the city who had temporary rooms in one quarter, temporary board elsewhere, and so on, many were left outside the census gatherers' lists and helped swell the population in the same silent and unannounced manner as those foreignborn before referred to. Doubtless the census man did his best; but he had certain ground to cover, and apparent dilatoriness on his part might cause him the loss of his position, so how could he wait for the return of the housekeeper who was off at the market or bargain counter after she had got her half-dozen children to school and to work? He could call, back, to be sure, but forgetfulness is as apparent to-day as it ever was, and is known to be the origin of more errors and calamities than the census-taker left in his wake.

There is at present being prepared, it is said, through the Census Bureau's compilation, an estimate of the population of Canada up to July 1st of the present year, which will show that we have within our borders a

While the methods empopulation of 6,173,530. ployed to give credence to this report are not altogether above criticism we feel warranted in concluding that they may not be as far above the correct number as former estimates were thought to be below. The young people of Canada are no longer crossing over to the United States in anything like the numbers shown in past decades, while all along the border may be seen a steady move northward into the Dominion. This has been going on for some years, so that, aside from the heavy European immigration, if Canada showed growth of population when her younger people were seeking employment in United States factories, mills and railways, how much more rapid must be her growth during the past five years with conditions practically reversed!

Then again, the drift from the country to the cities is not nearly so apparent of late. The average young farmer is just as willing to make money in the country as in the city, for he is wise enough to know that once he leaves the farm he becomes more like a piece of machinery, whereas on the farm both his msucles and his ideas are given the proper play, and life there is preferable provided conditions are anything like they have been of recent years.

THE LATEST IN HARBOUR MATTERS.

Another outbreak in that conglomeration of brotherly love and harmony represented in a peculiar form by the Harbour Board and its officials took place on Saturday last. This (final, let us hope) difficulty, which caused such a display of temper and use of hard words, arose out of a former trouble in connection with the plans for the conveyors of grain from the New Elevator along the tops of the New Sheds, which the engineer of the Board had obtained from a Chicago firm, by whom a bill was sent in amounting to some \$16,000. This was objected to, by some members because the engineer had exceeded his authority, and by others because there was no necessity to pass over home experts in such matters. The last feature was dealt with in these columns a few weeks ago.

The quetion was referred at the time to the Works Committee of the Boarl, and on Saturday last it came up again in the form of a report recommending that the Chicago firm should be given the contract for the plans and supervision of the construction of the conveyors to the whole series of sheds that have been so talked about at such length, for a consideration to be paid them of 5 per cent. of the cost—2½ per cent. of which on completion of the plans, 1½ per cent. as the work progresses, and 1 per cent. on the completion, three years hence, with a proviso subsequently added that the previous claim for advice given should be waived.

This, on the face, seems to be a most uncalled for and unsatisfactory arrangement in more than one respect. In the first place there is no necessity to go from home for that kind of professional knowledge. No one can say what the cost of construction will be at present. It is presumable from what is known the plan-makers

were working on the two storey shed idea, but that is far from being a settled question, and the basis for the conveyors may therefore be all changed. To make a hard and fast contract for this work at the present time and with the unsettled and crude condition of things generally is surely only to lead to future trouble and litigation. As matters have been going it is idle to expect that the whole series of 14 sheds will be complete in three years from now as provided for.

However the matter was not settled on Saturday, after the wrangle among the members had reached a certain point the secretary was asked to bring some documents connected with the subject, but before he had time to return, the genial members of the Board arose from their seats, put on their hats and, according to the reports, fled from the room like a flock of frightened pigeons.

The troubles of that Saturday forenoon began at a meeting of the Works Committee before the full meeting of the Board, at which, according to reports, the language used by some of the members was so unparliamentary as to be unfit for publication. Not only was there recrimination between the members, but they also extended to those between some of the members and their engineer in connection with the Metcalfe affair.

The storm broke out again at the full meeting, as might have been expected. After the storm had, in a measure, expended itself in that direction, it sprung up again in connection with the charges in the Lyall contract for the sheds, the charges being carried on now without any contract or agreement having been signed, or as it was hotly contended, having been submitted to the Board for sanction.

This was a sore bone of contention, the blame for which was placed on the devoted heads of the president or secretary, or both. Those officials were on their mettle, and naturally endeavored to exculpate themselves.

The Secretary retorted on members who were blaming him for his neglect, and he was told, in an imperious manner, to "shut up talking," and produce some missing document in connection with the subject. It was while he was in search of it that the meeting dispersed as above described, and the curtain dropped for the time being.

A stranger to the city who may have chanced to read the reports of those meetings in Monday's daily papers must have wondered what kind of business men Montrealers must be if that be a fair sample of their methods of working. And yet that meeting was only an exaggerated form of what goes on at many of the neetings. There is invariably abundance of talk, if not always intelligent wisdom at those meetings, but little real business is transacted, and what is decided upon is apt to be undone at the next meeting.

The blame for this state of things cannot be imputed to all the members, but the minority are powerless to remedy the trouble. However, some antidote must be found before the port suffers more from the action of this semi-responsible board—to whom responsible no one knows.

The simple remedy, and on the whole many people

believe the best, under the circumstances, would be to disband the Board and have the management of the port worked by one of the departments of the Government, as the system of canals is now, which is so satisfactorily operated with benefit to the trade of the country.

At all events the time has come when a change in this vital matter must be brought about: At present the management is discreditable to the city, to say nothing of its cost to the people.

At a meeting of the Board Wednesday, after much discussion over the Metcalfe claim, a resolution of censure was passed upon the president and the engineer; but, as usual with people who are over-hasty in expression their opinions, a re-action took place, and after some more characteristic eloquence, the storm subsided and the vote was withdrawn, leaving each member doubtless feeling much better for the change, and convinced in this, as in other cases, second thoughts are best.

METHODS OF FINANCING PURSUED BY ONE OF THE BIG THREE.

The Committee entrusted with an examination into the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Co., referred to elsewhere elicited some curious disclosures. In explaining the object of the notes signed by employees of the company, Mr. Randolph, the treasurer, was quite clear. Two of our employees, said he Mr. Madison and Mr. Marshall, are employed in our financial department, and the collateral loan was made on their notes. The collaterals securing that loan were notes on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, together with some other stocks. Mr. Madison's note was for \$1,857,000 against which there were 300 shares of Chicago and Northwestern preferred and 5,300 shares of St. Paul preferred out of these stocks we have spoken of. We had 3000 of Union Pacific preferred, 2 100 Erie first preferred, and 631 preferred of the Evansville and Terre Haute as accompanying collateral out of the nonledger assets stocks.

Q. And all these properties were properties of the New York Life Insurance Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what was Mr. Marshall's note for? A. The other note was \$1,500; the collateral was 7000 shares of Northwestern and the margin was 1,000 shares of Southern Railroad preferred which was a non-ledger asset.

Q. And those securities were also properties of the New York Lite Insurance Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is Mr. Madison's position? A. He is bond clerk. Q. What is Mr. Marshall's position? A. Mr. Marshall is a messenger.

Q. What is his salary? A. His salary is \$600 a year.

Q. Now, at the time you placed these securities in the hands of the New York Security and Trust Company you increased your deposits in account No. 4 to \$10,000,000? A'. That would not make the round figures exactly. We must have adjusted 1t to \$10,000,000—practically increased it to that figure.

Q. So that you supplied the New York Security and Trust Company through your deposit with the moneys that was necessary to make these loans? A. For that particular purpose, yes, sir. The rest of the account continued on the tormer basis.

Under further questioning Mr. Randolph said the Chicago and Northwestern stock was sold at a profit, and \$1175-000 was then applied to the reduction of the note given by George W. Marshall. When he was asked why Mr. Marshall and Mr. Madison were selected for these transactions, he replied :

Well I don't know. It is a very customary thing in banks to have employees sign notes for the principals, making them appear as borrowers of money for their principals. I imagine there is not a bank or trust company in New York that does not have notes made for millions of dollars by messengers and clerks. Two notes have passed under my notice within a week for larger amounts from representative people where employees have made notes for them. I was president of a bank twenty-one years myself, and it was not by any means an unusual thing then. I was a partner in a banking house tifteen years before that. It was not an unusual thing.

Q. 1 suppose it is done so as not to have the names of the principals appear? A. That is the case, probably.

Continued inquiry brought to light other cases in which convenient clerks had nominally borrowed enormous sums for the convenience of their superior officers. Mr. Randolph cited another case in 1902, which, he said, was also due to the necessity of changing the character of the company's securities in harmony with its new by-law. This instance involved United States Steel securities. The witness said:

We had bought \$1,800,000 in round figures, of the Carnegie bonds of the United States Steel Company under 5, bonds that underlie all the rest, the best bonds of the Steel outfit, for that matter and we thought we were making a very desirable investment. But toward the end of the year, with a view of the attitude of the Prussian Government, to whom we were responsible not to hold industrials among other things, and also because of our by-laws, it was thought that these bonds might be ruled to be an industrial security, and theretore they were ordered sold. Unfortunately, there was no quick market for the bonds-in fact, the bonds had all been held by Mr. Carnegie originally, practically all-and the only market we could find was the library market. It became in time necessary to sell those bonds and they were closed out at the end of the year and a loan made in the first instance against them. They were carried on loan with some of those same non-ledger assets as margin securities until they were sold, and when they were sold they were sold on terms of periodical delivery, running along for months, and it took some time to liquidate that transaction.

Q. Well, what notes were given? What amounts and by whom in that transaction? A. The Marshall loan had been paid off. Mr. Marshall gave the loan in this case for a million dollars against a million dollars of Steel Corporation 5s, which were worth about 150 at that time. The other note that was given was for \$1.335,000, which was against Steel Corporation 5s, with the Union Pacific preferred stock. 1,000 shares, and 1,000 shares of Southern Railroad preferred; 3100 Erie first preferred, and 633 Evansville and Terre Haute nonledger stock. In addition to that there were \$20,000 of Fort Worth (Texas) 4s.

Q. Did you give the security? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You gave Marshall's note? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other one? A. Yes, for the first million, and the second one was for \$1 335 000.

Q. Who gave the second one? A. George A. Newkirk, one of the clerks in the department. There was also on December 30. 1902, a note of Madison for \$1,700,000; that was simply a readjustment of his first note given in connection with the Northwestern preferred and the St. Paul preferred.

Mr. Kandolph admitted that the aggregate of these loans upon the United States Steel bonds and the Fort Worth Texas, bonds, coupled with the non-ledger assets, amounted to \$2 335 000 and that in that way they were taken out of the books of the New York Life Insurance Company, or, as he preferred to express it, they were "closed out of the accounts."

