DOMINION IS BUILDING UP

Six Months' Record in Twenty-Seven Cities—Gain of Twenty-Eight Per Cent.

A despatch from Toronto says: According to reports from official sources compiled by The Contract Record the building operations in twenty-seven Canadian cities for the first half of 1912 aggregated $69,583,674, twenty-eight per cent. more than for the same period in 1911. As illustrating the steady growth of the country the journal points to the fact that the buildings erected in 1911 exceeded in value those of 1910 by 20 per cent. The buildings for the month of June alone represented an expenditure of $17,645,709, as compared with $12,346,908 in June, 1911.

Toronto is in the lead with a six-months' record of $13,195,271. Winnipeg's figures are $11,205,600. Vancouver, with an expenditure of $8,132,720, is $65,000 ahead of Montreal, and Edmonton is not far behind with $7,725,622. Edmonton's expenditure shows the remarkable gain of 376 per cent. Stratford showed a gain of 278 per cent., Brantford 133, Fort William 132, Port Arthur 124, Nelson 118.

The building returns for six months of 1912 and the same period of 1911 are as follows:—

	1912	1911
Toronto	$13,195,271	$11,939,953
Winnipeg	11,205,600	9,058,150
Vancouver	8,132,720	9,191,524
Montreal	8,065,993	7,306,136
Edmonton	7,725,622	1,620,431
Saskatoon	4,685,634	2,574,441
Hamilton	3,145,600	2,246,780
Regina	2,549,770	2,936,930
Ottawa	2,120,000	1,393,370
Fort William	1,743,425	750,075
Maisonneuve	817,428	748,900
New Westminster	785,578	613,580
Lethbridge	719,343	528,950
Port Arthur	700,994	312,985
Brantford	657,230	282,228
London	509,598	458,423
Windsor	433,830	396,795
St. Boniface	395,530	467,880
Berlin	332,950	242,585
St. John	315,950	211,700
Sydney	254,616	282,052
Kingston	224,059	133,223
Galt	204,032	163,920
Nelson	198,015	90,705
Stratford	202,791	53,590
Peterborough	188,858	186,786
Welland	124,186	.....

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

THE EFFECT OF LONDON INVESTORS ON THE CANADIAN MARKET.

The Present Dullness in London Has Made Quite a Noticeable Change in the Price of Several Canadian Municipal Debentures—What London Took From Us Last Year.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

"What difference does it make whether London investors are buying our securities or not?" a man asked one day. "The bond houses in Toronto and Montreal alone appear to buy by far the greater part of Canadian bond offerings. This talk of London market affecting prices appears to me to be all humbug."

Of course, this man didn't know anything about the matter. He was quite correct (at least he would have been quite correct) had he said that "Canadian" houses absorbed a large part of the bonds offered here, and left out the rest. He forgot (or never knew) that during 1911 alone our railroads—steam and electric—sold no less than $85,000,000 of bonds and debentures in England without the intervention of Canadian houses.

This one item, then, is a very good and sufficient reason for watching carefully the tendency of prices in London as a barometer of our own. Last year England bought no less than $208,000,000 of our securities, the greater part of which were bonds.

Unfortunately, last year, Canadians didn't take sufficient care in preparing offerings, and as a result some of them disappointed their purchasers. This had the further unfortunate result of making the public cautious until now there is little chance of any Canadian securities being successfully issued in London that have not the backing of some internationally well known Canadian bond house.

Land, and particularly timber companies, have gone a long way to help discredit Canadian securities in London. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the British investor has become very skeptical with regard to the extravagant promises of a number of these. More than a few of last year's issues were taken to London, which were in no position to be offered as investments. As a result the underwriters were loaded up with a lot of stuff that they are still vainly trying to unload on the public.

This has, of course, affected the market for high grade Canadian bonds, so that we find very excellent municipal issues falling flat on the market. The effect of this has been marked. A year ago Brandon debentures could be readily sold on a 4 1-2 per cent. basis. Now these may be bought at 4 3-4 or even 4 7-8 per cent. This is just a sample of the effect of the dullness in London on our market here.

What the bond houses and municipalities are hoping for is, of course, a reversal of form in London, and a renewed demand for our municipal debentures. This would mean that many bonds purchased during this year will show a very handsome increase in price of two to four points. It would also make a very good demand for many debentures which city councils have been afraid of issuing owing to the lack of demand from London. For though practically all our municipal debentures are sold to Canadian bond houses, most of these place the greater percentage of the large issues in London.