Q. On the books of the New York Life Insurance Company does it appear that you made any sale of these? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For example, if the examiner were to come in and should inspect this item, it would not be shown now by any record that the New York Life Insurance Company was interested in United States Steel bonds? A. If he should come in there he would know of that transaction. Q. But apart from such explanation as you might make to him would any examination of the books show that you were still interested in them? A. The purpose was to take them off the books.

Q. Then, if they were taken off the books, it would appear that a sale of United States Steel bonds had occurred and your company had got a certain amount of money for them? A. Yes, sir in closing out the account.

Q. As a matter of fact you still own the United States Steel bonds? A. Well, it was practically a sale.

The witness told how the insurance company had taken as an investment United Colliery bonds to the amount of $\pounds 107$, 900, through a syndicate participation, in Julyi 1902, in London. The enterprise was entered with the idea that the bonds could be unloaded profitably before the end of the year. he said. As the bonds were industrial securities, it was not desirable that they should appear among the company's assets in its annual report, since its new by-laws forbade it to hold such collateral. "So," he said, "we sent to London ordering them to be sold, and there was a nominal sale."

Q. To whom? A. Well, they were charged to J. S. Morgan and Co. We wrote for 20 per cent. or more—I forget just what we wrote for, but at least 20 per cent., and charged them to J. S. Morgan and Co.

Q. So in that way they went out of your books? A. they went out of our books at 20 per cent. less than cost.

Q. But as a matter fact, you still own them? A. Well. they are not yet sold.

Q. Who made the notes in that case? A. No notes were given at all; we just simply have on the books the advances of J. S. Morgan and Co.

Q. So on your books it appears that those have been sold, and on the books of J. S. Morgan and Co., it appears that they have advanced to you a certain amount of money against them? A. Yes, sir, as an offset to our balance.

Q. You maintain a balance with them equivalent to what they advanced? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you have supplied the money which they appear to have advanced to you? A. Yes, sir.

When Mr. Randolph took the stand early in the day, Mr. Hughes had, first of all drawn from him the statement that the New York Life makes very few collateral loans and, at present, has less than \$1000,000 outstanding. Revelations later, of the extensive way in which accounts were juggled through nominal collateral loans made by the New York Security and Trust Company in the interest of the life insur ance company, therefore, came as the greater surprise.

Another interesting part of Mr. Randolph's testimony was that relating to "syndicates" and "syndicate managers."

"If Kuhn, Loed and Co. are managing a syndicate" said the witness "they send you a letter, inviting you to subscribe for a certain amount; if it looks good, you write to them and accept with thanks."

Q. How do you know that you are going to get your right share of the profits? A. We don't know. That is the modern syndicate method.

Q. Do you not receive a detailed statement when its affairs are closed? A. No.

Q. Do you not take any steps to insure yourself against loss? A. I will have to confess we do not.

Q. If you demanded an itemized statement from the managers of a syndicate would you receive it? A. Yes; but we would probably be left out of all future syndicates by that manager.

Q. You must not question the management then? A. No; it would show a feeling of distrust and no set of men would continue to do business with men who distrusted them. It is not considered good form to ask for a statement.

Q. You sometimes buy bonds in the open market that you have already subscribed for with the underwriting syndicate? A. Yes; there is sometimes an agreement that we are not to take the bonds for which we subscribe.

Q. In your synd cate transactions do you usually take up the bonds or do you buy them in the open market? A. Usually we take them up when we can do so. If we can't, the finance committee decides whether we shall go into the open market and buy them. In a majority of cases we are not permitted to take up or withdraw the bonds.

Mr. Randolph said that J. P. Morgan and Co. were among the 'few syndicate- managing firms accustomed to send a written agreement to be signed by subscribers. With other firms, he said, a syndicate transaction was "like a blind pool."

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Several years ago Hector E. Montgomery of Fort Coulogne, Que., started in the tailoring business with Yulie Carlson as partner investing some \$400, cash. In June, 1903. a statement presented showed a surplus of \$4,850, besides real estate valued at \$2,000; all going to show that considerable progress had been made. In October, 1904, they dissolved, Carlson continuing, Montgomery, a little later, purchased the men's furnishings portion of Carlson's stock, and last August disposed of same to Pitt, Kenny and Co. On September 1, he offered to compromise at 50c in the dollar, on habilities of \$3,000 and assets of \$1,700 the latter composed of notes of Pitt, Kenny and Co., for \$1,500 and 200 cash. In seiling out, it is claimed, Montgomery got 85c in the dollar, receiving \$800 cash and notes as above. A capias was entered against him last week by a Montreal firm. He has assigned .- The Montreal Pastuerized Milk Co., has come to grief. Gregoire Jubinville, the sole owner since November 1900, was tormerly a retail grocer, but sold out and started as above, in partnership with Chas. Richardson the latter retiring after a few months. Considerable prominence was given the new milk idea, and pure milk flowed apparently profitable in all directions, finding for itself new avenues every week. Thirty rigs were running and over 1,000 qts. of cream were distributed daily, besides milk and butter. The plant was at St. Elzier, and some 400 farmers contributed to its supply basins. But success did not stop here for creameries were next established at St. Elzier, St. Therese and St. Rose. Capital was thus locked up and the assignee has now control of what remains of an apparently very prosperous business.

At St. Flanien, Que., Jos. Gagnon, general dealer, has assigned. He was formerly a clerk in the U.S. and opened as above in Sept., 1901, with a cash capital of \$400. A small trade only sufficient to make a bare living. Writs were recently issued. W. P. Murphy general dealer, Kainey Raver, Ont., has assigned. He began with Thos. Ward as silent partner, who withdrew in 1903 taking \$800 cash. A year later he erected store premises which further cramped his resources.

At Canterbury Station, N.B., the Fox-Allan Co. general merchandise and saw mills, have assigned. The firm is composed of A. T. Fox J. F. Allan and G. S. Ingraham. The partnership was formed in August, 1901, succeeding to the business of Fox at Shogomac, when the stock was removed to Hawkshaw. The business of H. W. Shaw at latter place was shortly afterwards purchased. In the fall of 1902 they opened a branch at Canterbury. A mill operated by the firm at Skiff Lake was burned a year or so ago. there being no insurance. The branch at Hawkshaw was burned last month; partially msured.—J. L. Olivier, grocer, Montreal, has assigned; Pabilities about \$5000. The meeting of the creditors has been fixed for the 19th inst.

-London advices state that the August statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of \$2,211 500 in imports and \$1,579,000 in exports. In imports the princ pal increases were: tood \$5 000,000; grain, \$2,500,000, and raw cotton \$6,250,000. In exports the increases were: Iron, steel and metal (manufactured), \$3.000 000; machinery and ships \$3, 000,000; textiles, \$3,000 000, and telegraph cables and apparatus, \$2,000 000.

TENDENCIES IN DRUGS, ETC.

More than the usual interest was centred in the last cocoa butter auctions at Amsterdam and London, for these events are usually the signal for the entry into the market of the principal consuming buyers for their fall and winter requirements. Lower units were the outcome of both auctions, presumably upon the influence of the heavy offerings, especially at Amsterdam. The Amsterdam unit was sixtyseven Dutch cents against sixty-eight Dutch cents at the previous sale while the London sale resulted in a unit of twelve and one-half pence, against thirteen and one-quarter pence in August. The Amsterdam sale included one hundred and five tons of Van Houten butter and twenty-one tons of miscellaneous brands, and the large extent of the former was probably due to the fact that nothing of this variety was available at the August sale. The London offerings consisted of fifty tons of Cadbury butter. In consequence of the easier tendency of primary values, a leading brand of Dutch was offered in New York at 28 and and three-eighth cents, a decline of one and three-eighths cents from the holders' quotation before the Amsterdam auction. In another quarter, where spot stocks are practically depleted, prime Dutch butter is quoted at twenty-seven cents in ton lots to arrive at the end of the month. Under the same conditions Van Houten is available at twenty-nine cents.

GAMBLER.—The statistical position of gambler on the first of the current month seemed, says the Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, to offer little encouragement for any abatement of primary strength, which has characterized the market during recent weeks. While October arrivals will increase the visible supply to November 1 to a total of 32,000 bales, against 30 000 bales for the corresponding period last year, the growth of the deliveries for consumption so far this year promises to more than counter-balance this excess of 2000 bales in the visible supply.

CHINA WOOD OIL HIGHER .- The sharp upward turn in the market for China wood oil has attracted widespread attention and notwithstanding the unusual rise in prices, there has been no cessation in the demand in the local market. The heavy inroads in the varnish and paint trdes has more than doubled its consumption of China wood oil in three years and its use continues to increase steadily. This has been particularly noticeable in the consumption of the cheaper grades of varnishes, and owing to the good results obtained in the mixing of this oil with varnishes and paints of low grade, the consumption during the past three weeks has attained unusual proportions, which exceeded the supply here. In response to the unabated activity and limited offerings of goods on the spot and to arrive and for shipment, sellers have raised prices since the past three weeks about one-half to three-quarters cents per pound for parcels in all positions. Parcels for forwad shipment are now held at six to six and three-eighths cents per pound and spot and nearby afloat parce's to arrive this and during the next month are offered sparingly at six and one-half cents per pound. 'ine market abroad is very strong and advancing, and further sharp advances in prices abroad and here are not improbable. The consumption of China wood oil has made such rapid strides in this country that it is now recognized as an important factor in the oil markets.

-Col. P. Anderson. Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Ottawa, has gone West to supervise the construction of a number of aids to navigation in British Columbia and northern coast waters, and also to inspect existing lighthouses and buoys and report on what improvements are necessary in that line. Parliament last session appropriated half a million dollars for aids and improvements to navigation. and about a third of this amount will be expended on the Pacific Coast.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

Shipments of Early Duchess app.es are being made.— Bloomfield cheese factory has entered several boxes of cheese for competition at the Toronto fair.—In some counties the canning interests exceed the dairying. Prince Edward County has ten factories with an output running into millions.— Ine financial report for the past eleven months, during which the eity of Kingston has owned its lighting plant, was made public the other day. The revenue for gas was \$31,546 and electricity \$31,240. The net profit was \$11,192. This profit is in spite of a reduction during the year of electricity from 14 to 12 cents, and gas from \$2 to \$1.50.

The annual meeting of the Deseronto Board of Trade was held last Fr.day evening, when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John Dalton; Vice-Fresident, W. J. Malley; Treasurer, A. G. Bogart (reelected); Secretary, H. R. Bedford (re-elected); Councillors J. Alum, junr.; W. H. Stafford; W. Woodcock; F. B. Gaylord; Richard Lawson; J. W. Osborn; J. P. Ashworth; John Harvey; R.' Miller; J Marshall Oliver; W. J. McMicking; James Fairbain and E. Arthur Rixen. Transportation Committee: John Dalton; E. Arthur Riven and W. H. Stafford.

The new Prince Edward County ferry between the Townships of Sophiasburg and Tyendinaga began running regular trips last Saturday.—Owing to delay in having the bank premuses fixed up the Standard Bank did not open for business last Tuesday, as was expected but they will probably be ready for business this week.—The potato crop in this viemity promises to be almost a complete failure, owing to the continued wet weather. Many farmers will not dig their crops, which are already badly rotted. One peculiar feature of the crop is the fact that potatoes look all right when dug but when being prepared for cooking it is discovered they are decayed.—At the Napanee Cheese Market 111%c. was refused but it was sold off board for 113%c.

BRITISH TRADE.

An improvement in general conditions in the commercial markets of Great Britain is shown in this weeks cables, and is most pronounced in the iron industries. The demand in these industries both for home and export account is increasing to such an extent, states a London cable, that in some quarters manufacturers are apprehensive of the boom carrying prices of materials to a prohibitive level. The grain markets generally have shown a firmer tone, with increased business. Seeds and seed oils have been irregular and lower. In the cotton trade raw material has been quiet, with a weak undertone, and prices are considerably easier. Yarns have had a fair sale at easier rates. Manufactured goods are making slow progress. Both foreign and domestic wools are firm, with more doing in the latter. The demand for woollen goods shows an expansion, particularly upon export account. In some quarters machinery is being diverted from worsted to woollens. A strong tone pervades the market for pig and hematite iron. Business is large and prices have advanced. 5s per ton at Barrow, and higher prices are being secured for a number of lines of finished iron and steel products in various markets. Further ship-building orders are reported from the Clyde. The metal markets are unsettled, with wide price fluctuations.

-During the month of August the Ontario Provincial Treasury was enriched to the extent of \$22740.13 by succession duties, an increase over Aug., 1904 of \$12608.65. For the eight months ending August 31 the receipts were \$394,-195.52 an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$119.914.48. The total amount received was \$460863. It is apparent that the estimate, made in a budget speech of \$450000 for the present year will be exceeded, even if the average up to August should not be maintained to the end.

KAILROAD EARNINGS.

Railroad earnings continue to show gains, although comparison is beginning to be made with periods of last year when the tonnage was very heavy. For the three weeks of August the gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting were, according to Dun's, \$18,408,193 a gain of \$836. 377 or 4.8 per cent., as compared with the same period of last year. For the three weeks of July gross earnings were \$18,370,731, while for practically the same period in August they were \$37,462 greater, and also \$237,474 in excess of the like period in June. In the following table earnings of roads meporting, for August to date, and for the corresponding period in July and June, are compared with last year:

Gross Earnings.		Per
1905.		Cent.
August 3 weeks\$18,408,193	Gain \$ 836,917	4.8
July, 3 weeks	Gain 1,536,851	9.1
June. 3 weeks 18.170,7.19	Gain 1,039,109	6.1

The more complete statement for July includes this week, Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley in the Anthracite group, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in the south-western group. The lafter group shows the greatest improvement over last year, the gain being in excess of 13 per cent. the Granger and Eastern Trunk lines increased over 10 per cent., while the gain the Anthracite group wsa well above 9 per cent. Western Trunk lines show some improvement, but Central Western show a slight loss. The classified statement for July is printed below:

	Gross Earnings.			Per
July.	1905			Cent.
	\$12,904,129	Gain	\$1,185,968	10.1
Trunk Western		Gain	334,544	3.8
Anthracite (Coal	7,808,294	Gain	677,355	9.5
Contral West	4,831,632	Loss	54.096	1.1
Cremeror	6 693,981	Gain	623,333	10.3
Granger		Gain	953.574	8.3
		Gain	1,689 537	13.1
Pacific	a second s	Gain	622,851	8.0
		Gain	\$6,033,366	8.4
	4,548 000	Gain	231,166	5.4
Mexican	1,424,678	Gain	88 470	.6.6
'Total		Gain	\$6,353,002	8.3

-Winnipeg advices state that work on the double-tracking of the C.P.R. east of Winnipeg will begin this week. Until the rush of the grain traffic is over, no work will be done immediately alongside the main line, and all the energies of the contractors will be devoted to the divisions where work will not interfere with the traffic. The first camps have been established between Kenora and Cross-lake and others will be set up as fast as the necessary materials and applinces are available.

Following are the imports of Canadian produce by Britain during August:-

Starying Ment and Ment Physics and Physics	Amount.	Value.	
Cattle	20.763 .	£1122,618	
Sheep	4,709	7,995	
Wheat, cwt	183 400	67,683	
Wheat flour, cwt	123.800	57.628	
Peas. cwt	8,380	2,728	
	1. Charles and the second second	500.316	
Bacon, cwt	64,121	155 875	
Hams. cwt	1111111111	406-201	
Butter. cwt		689.917	
Cheese, cwt	1.500	549	
Eggs, gt. hds		4 060	
Horses	82	# 000	

-Details of the business done by the department of the secretary and registrar of the Province of Ontario during 1904 have been made public in a report just published. The net evenue of the department for the year was \$101,051.91. Of this sum \$87,178 was received from the issue of letters patent and \$9,835.50 from returns from companies. Marriage Act forms valued at \$3,705.20 were issued. Automobile licenses yielded \$1,284 to the province. The fees represent a falling off as compared with 1902 and 1903 when so many mining companies were formed and the receipts were \$107,569 and \$120,513 respectively. It shows a regular increase, however, over the normal years as in 1868 the sum received was \$1938; in 1888 \$9,190; in 1898, \$28,520; and in 1901, \$88,643. During the year 624 leters patent and licenses were issued. Ten concerns surrendered their charters, while the charter of one was cancelled.

-A despatch from Wellington N.Z. says that the operations of the U.S. harvester trust are seriously menacing the prosperity of the New Zealand implement makers. The trust's remorseless tactics of annihilation or absorption, combined with the easier labor conditions in America, threaten the destruction of the local industry within five years. Manutacturers recognize that a protective tariff of even 20 per cent. is of no avail. A deputation has asked the Government to prohibit the trust from doing business in New Zealand. The Premier asked the deputation if they wanted war with the United States. He said he did not think the United States would stand such a prohibition, nor would the country members of the Legislature agree to a prohibitive tariff. Something might be done, however, if the local manufacturers agreed not to raise their prices. He intimated that the Government would proceed with the Monopolies' Prevention Bill.

-The Niles-Bement-Pond Co., the U.S. machine tool trust, is according to a New York report, about to enter the Canadian manufacturing field. Arrangements have been consummated for the acquisition of the business of the John Bertram and Sons Co., Ltd., of Dundas, Ont. The Bertram plant will be doubled in capacity. Work will begin immediately and about \$300,000 will be spent in improvements. One of the principal reasons which has led the Niles-Bement-Pond people to negotiate the deal is understood to be so that they may be enabled to compete more successfully for the trade of such foreign countries as maintain discriminating tariffs against the products of the United States. Russia at present imposes an import penalty 40 per cent. more on various kinds of United States machinery than on the manutacturers of any other foreign country. According to Chas. R. Flint, who returned from Europe last week Russia will undoubtedly reduce the duties on American products, as she recognizes that her industrial and agricultural conditions are very much behind the times.

-Mr. A. F. Low geological surveyor. has returned from a visit to Lake Chibougaman which is some 200 miles north of Lake St. John Que. The journey was made by way of the latter lake. The country from Lake St. John northward steadily rises. Lake St. John being about 300 feet above sea level, while the altitude of Lake Chibougaman is a thousand feet. The country is covered with spruce. all good pulpwood, but at the height of land to which Mr. Low travelled the altitude is considered too great to admit 'of successful agriculture. The Indians are at present the only inhabitants of the region, but a development of the mineral resources will mevitably attract a large mining population. Besides asbestos there were found indications of copper and gold, which probably exist in working quantities, but an absolute statement as to their actual value was not made. One man has a quartz vein located, and his claim established but up to the present no working has been carried on to any extent. The investigations will probably prove among the most important of those carried on this year by the Geological Survey.

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

Miscellaneous.	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Perc'ntage of Rest	Par value				
The second	subscribed.	paid-up.	Fund.	to paid-un) per	of one	Dividen		Prices per
and a state of the second of the second				Capital		share.	last.	Dates of Div'd.	cent. on par
		See the set	the second second			onare.	6 mos	WALLER PRINT AND A	Sept. 14
Bell Telephone		a mail and	\$	\$	\$	8	p.c.		and we have been to
Bell Telephone	7,975,100	7,916,980	135,607	OF FO	1		p.c.		Ask. Bid.
			265,000	25.53	100	155.00	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	1501
Canadian Pacific	101,400,000	98,020,000		•••••	100	******	5	Jan. July.	1591 155
	15,000,000	15,000,000	4,923,122	34.75	100	166.09		April Oct	1661 166
Detroit Electric St	10 500 000			01.10	100		1%*	tt Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
	12,500,000 8,000,000	12,500,000			100	93.75			
		3,000,000	*******		100	114.00	1.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	94 933
Steel, common	20,000,000	20,000,000			100	77 00	1	Jan. July	116 114
	5,000,000	5,000,000	********		100	21.63	1000	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	79 77
Dominion Textile Co., Com	7,500,000	5,000,000			100	70.25		A	22 218
do. pfd	2,500 000	1,940,000			100		***	April Oct.	701 701
			•••••		100	89.00			
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	12,000,000						••••••	91 89
Halifax Tramway Co	10,000,000	10,000,000			100 100				
Hamilton Electric Street, common	1,350,700	1,350,000			100	100 00		******	
do pfd	1,700,000	1,700,000			100	108.00	11/4*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	**** ******
	2,780,000	2,278,000	*******		100		***	***********	1091 108
intercolonial Coal Co	500,000	500,000		a set a set	100	•••••	21/3	Jan. July.	**********
	219,000	219,700	********		100		7		********
	1.600.000	1,600,000	90,474	12.06	100		4	·····	
Marconi Wireless Tel	5,000,000		*******	*****	100			San.	
Montreel Cotton Co	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						1	Feb. Mar.	
Montreal Cotton Co. Monteal Light, Heat & P. Co	3,000,000	3,000,000					and the second	******	
Montreal Street Ry	17,000,000	17,000,000		•••••	100	116.50	21/4.	Mar.Jun. Sep.Dec.	
	7,000,000	7,000,000	698,927	13.31	100	92.75	1*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	117 1161
Montreal Telegraph.	0.000.000			10.01	50	112.00	21/2*	Feb. MayAug. Nov.	923 92
common .	2,000 000 1,467,681	2,000,000			40	66.00			226 224
	3,090,6:5	1,467,681			25	92.50	2*	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	170 165
Li Scolla Steel & Coal Co., com	4,120,700	3,090,625 5,000,000			50		•••	***********	370
do pfd	1,030,000	1,030,000	*******	·····	100	66.50		Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	
Ogilvie Flour Mille Ca				*****	100	113.50		April Oct.	665 665
	1,250,000	1,250,000				100000	.1	Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	····· 113
Richelien & Ont Nor Co	2,000,000	2,000,000				29.00		Mar Jun. Sep. Dec.	
	3,132,000	3,132,000				29.75	81/2	Mar Jun. Sept. Dec.	130 129
	707,860	707,860	23,101	-		75.00	•	May Nov.	131 1293
Transl. 61	2,000 000 1	2,000,000	the second s			15.00		Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	76 75
Toronto Street Ry.	6,600 220			19. 32	100 0	4.25	•••	••••••••••••	115
The start in the second		D FTT DOD	1,454,130	8.10	100 1	05.37			35 34 4
	0.000.000	9 000 000	2,163,507					Jan. Apl. July, Oct.	106 1052
	600,000	800 000					-74	eb. May, Aug. Nov	$106 105\frac{3}{8} 117\frac{1}{8} 116\frac{1}{8}$
The bice. bt. hy.	1 000 000	4,000,000			100 .		-76	Jec. Mar. Jun. Sep.	2110 110g
Quarterly. t Bonus of 1 per cent		nnual		•••••			the second second	ny Nov.	200
						2 . In Saily	-	pl.July,Oct.Jan.	194 190

BUSINESS CHANGES.

At Brantford, Ont., O. L. Johnson is succeeded in the grocery business by J. J. Hoffman.—The general stock of J. E. Gibson, Dryden Ont., is advertised to be sold on the 20th instant.—The tollowing Hamilton firms have sold out: Samual Hilton grocer; James Murray, fuel; Mrs. W. G. Smyth, groceries and G. A. Thompson, groceries.—H. E. Maniey, crockery, Smith's Falls, Ont., has disposed of his business.

-We are informed by the Union Bank of Canada that a branch of that Bank has been opened at Oak River, Man.

Nap. Martineau, grocer, and R. Legault, tobacconist, Montreal, have assigned.

-We are advised by the Royal Bank of Canada that a branch of that Bank has been opened at St. Paul. Montreal.

-The death of Hon. Senator Thomas R. Black, which occurred at his home in Amherst, N.S., on the 14th instant, will be deeply regretted far beyond the borders of his native Province.

The Allan Line turbine steamer Victorian, has been successfully floated from her dangerous position in the St. Lawrence, and is undergoing temporary repairs at Quebec, preparatory to a voyage across the Atlantic, where any damage occasioned will be fully repaired. It is expected the steamer Virginian will be also floated this week.

-A prominent wholesale hat and fur establishment in Montreal finds no cause for regret in having some months ago determined to liquidate the business. This is proceed-

ing apace, the additions to stock in warehouse meantime being confined merely to what is necessary for keeping it sorted. Each of the partners is likely to resume on his own account eventually.

-Negotiations are on says a St. Catharines, Ont., report, for the absorption of the St. Catharines, Pelham and Welland Kailway Co., which line is projected by the Toronto-Hamilton Railway Company. George Arnold of Fonthill and M. J. A. Ross of Welland-port, directors, say that the deal is completed, but S. D. Lake, of this city, the main proprieton states that the two above-named gentlemen are out, but that the consummation of the arrangements has not yet been reacned. This will give the Toronto and Hamilton Railway the benefit of the franchises secured by the St. Catharines and Welland Company, giving a route out of St. Catharines and into Welland. The Spur from Fonthill to Fenwick will also be constructed, giving connection the T., H. and B. at the latter place.

-A number of changes have been made in the regulations governing placer-mining in the Yukon Territory. The fee for free miners' will be reduced from \$7.50 to \$5, and all will expire on the 30th day of June in each year and may be renewed at any time during July upon payment of \$5. An extra tee of \$5 will be charged for renewing certificates within the month of August, and \$15 if renewed within the month of September. When a certificate is issued in favor of an individual the fee will be \$1.75 for each four months or fraction thereof to the 30th June. 1906. The fee for certificates for a joint stock company to the same date shall be proportioned in the same manner, namely, for a company with a capital of \$100.000 or less \$16.75 for each four months or fraction thereof, and for a company with a capital of over \$100,000 the fee will be \$33.50 for four months or a fraction thereof. ..

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

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Perc'ntage of Rest to paid-up Capital.	Par value per share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Dates of Div'	d.	Prices per cent. on par Fept. 14
the state of the second states and						\$	p.c.			Ask. Bid
British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Eastern Townshaps Hamilton	9,789,200 3,000,000 2,497,790	4,865,666 9,743,340 3,000,000 2,472,700 2,235,540	2,044,000 3,917,336 3,500,000 1,500,000 2,235,540	40.20 119.99 60.66	248 50 50 100 100	315.90 84.50 129.00	31/2	June I Feb. May-Aug. Jan. J	Det. Dec. Nov uly. Dec.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hochelaga	2,000,000 3,500,000 1,500,000 344,073	2,000,000 3,500,000 1,500,000 344,073 6,000,000	$1,200,000 \\ 3,500,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 296,000 \\ 3,400,000$	100.00 33.33 86.02	100 100 30 32.4 100	141 00 227.50 163.00	5 8 4	June I May N Jan. J	Dec. Dec. lov. uly. Dec.	$ \begin{array}{c} 145 & 141 \\ 227\frac{1}{2} & \dots \\ \dots & 163 \end{array} $
Metropolitan	3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000	1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000 500,000 2,217,200	1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 800,000 8,548,320	100.00 69.44 160.00	100 100 100 100 100	228.50 225.04 263.00	Ď	June I Jan. J Feb. A	Det. Dec. uly ug.	135 2281 260 255 270 263
Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B. Provincial	. 2,500,000 . 1,000,000 . 180,000	$1,500,000 \\ 2,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 180,000 \\ 823,309$	650,000 2,500,000 440,000 175,000	100.00 44.00	100 100 20 150 100	223.00	8 4½ 3 4 1½	June J March S Jan. J	Dec. Dec. ept. uly.	141
Quebec Royal Sovereign Standard St. Stephen's	. 3.000,000 . 1,624,300 . 1,000,009	2,500,000 3,000,000 1,592,626 1,000,000 200,000	1,050,000 3,000,000 473,156 1,000,000 45,000	100.00 29.88 100.00	100 100 100 50 100	135.00		Feb. MayAug. April	Dec. Aug. Nov Oct. Oct.	225 213
St. Hyacinthe Toronto Traders' Union of Halifax Enion Bank	. 3,394,500 3,000,000 1,336,150	329,515 3,343,685 3,000,000 1,336,150 2,500,000	75,000 3,643,685 1,100,000 970,000 1,100,000	108.97 36.66 72.58	100 100 100 50 100	230.00	5&1† 3½ 3½	June June Feb.	Lug Dec. Dec. Lug Lug.	237 230 145 145
Western	. 550,000	550,000	250,000	45.45	100	•••••	31/2	June	Dec.	

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

For week ending Sept. 11, 1905.—Sept. 5, 17 13-16d; 6, 173/4d; 7 and 8, holiday; 9, 173/4; 11, 17 25-32d.

· FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Thursday, September 14, 1905.

The leading feature of the week has been the advance of Canadian Pacific to 167, which is a new record. The report for last year, combined with prospects of an even better one having commenced, have excited the market. The demand for this stock has exceeded supply, with the natural result of sending up prices.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prophecy that a third transcontinental hne will be needed in three or four years has had its effect also, as it has created an impression—more in England than here—that there is something known to the Government which Justifies Sir Wilfrid's forcaste. Those who are entering manhood will probably begin to be in "the sere and yellow leaf" period before Canada will need three lines across the continent—It is hardly likely, indeed, that this need will ever arise.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway loan of \$6,000,000 due on 15th Nov. next will be met by the Ontario Government issuing bonds under authority of Act passed last Session.

Imports of gold are expected to be heavy in the near future under chance of money rising at New York. This may occur, but it will be for a short time, as the cotton exports have been and will be unusually heavy, and those of wheat and other products will soon be so large as to stop gold being sent this way. Gold only comes to this side when money fetches higher prices than in the market it is shipped from, and it turns round for a return trip when this condition ceases.

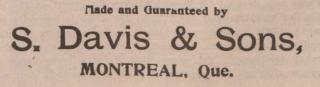
Consols, 89 15-16. Money in London ranges from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ for call and short loans, and from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{7}{8}$ for trade paper. In New York call loans $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 per cent. Sales have been made of C.P.R., 16 5to $166\frac{7}{8}$; Montreal St., $225\frac{3}{4}$; Detroit, 94; Nova Scotia Steel 65¹/₂; Dom. Iron 22¹/₈ and 70¹/₄; Power 92³/₈. Trading very limited. Banks: Montreal 256; Molsons 228; Commerce 169¹/₂; Imperial 237¹/₂; Hamilton 221; Traders 141. Paris, exc., on London, 25f. 17¹/₂c; Berlin, 20m. 44¹/₄ pf. Sterling Exchange, 60's 8 9-16, demand, 9 5-32. Money locally as for some time past.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for week ending Sept. 14, 1905, as compiled by Chas. Meredith and Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:—

				Last
Stocks.	Sales	. High.	Low.	Year.
Banks:				
Monfreal	161	2587/8	256	246
Molsons	18	228	228	213
Union	16	145	1443/4	135
Nova Scotia	2	2673/4	267 3/4	···· ·
Hochelaga Miscellapeer	26	1421/2	1421/2	
Canadian Pacific	973	166%	163	125
Montreal Street Railway	190	226	225	205
Toronto Street Ry	197	1053/4	1043/4	103
Twin City Electric Ry	301	118	115	98

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



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

BONDS.	Interest per annum.	Amount outst'ding.	Interest due.	Interest payable at:	Date of Redemption.	Market Quotations, Sept. 14 Ask-Bid	REMARKS
Commercial Cable Coupon Commercial Cable Registered Can. Col. Cotton Canada Paper Bell Telephone	4 4 6 5 5 5	\$18,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,200,000	1 July 1 Oct. 2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	New York or London New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants of Can., Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 2397 2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917		ng rank man
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron & Steel Halifax Tramway	6 4% 5 5	2,551,000 2 308,200 3 7,876,000 3 600,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July		· 1 Jan., 1916 · 1 July, 1929	103 101¥ 84½ 83½ 	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 112. Redeemable at 110. & accrued interest. Redeemable at 105
Intercolonial Coal Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cot Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry	5 5 5 4 5	1,000,000 - 880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Montreal Bank of Montreal, London.	1 Tulu 1001	108	Andreas and a second
Montreal Street Ry Montreal Street Ry Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	41/2 41/2 6	1,500,000 2,500,000	1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London. Bank of Montreal, Montreal Union Bk., Halifax, or Bank N.S., Montreal or Toronto Bank of Montreal, Monteal	1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	105 1024 111 115	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co Royal Electric Co	5 41/2	471,589 € 130,900	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Montreal o London	• 1 Mar., 1915		Redeemable at 110. after June, 1912. Redeemable at 110.
St. John St. Ry Torento St. Railway	5	600,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bk of Monteal, St. John, N.B Bank of Scotland, London	 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914 	and the second	Redeemable at 110. 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905.
foronto St. Railway Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Ry	41/2 5	010,000	I Jan. I July	Bank of Scotland, London Windsor Hotel, Montreal	0 T-1- 1010	109 107 ¹ / ₉	milerosi interester interester

Detroit Electric Ry. 941/4 935/8 520 66 Toledo Electric Ry 350 35 341/4 201/2 Halifax Electric Ry 1081/2 60 109 95 Winnipeg Electric Ry 1260 1921/2 192 . . . Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co. 100 751/2 751/2 58 Mont. Light, H. and Power .. 1145 923/ 901/2 77 Mackay, common 200 411/8 41 26 Do. Preferred 741/2 55 74 701/2 Nova Scotia Steel and Coal .. 665/8 410 63 3/4 \$7 Do. Preferred 1141/2 10 1141/2 1071/2 Dom. Iron and Steel, com. ... 380 21% 211/4 12 Do. Prefered 240 701/4 69 36 Dominion Coal, common.. 25 77 77 50 Do. Preferred 100 115 1141/2 1101/ Intercolonial Coal 25 81 81 Montreal Telegraph Co. 37 165 165 Bell Telephone Co. 10 158 158 148 Ogilvie Milling Co., pref. 215 129 1281/4 120 Lake Woods, com. 150 103 1021/4 Do. Preferred 1141/2 435 1151/4 Montreal Cotton 17 117 115 101 Havana, com. 195 237% 23 . . . Do. Preferred 255 73 727/8 Soo, com 50 1353/4 1353/4 . . . Textile, Pfd... 589 91 89 ... Bonds: Winnipeg Ry. 1000 108 108 Dom. Iron and Steel. 7000 85 84 73 Lake Woods 1000 1113/ 1113/4 N.S. Steel and Coal 2000 109 109 . . . Textile (A) 9375 89 88 . . . Do. (B) 5000 90 89

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, September 14, 1905.

BUTTER.—A disappointing market during the week, unusual for the second week of September, but is entirely owing to difference of opinion between receivers and buyers. There is a demand for finest creamery for export at $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22c, but receivers look for $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 23c which is impossible to make at the moment consequently business passing is light, and the market rules disappointly slow with a somewhat heavy tendency. The expectation is for a lower range of values although the position of stock and products does not warrant the market ruling that way. The season is now far advanced and production must be largely curtailed, therefore receivers and holders have the best of the position and the teeling is against a lower range. In dairy butter there is a good business passing, anything fine meeting with ready sale at 20c; second grades suitable for bakers' use 17 to 18c.

CHEESE.—The market is very much mixed and in a somewhat peculiar position. All dealers appear afraid of the asking price of holders and it is impossible to make sales to any large extent at the average cost of the cheese as received in this market. Prices asked are $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ c for finest Ontario, with buyers difficult to find at over 11c. With Quebec district cheese being offered at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11c there is a good business passing, anything of passable quality finding a ready market. Orders are not coming in as freely as in former seasons during Septemben, entirely owing to want of confidence as to the future of the market, held generally by English and foreign buyers. Stocks appear to be increasing, and the market has by no means a healthy appearance. A slight decline is not unlooked for, and would likely result in improved trade and a better feeling to the market.

EGGS.—The market continues to rule in favor of sellers though prices show little or no change; still the tendency is toward firmness and a higher market. Receipts are fairly large, but local demand is much better, showing that consumption is improving. Receivers have no difficulty in readily placing all supplies of best marks at full prices. Fresh gathered best stock sells at 20c; average lots 19c; No. 2, 17 to 18c and select 21 to $22\frac{1}{2}c$. We notice quite a few going torward for export. These were, no doubt, sold last spring tor September shipment, prices realizing in the neighbourhood of 8s 3d to 8s 6d, c.i.f. Liverpool and Glasgow.

FISH .- Demand improving with cooler weather. Lake trout is in more plentiful ssupply, fresh haddock also arriving more freely. Other fresh fish keep scarce. Smoked haddies are arriving by express, also kippered herring demand for both being good. New pickled B.C. salmon will arrive in a few days. Owing to the partial failure of the cod fishery, prices are expected to hold a high average. Labrador herring in limited supply, being quoted in half brls. Quotations:-Haddock 4c choice steak cod 6c lb.; frozen doree 8c lb.; pike 7c lb.; lake trout Sc lb.: white fish 9c lb;. halibut ex. 10c.; lobsters, U. 23 to 25c lb.; Gaspe salmon 15c: B. C. salmon 15c; fresh mackerel 12c 1b.; brook trout 18c.-Salt: Loch Fyne herrings, \$1 per keg; No. 1 salt mackerel, in



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LION SPRINC CO. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

20-lb. kits, \$2; new salt herrings, half bbl. \$2.75 to \$3.25; pails of 20 lb. 80c; pickled sea trout \$10 per bbl., \$5.50 per half bbl.; No. 1 pickled lake trout, per keg of 100 lbs. \$4.50.—Smoked: Haddies, choice ex stock. 7½c lb.; smoked herrings, bundles of five boxes at loc box; St. John bloaters, 100 box. \$1 to \$1.50; Yarmouth do. 60 in box, at \$1.10 per box; kippered herring, per box. 90c.—Prepared: Boneless cod, in bricks, 6c per lb.; boneless fish, in bricks, 5½c; bone-Kes fish, loose in 25-lb boxes. 4½c; dry codfish, in 100-lb. bundles, \$5.50, skinless cod in 100 lb. cases, \$5.50. Bulk oysters \$1.50 gall.

OLDBURY,

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour market unchanged in price with movement principally confined to dealers' immediate wants. Good harvests are generally productive of a feeling that lower prices should follow, regardless of other conditions. Bran and shorts are in light supply and firm in price. Rolled oats and commeal steady at \$2.25 to \$2.30 for former and \$1.45 to \$1.50 bag for latter.—Baled hay very firm with a good demand. We quote: No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2 \$7.50 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6.50 to \$7; and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.25 per ton, in car lots. In the Winnipeg wheat market the September option was unchanged on Wednesday at $78\frac{1}{2}e$, and October $\frac{1}{4}c$ lower at $77\frac{3}{6}e$. The wheat crop of the West is expected to exceed 91,000,000 bushels.

GROCERIES.—Sugars declined 10 points all round, bringing prices to basis of \$4.80 for best gran. brls. Opening prices have been made on new pack tomatoes and corn. Both are a little higher than anicipated, though much lower than last year. Tomatoes, group No. 1, 95c doz.; do. No. 2, 92½c; corn, group No. 1, 85c doz.; do. No. 2, 82½c. U.S. new tomatoes are proportionately dear and advancing. Quotations are subject to immediate acceptance 90c is freely offered at factory. A year ago Canadian jobbers bought U.S. tomatoes, 3rd grade, for 60c.

HARDWARE AND METALS .--- Wholesale firms here report trade as very good, prices meantime being subject to no While steel has advanced in the U.S. markets, change. besssemer pig being quoted at an advance of \$1 over August 1st, prices here are not governed thereby, most articles on the Canadian market, such as machinery steel, tire, spring, sleigh shoe, harrow tooth toe calk, etc., being manufactured here. Wire nails steady at \$2.05 to \$2.10 base price. U. S. advices of 13th report leading foundries as all very busy filling orders. London cables of 13th say: Pig iron firm. Scotch closd unchanged at 53s; Cleveland higher at 48s 6d. New York pig iron certificates were quoted Wednesday: Regular, bid, September \$15; Oct. \$15.20; Nov. and Jan. \$15.30; Dec., Feb., Mar. \$15.40.-Foundry, Sept., Oct., \$15; Nov. \$15.10; Feb. \$15.30.-Orders for 759 000 tons of steel rails were given to U.S. mills within the past four weeks.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- There is more leather moving, locasy, but shoe men have not regularly gone into cutting yet and there is a noticeable lack of spirited movement to trade. Prices hold very firm and jobbers would not be surprised at a further advance. English demand is reported not quite so good from some quarters while others appear to see no slackening. A feature of the trade interesting to shoe men now is the apparent indifference of Manitoba and Western dealers regarding payments. It is claimed everyone out there possessed of any money at all invests in land, farms or town lots, and are quite content to let the Eastern creditor for shoes, drygoods, or any other long credit line carry the burden. Now, this is altogether wrong, and should not be tolerated by creditors. Money lenders who get 8 to 12 per cent. out there take good care to see that they get back interest and principal on the day appointed; but just because of a bumper crop money which should come East for

615

the retiring of credit paper often goes further West for the purchase of land. We are told of \$20 per square foot being asked in Winnipeg, equal to the price of choicest up-town Montreal property to-day.

PROVISIONS .- Live hogs continue low, prices this week being \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars. Abattoir dressed are worth \$9.40 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. Lard and cured meats sustain the higher prices recently reached.

TELEPHONE TALKS

To Telephone Users and the General Public, ---

France has been described as an ideal field for the telephone, and with unlimited financial resources, a free hand in administration, and rates as stated in our last Talk, the service should be an ideal one. Let us review the practical results.

It is stated on undoubted authority that the Telephone Department is constantly striving to prevent an increase of subscribers, which would demand increased capital, and also to avoid a more general use of the service, which would require more assistants and increased facilities.

The service is exceedingly slow, so much so that business is generally greatly retarded thereby. When the administration is remonstrated with for delays, the reply is that the staff is much too small, and there is no remedy. An individual is powerless; he may not show his impatience over the wire without running the risk of future and greater delays, and possibly a summons before the Local Court for discourtesy to a functionary in his official capacity, a point on which French law is very strict.

It is stated that in a place near Paris conversation by telephone became absolutely impossible through interference from a trolly wire. The Government would not apply the very simple remedy of making the lines metallic until the subscribers advanced the funds necessary for the work. Numerous similar instances could be cited showing the disadvantages to the public of Government administration of the telephone service in France. So exasperated have the telephone users become that they have formed an Association for united protest, but so far with little effect.

It is sometimes stated that long distance rates are low in France, but it is overlooked that the Government has a system of "urgent call" rates, three times the ordinary rates and of necessity, the great bulk of the business goes through at the higher charge. Lines are limited and few people who have business which requires to be done by telephone can wait till others are Those who want the lower rate must wait served. until no one else wants the line.

France, the ideal field of the telephone, is not only poorly served and charged high rates under Government control, but development is practically prohibited

Canada has little to learn regarding telephone service from the system of Government operation in France.

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Photo-Frame Makers, Glass Bevellers, Silverers, and Stationers' Sundries. 66, BRANSTON STREET.

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METAL INFLATORS for CYCLES and MOTORS.

ALL ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

MOTOR PUMPS. HAND PUMPS. FOOT PUMPS.

57-59 NEW STREET, ASTON, Birmingham, England, Special Prices to Canadians under New Tariff.

617

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Whole	esale.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-	1079.94	3-14
and a feat of the second se	\$ c.	\$ C,
Acid Carbolic Cryst. medi	0 30 0 16	0 35 0 18
Alum	$1 40 \\ 0 04$	1 75 0 06
Sorax, xtls Brom. Potass	0 35	0 45
Jamphor, Ref. Rings	0 95 1 00	1 10 1 10 0 4 5
	0 37	0 45
Ditrate Magnesia lb Cocaine Hyd. oz Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 25 4 50	0 45 5 00
opperas, per 100 lbs	4 50 0 75 0 22	• 80 • 26
bream Tartar Ipsom Salts	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 22 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 \\ \end{array} $	1 75
Arabia par lb	0 15	1 75 0 18 0 40
Dpoom Salts Slycerine Sums Arabic per lb. Jum Trag msect Powder lb. Insect Powder per keg, lb. Menthol, lb. Morphia M1 Peppermint lb. M1 Lemon Duium	0 50	1 00
nsect Powder lb	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 22 \end{array}$	• 40 0 30
enthol, lb.	3 50	0 30 4 50 1 65
Bil Peppermint 1b.	1 60 4 00	5 00
dil Lemon	$1 00 \\ 4 00$	1 10 4 50
Dpium Phosporus Phos	0 08	0 10 0 10 0 12 4 75
Dataic Acid	0 07 0 10	0 10
otash Iodide	4 25	4 75 0 32
uinine trychnine	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 70 \end{array} $	
Fartaric Acid	0 28	0 30
Licorice		
stick 1 6 9 19 5 16 to 16 5 16		
Stick, 4, 6, 8, 12 & 16 to lb., 5 lb. boxes	. 22	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array} $
Acme Licorice Pellets, cans Licorice Lozenges, 1 & 5 lb. cans		1 50
HEAVY CHEMICALS-		
Bleaching Powder	1 50 0 05±	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 50 \\ 0 07 \end{array} $
Blue Vitriol Brimstene	2 00	2 50
Caustic Soda	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 50 \\ 2 50 \\ 2 50 \end{array} $
oda Ash	1 75	2 25
Sal. Soda Sal. Soda Concentrated	0 80 1 50	0 90 2 00
DYESTUFFS-	0.05	0.01
Archil. con	0 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 31 \\ 0 & 08 \end{array} $
Ex. Logwood	1 75	2 50
Indigo (Bengal)	1 50	1 75
Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras Gambier	0 70 0 06	1 00
Madder	0 09	0 12
Sumac Tin Crystals	42 50 0 25	47 50 0 30
FISH		
Bloaters, per box. Labrador Herrings Labrador Herrings, half brls. Mackerel, No. 2, brls. Mackerel, No. 2, one-half barrel Green Cod, No. 1 Green Cod, large No. 2	0 00	1 00 5 50
Labrador Herrings, half brls	3 00	5 50 0 00
Mackerel, No. 2, bris		
Green Cod, No. 1		0 00
No. 2	0 00 00 00	0 00
No. 2 Large dry Gaspe per qntl. Lalmon, brls. Lab. No. 1 almon, half brls. Salmon, British Columbia, brls. Manalass Fish	0 00	0 00
almon, bris. Lab. No. 1		00 00
almon, Briitsh Columbia, brls		14 00
Soneless Fish		8 00 0 05
Soneleas Fish Soneleas Cod Ninless Cod	6 00	6 g0 5 50
Scinless Cod, case		5 50
FLOUR-		
Ogilvie's Royal Household Ogilvie's Glenora Patents		5 10
Manitoba Patenta		4 80 5 10
Winter Wheat Batanta		4 80
itrong Bakers	4 90	5 00 4 70
straight bags	2 20 3 70	
whermus	3 70	3 80
solled Oats		0 10
Rolled Oats Conmeal, bag	4 90 1 40	5 10 1 65
Kolled Oats Cornmeal, bag Bran, in bags Norts, in bags	4 90 1 40 00 00 70 00	17 00

FARM	PRODUCTS-

Butter-		
Choicest Creamery Under Grades, Creamery	22 ¹ / ₂	
Townships Dairy	17吉	
Good to Choice	00	
Fresh Rolls	00	00
Cheese-		
Finest Western, white	111	
Finest Western, colored Finest Eastern	11등 10물	
Eggs-		
Best Selected	20	22
Straight Gathered	17	18
Limed	00	00
Cold Storage	00	00



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

34½ Great Hampton Street,

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	10101	
Name of Article.	Wholess	lle
FARM PRODUCTS.—CON.— Sundries—	\$ c.	8 c.
Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs Honey, White Clover, comb Honey, extracted	0 60 0 18 0 06	0 80 0 131 0 071
Beans-		
Prime Best hand-picked	0 00 1 65	0 00 ° 1 70
GROCERIES-		
Standard Granulated hamel		4 80.
Bags, 100 lbs. Ex. Ground, in barrels Ex Ground, in boxes Powdered, in barrels		4 75 5 20 5 40
		5 00 5 20 5 35
Powdered, in boxes Paris Lumps, in barrels Branded Yellows Molasses (Barbadoes) new Molasses, in barrels Molasses, in barrels Molasses in balf barrels Evaporated Apples	4 30 0 00	5 45 4 70 0 35
Molasses (Barbadees) old Molasses, in barrels Molasses in balf barrels	0 00	0 37 0 381
Evaporated Apples	0.00	0 07
Raisins	6.051	0.10
Loose Musc., Lavers, London	0 05± 1 75	0 10 0 07 2 00 3 00
Extra Dessert	2 50	3 00 2 50 2 25
Valencia Selected	0 04	0 07 0 07
Valencia, Layers Currants, Provincials Filiatras	0 041	0 04
Vostizzas Prunes, California Prunes, French Fire, in board	0 00	0 061
Figs, in bags Figs, new layers	0 04 0 00 0 09	0 07 0 00 0 12
Ric e —		
C. C Standard B	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 & 85 \\ 2 & 95 \\ 3 & 80 \end{array} $	2 95 3 05
Standard B Patna, per 100 lbs. Burmah, per 100 lbs. Crystal Japan, per 100 lbs. Carolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb.	3 80 3 50	4 50 8 75
Carolina, Java Pot Barley, bag 98 lbs. Pearl Barley, per lb.	2 00	5 75 2 25 0 031
Tapioca, Flake, per lb.	0 001	0 03
Peas, 2 lb. tins Salmon, 4 dozen case Tomatocs, per dozen String Beans	1 00	0 85 0 85 1 82
String Beans	0 924	0 95 0 85
HARDWARE-		
Antimony Tin: Block, L. & F. per lb. Tin, Block, Straits, per lb. Tin, Strip, per lb. Copper: Ingot, per lb.	0 00	0 16 0 37
Tin, Strip, per lb Copper: Ingot, per lb		0 38
Cut Nail Schedule —		
Base price, per keg, Extras—Over and above 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d and 70d Nails		2 15
Coil Chain-No. 6	0 00	0 091
No. 3	0 00	0 061
4, inch 5-16 inch % inch 7-10 inch Coil Chain-No. ½ 9-16 %	0 00	0 05
Coil Chain—No. 1/2	0 00 00 00 00	3 65 3 45 3 25 3 20
%	0 00 00 00 00	3 20 3 10 2 95 2 90
Galvanized Staples-	0.00	2 90
100 lb. box, 1½ to 1% Bright, 1½ to 1%		2 85
Galvanized Iron-		
Queen's Head, or equal, gauge 28 Comet, do., 28 gauge.	4 00 8 75	4 25 4 00
Iron Horse Shoes-		
No. 1 and smaller Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	14	3 65 3 90 1 80
No. 2 and larger No. 1 and smaller Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Car lots Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 18 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 20 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24	It.	1 75 2 55 2 55
Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 22 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 24		2 60

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Established Half a Century. Wholesale ... Wholesale ... Name of Article. Name of Article. Inventors, Patentees and Sole Makers

 LEATHER

 No. 1, B. A. Sole

 No. 2, B. A. Spanish Sole

 Staughter, No. 1

 Itight medium and heavy

 No. 2

 Hemedium and heavy

 Kottant

 Grained Upper

 Kottant

 Kip Stins, French

 English

 Canada Kip

 Hemlock Calf

 French Calf

 Splits, Hight and medium

 Splits, Heavy

 Splits, Heavy

 Splits, Heavy

 Splits, Heavy

 Splits, Small

 Glove Grain

 Rosetts, Heavy

 Russetts, No. 2

 Russetts, No. 4

 Dongola, No. 1

 < LEATHER-HARDWARE.-CON.-\$ C. 0 00 0 26 0 24 0 28 28 of the \$ c \$ c 2 75 2 90 2 10 2 10 2 40 Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 26... Am. Sheet Steel, 6 ft. x 2½ ft., 28... Boiler plates, iron, ½ inch Booler plates, iron, 3-16 inch Hoop Iron, base for 2 in. and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in., 30c; over base of ordinary iron, smaller size. Extras. 'Si 1plex' Silent Sausage Machin_e -And-Canada Plates

 Vall Polish

 Ordinary, 62 sheets

 Ordinary 75 sheets

 Black Iron Pipe, 1/2 inch

 1/2 inch

 1/2 inch

 1/4 inch

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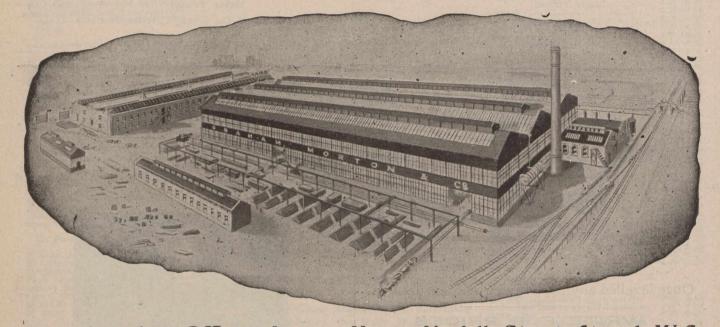
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A Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale University, was asked some time ago to give an opinion on the use of borax as a food preservative. He rep'ied as follows:—"The general use of borax and boracic acid as preservatives, especially of food products renders it very desirable to have some definite knowledge concerning their action on the ordinary processes of digestion. This is obviously a matter of considerable importance, for in the preservation of meat alone, as in the exporting of beef, considerable quantities of these agents are employed to assist in keeping the meat portance to know whether these agents have any injurious effect on digestion when so consumed. There is no question that both borax and boracic acid are efficient antiseptics, and hence useful as preservatives of organic matter, retarding decay and preventing putrefaction. It is likewise known that they are devoid of ordinary poisonous properties; but before their general use can be sanctioned in cases where some preservative is necessary, we must be very sure that they do not have any injurious effect upon nutrition, and e pecia'ly upon digestion. For example: Will meat, or any food stuff, which has been preserved by the presence of borax or boracic acid, be as readily digested as fresh meat?

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Will the presence of these substances in the alimentary tract have any injurious or retarding effect upon the several digestive processes to which the food must be exposed before it can be absorbed to supply the needs of the body?

In an attempt to answer these questions a careful study has been made of the influence of both borax and boracie acid upon the chemical processes of salivary, gastric and pancreatic digestion. As the result of a long series of experiments with the several digestive juices. it may be stated that the presence of moderate amounts of acid do not materially interfere with the ordinary starch digesting power of saliva. Borax, on the other hand, more noticeably diminishes the rate of salivary d'gestion: but when present in such amounts as to completely saturate the starch-containing solution, there is no destruction of the salivary ferment, and no complete cessation of ferment action; conversion of starch into sugar still goes on, even under such circumstances-a fact which tends to emphasize the comparative harmlessness of borax on salivary digestion. The worst that can be said in this connection is, that moderate amounts of borax tend to diminish the rate of action of the salivary ferment. Small amounts of boracic acid, however, even increase the starch-digesting power of saliva.

With gastric digestion, the results of several experiments show that presence of moderate amounts of boracic acid not only do not impede the digestive power of the secretion, but, on the contrary. actually increase the proteid-digesting power of the ferment. Thus, in a vigorous digestion of coagulated egg albumen with artificial gastric juice, far more albumen was dissolved in the presence of one per cent. of boracic acid than in a similar digestion where boracic acid was absent. Even the presence of 25 per cent. of boracic acid may not check at all the digestive power of gastric juice on egg albumen. Likewise, borax when present in very smal! amounts appears to increase somewhat the digestive power of artificial gastric juice. This increase of digestive power is, however, more quickly followed by retardation as the percentage of borax is increased than with boracic acid. It seems reasonable to assume, however, on the basis of the results obtained that such quantities of borax or boracic acid as would ordinarily be taken into the stomach, either for therapeutical purposes or mixed with food as a preservative, would not have any pronounced retarding effect upon the purely chemical process of gastric digestion, but might, on the other hand, actually increase the digestive power of the secretion. In the

pancreatic digestion of albuminous matter borax, even when present in large amounts has a stimulating effect leading to the digestion of much larger amounts of albuminous matter than the same quality of pancreatic juice alone would accomplish. In fact, under some conditions, the digestive mixture may be almost saturated with borax without checking in the least the digestive action of the artificial pancreated juice. With boracie acid, pancreatic digestion is not so greatly stimulated, but the presence of even one per cent. of the acid does not sensibly diminish the rate of digestive action. It is thus evident that borax and boracic acid, when present in the stomach and intestines in moderate quantities, can have little or no injurious effect upon the more important chemical processes of digestion. On the contrary, the pree of these agents may, in some cases at least, even accelerate the normal digestive processes of the alimentary tract.

FIRE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

Where a policy of fire insurance covwas a mortgage on the property when the fire policy was written, but it recognized the policy by requiring proofs of loss by sending them back for cor-



rection and by requesting a conference for an adjustment, whereby insured incurred expense, there was a waiver of a condition against false representations as to incumbrances. Nugent v. Rensselaer County Mut. Fire Ins. Co.

Under Bankr. Act July 1. 1898, c 541. 67d, 30 Stat. 564 (U.S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3449), providing that liens given or accepted in good faith and not in contemplation of, or fraud upon, the act, and for a present consideration, shall not be affected by it where a debtor while solvent made an equitable assignment of insurance policies to be issued as security for certain loans then made to him, but failed to make an actual delivery and assignment of the policies to the creditor until after loss, when he was insolvent, the assignment thereof at that time did not constitute an act of bankruptcy within Bankr. Act July 1, 1898, C. 541, 3 30 tSat. 546 (U.S. Corp. St. 1901, p. 3422), as a transfer of his property while insolvent with intent to prefer certain of his creditors. Wilder et al. v. Watts et al.

Under Code Civ. Proc. 446, authorizing all persons having an interest in the subject of an action to be joined as plaintiffs, a property owner and insurance companies which have paid their proportions of the loss on the property and have taken assignments of the property owner's cause of action up to the amount paid by them, and properly joined as p'aintiffs in an action against the wrongdoer for negligently setting fire to the property. Jacobs et al. v. New York Central Co.

Where a policy of fire insurance covering personal property contains a stipulation entirely avoiding the policy, if such property be or become incumbered by a chattel mortgage upon such property by the insured during the term of the policy, without the consent of the insurer indorsed upon or added to the policy, terminates the insurance and prevents a recovery under the policy by the insured or his appointee for a sub-



sequent loss by fire. Atlas Reduction Co. et al. v. New Zealand Ins. Co.

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Stipulations in written policies of insurance intended to preserve the policy from change or alteration by parol, and to make it and such indorsements thereon or additions thereto as may be made in writing a complete repository and memor.al of the entire agreement ,are valid and for the benefit of both parties and of the community at large; and to give effect to the purpose of such a stipulation, so far as it can reasonably be done, especial care should be taken to find in the policy and in any indorsements thereon or additions thereto the means of its or their proper interpretation, without resort to parol evidence. At as Reduction Co. et al. v. New Zealand Ins. Co. of New Zealand.

Life Insurance.-In an action on a policy of insurance stipulating that no obligation is assumed by the company until the first premium has been paid nor unless on this date the insured is alive and in sound health where the policy was issued in July, and insured became ill the following month, with systic disease of the kidneys, and the court's charge mixed the law app'icable to negotiations for a policy with the law applicable to the condition in the policy. it was error to refuse an instruction that if, on the day the policy was issued, the assured had cystic diseases of the kidneys, he was not in sound health. and defendant was entitled to recover. Barker v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

Though a life policy provided that any claim by an assignce should be subject to proof of interest on interpleader by Insurer to determine the rights of one ming an assignment, public policy did not require the court to interpose the defence of want of insurable interest where it appeared that the contract was not a mere wager. Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Tucker.

An untrue representation in an application for insurance will not vitiate the policy unless it is of such a nature that it might have been an inducement to issue the policy. If it appears from the whole record that the representation could not have been relied upon by the insurer, it will be disregarded. Bankers' Union of the World v. Mixon.

DEPOSITS AS TRUSTEE.

El'en Cunningham, who married a man named Kelly and thereafter seems to have used indifferently either her maiden or her married name, died on the 13th of January, 1904. Her administrator founds among her effects a pass book numbered 93 249 evidencing deposits in the Provident Institution for Savings in Jersey City in the name of "Ellen Cunningham, trustee for Honora Finerty." monora Finerty with power to draw imever of this account until after the death of Ellen Cunningham, and the latter never made any declaration to any one concerning the same: and the case is pare of any testimony or evidence respecting it, save that evidenced by the passbook itself. Eilen Cunningham kept this passbook in her own possession, and * mas found among her effects at her death. and upon one occasion she made a draft upon this account for her own purposes. Since there was no contractual relation between these women. the account in controversy has no considera-

tion to support it, and must ze viewed as a pure gratuity.

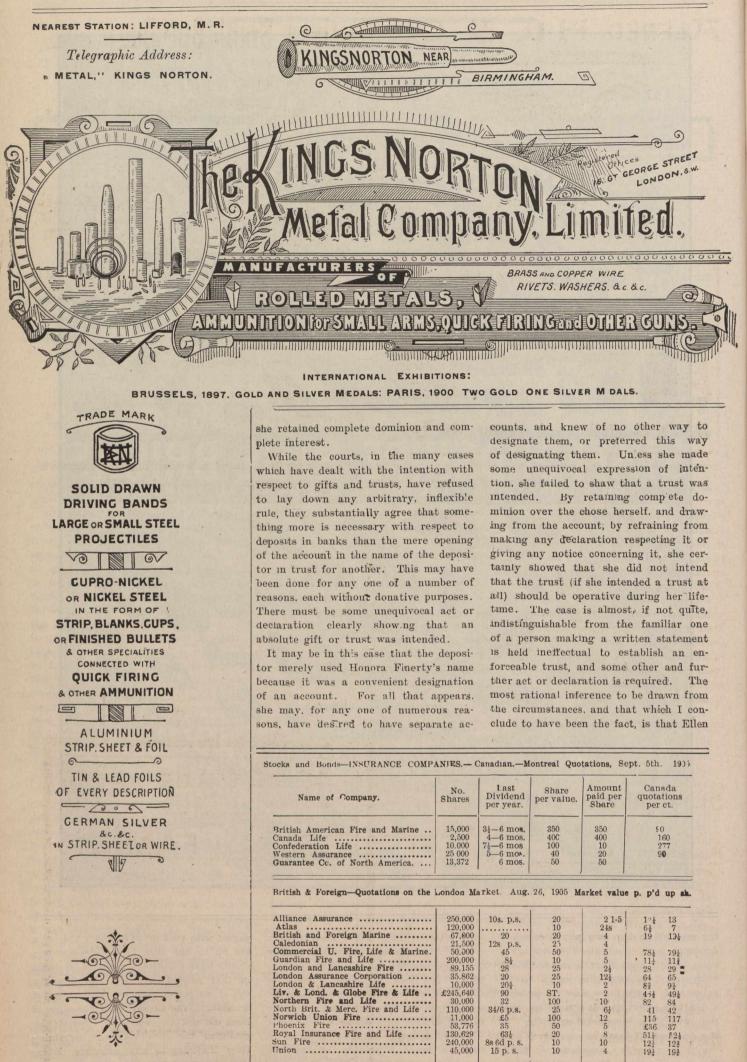
This case presents the bald, bare question of the right to a chose in action arising from a deposit of the money of a depositor in a savings bank in the depositors own name in trust for another. The right of the person named as cestui que trust to have the fund on deposit rest upon one of two theories: i.e., that it was a gift by the depositor to her, or that it was a valid trust now enforceable by her. In either event the intention must be clearly proven, and such intention must be shown to have been carried into effect by the donor or settler. The nature and amount of proof required, and the essentials to be proven, are similar with respect to each of the two necessary contentions. The form of the transfer and the time of enjoyment by the beneficiary may be different with respect to a trust, but there must be the same definiteness and clearness of proof of the completed execution of intention in the one case as in the other. It is clear that the depositor in this case did not intend to make a gift to Honora Finerty of the money deposited. If she had intended to do this. she would either have deposited the money in the name of Honora Finerty, so that the latter cou'd have drawn it at will or. if she prefered to put in the form of a trust, she would have vested Honora iFnerty with power to draw immediately or under conditions which she might specify, from the trust funds. Since by the retention of the pass book, and the failure to disclose to Honora Finerty the existence of this account, and the failure to vest Honora Finerty with the power to draw upon it, the deposi-



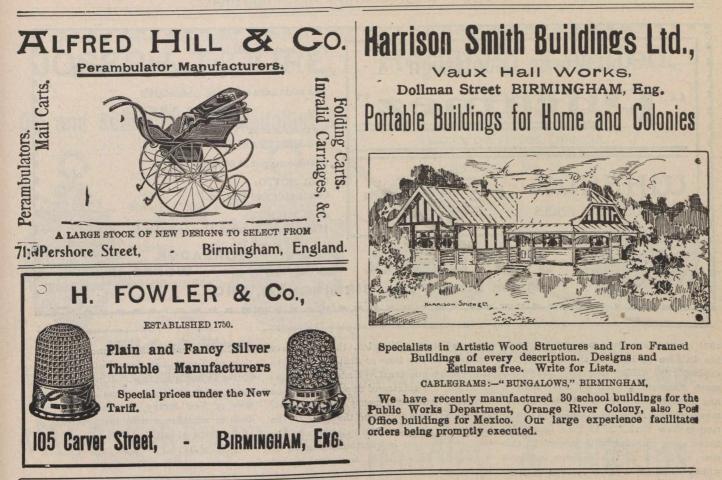
tor retained in her own power complete dominion over the chose in action, it must be held that there is not sufficient evidence of a gift. "In order to legalize such a gift, there must be not only a donative intention, but also in conjunetion with it a complete stripping of the donor of all dominion or control over the thing given." Stevenson v. Earl. The depositor therefore must be held to have intended some other thing than a g ft. It is in my judgment, equally clear that she did not inicend to create a trust. The Court of Errors, in the case last e ted. quotes the following language with approval: "The one thing necessary to give validity to a declaration of trust —the indispensable thing—I take to be that the donor or granter or whatever he may be called, should have absolutely

parted with that interest which had been his up to the time of the declaration; should have effectually changed his right in that respect, and put the property out of his power at least in the way of interest." The depositor in the case in hand did not so circumstance herself, by retaining the passbook, and refraining from disclosing to any one her intention with respect to the money deposited,

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*Excluding periodi al ~ish bonus



Cunningham desired to deposit her own moneys in this account in such a way that she would always be able to use them at her will during her life, but that at her death, if anything remained in the account, it should go to her friend Honora Finerty. The Court of Appeals of New York reached the conclusion that this was the proper inference to be drawn under similar circumstances. "When a deposit is made in trust, and the depositor dies intestate, leaving it undisturbed. In the absence of other evidence, the presumption seems to arise that a trust was intended in order to avoid the trouble of making a will." Matter of

Totten, 179 N.Y. 112. In this case the Court of Appeals of New York reached the conclusion that the trust which it tound to exist was valid, and that the beneficiary thereof could recover the balance of the money on deposit at the death of the depositor. The New Jersey Court of Appeals, however, has reached an opposite conclusion upon this subject. and has held that a disposition of property not to take effect until the death of the owner is testamentary in character, and that the statute of wills requires it to be made in a particular way, and that it will not be effectual if not made in that way. Stevenson v. Earl.

The New York Court of Appeals, in the Totten Case, formulated its doctrine in the following language: "A deposit by one person of his own money in his own name as trustee for another, standing alone, does not establish an irrevocable trust during the lifetime of the depositor. It is a tentative trust merely, revocable at will, until the depositor dies or completes the life in his lifetime by some unequivocal act or declaration, such as delivery of the passbook or notice to the beneficieary. In case the depositor dies before the beneficiary, without revocation, or some decisive act or declaration of disaffirmance, the presumption arises







that an absolute trust was created as to the balance on hand at the death of the depositor." This decision has been much commented upon by legal writers, and is well described by Wibur Larremore in an article on "Judicial Legislation in New York,' in 14 Yale Law. He there says, speaking with respect to this case, as follows: "This decision has been widely commented upon by leading journals, and so far as the writer is aware. has been unanimously disapproved. Tt is inconsistent with earlier authorities in the State of New York. It introduce's a serious anomaly into the law of trusts. Indeed, a trust that is revocable at the will of the creator can hardly be said to be a trust at all. It impugns the policy of the statute of wills, by permitting a disposition of property to take effect only after death, without following the testamentary requirements. On the other hand, as a piece of constructive legis'ation the decision could hardly be too highly praised. It effectuates a custom which has grown up among the

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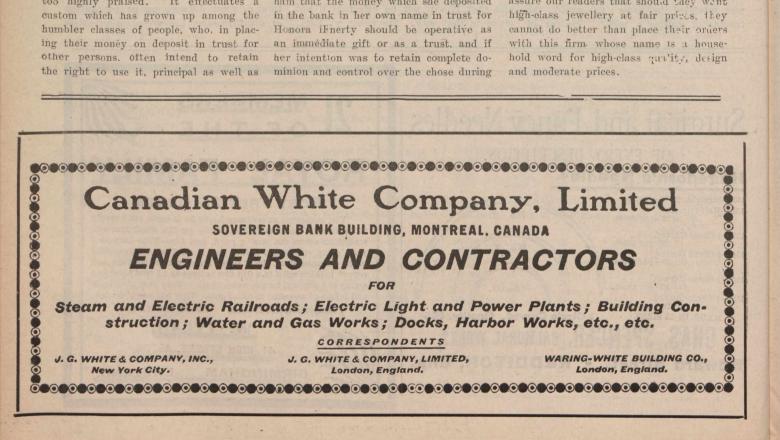
interest during life, but that whatever remains at the time of death shall go to the cestuis que trust. Under the law as it stood, the estates of depositors who as trustees had drawn money from accounts would be liable to refund the same to the cestuis que trust. The validation of the business custom in question seems to be unobjectionable, indeed, so desirable that the writer has on various occasions advocated the enactment of a statute on just the lines laid down in the Matter of Totten. He did not believe that a court would venture upon such a radical innovation, and it is difficult to justify it as an exercise of judical power." In New Jersey there is no direct authority with respect to savings bank deposits of the nature of the one dealt with in the case in hand; but the general principles to be app'ied are clear.

It is therefore concluded in the case in hand that there is no sufficient evidence of the intention of Ellen Cunningham that the money which she deposited in the bank in her own name in trust for

her ilfetime, and that it should pass to Honora Finerty at her death shall go to the cetuis que trust. Under the law as it which it can be done under the laws of New Jersey, because it was not done in accordance with the provision of the statute of wills. Nicklas v. Parker (N. J.)

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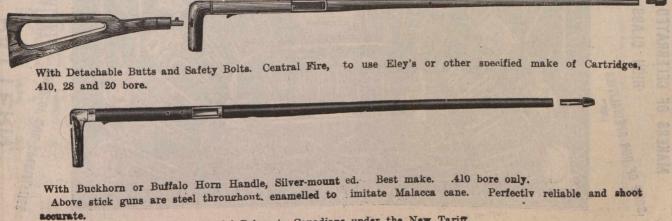
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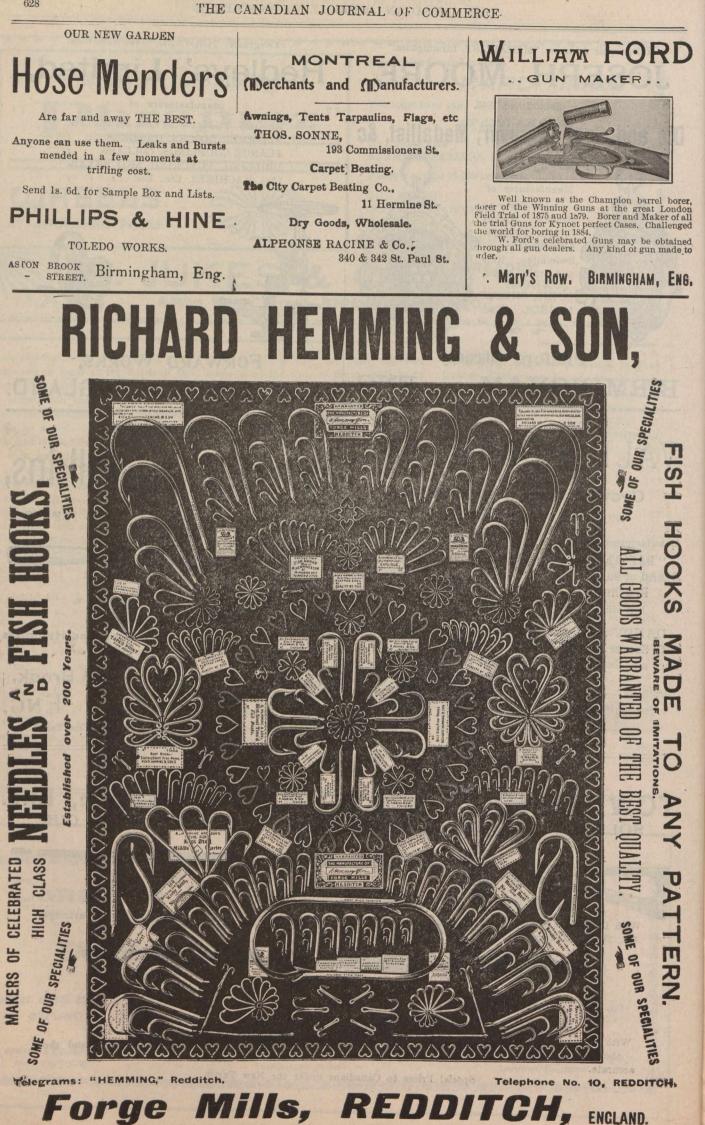
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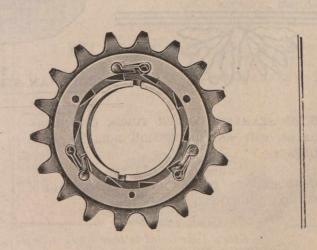
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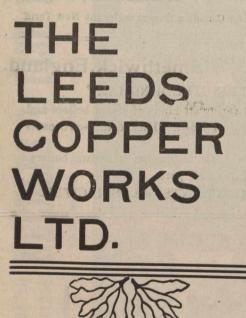
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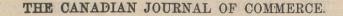
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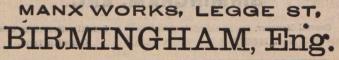


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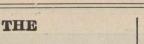
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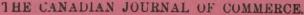
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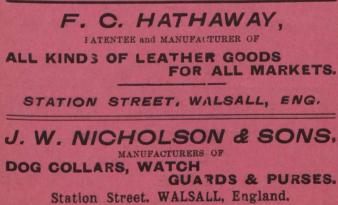
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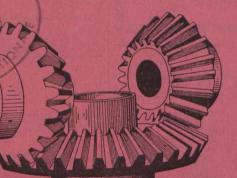
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