That is one reason why the London market is so important. Another reason is that the English investor is satisfied with a lower yield than the Canadian and so most of our low yield bonds are sold there.

Moreover, our railroads do practically all their financing in London. Last December the Canadian Northern sold no less than $35,000,000 of bonds in one block in London at a comparatively low rate. It would have taken years to have placed those bonds in Canada. The railroads need more money to keep up to the great expenditures they are making on new construction. The pessimist referred to in the first sentence had better talk to some of our railroad presidents before he persuades himself as to the accuracy of his statements.

THREE NEW LEPERS.

Now 22 Inmates of the Lazaretto in New Brunswick.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Director-General of Public Health, Dr. F. Montizambert, reports that three new cases of leprosy were admitted to the Leper Lazaretto at Tracadia, N.B., during the year, and one death occurred. According to him there are at this date twenty-two patients there, twelve males and ten females. Eighteen are of French Acadian origin, two of English, one of Icelandic and one of Russian origin. The Minister of Agriculture sanctioned the gift of a small organ for the use of the patients to relieve the monotony of their lives. The Leper Lazaretto at Darcy Island, B. C., has not been occupied by any leper since the last one was deported, previous to this year.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE.

For First Three Months of Year the Gain Exceeds $8,000,000

A despatch from Ottawa says: The financial statement for the first three months of the fiscal year, closing on June 30, shows total receipts of $37,838,110, as compared with $29,239,646 for the same period last year. For the month of June alone, the receipts were $13,181,174 as compared with $10,666,205 in June, 1911. The big increase is practically all due to increased customs collections. The total expenditure for the three months, so far as accounted for at the end of June, was $12,481,931, as compared with $8 935,732 for the like period in 1911. In addition, there have been expenditures chargeable to capital account, amounting to $1,533,920, as against $2,303,730 for the first three months of 1911. During the first quarter of the fiscal year, the debt has been decreased by $6,021,138, as compared with $3,739,960 for the same period last year.

IMPROVE VICTORIA HARBOR.

Government Will Spend a Million on the Pacific Port.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is understood that the Government has decided to call for tenders in the near future for the construction of important harbor improvements at Victoria, B.C. The work will probably cost over a million dollars. The contemplated improvements will do much to increase the importance of Victoria as a Pacific port.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS.

If you are genteel in appearance and courteous in your manner, you will be welcomed in every home in your locality, when you are showing samples of our superior toilet goods, household necessities, and reliable remedies. The satisfaction which our goods give, places the users under an obligation to you, which wins for you the same respect, esteem, and intimate friendship given the priest, physician, or pastor, and you will make more money from your spare time than you dream of, besides a host of friends.

This is your opportunity for a pleasant, profitable and permanent business. Address, The Home Supply Co., Dept 20, Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont.

A NEW NORTHERN RAILWAY

Edmonton Will Be Given Connections With Hudson Bay and the North.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Financed by British capitalists of international repute, holding a Federal charter, which provides for 1,800 miles of new railway construction, giving Canada a new transcontinental line, with Fort Churchill on the east and Port Essington on the west as terminals, and connecting Edmonton with Lac la Riche, Fort McMurray and Lake Athabasca, the Northern Territorial Railway will commence a survey of its route from Edmonton north-easterly in the course of the next few days, and before the close of the season a start will probably be made on the actual construction of the grade. The corporation is capitalized at $40,000,000, and under the charter, which was granted by the Dominion Parliament at its last session, has bonding powers amounting to $40,000 per mile. The length of this new transcontinental from the coast to Fort Churchill will be 1,450 miles.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE.

Lacrosse and Base Ball—A Municipal Abattoir—Toronto's Harbor—The Late Mr. H. P. Dwight.

Something is the matter with Canada's national sport. "Big Four" championship lacrosse games between the best teams in the world that money can hire draw a scant 2,000 spectators, while mediocre base ball between eastern league teams on a Saturday will easily bring together 8,000 to 10,000 persons. Even motor cycle races, a newly established sport, of doubtful staying powers, attracted 15,000 people the other day.

Some critics say that the trouble lies with the "Big Four" organization. Already there are rumors that the N. L. U. will be revivified next season and will get a team in Toronto, probably R. J. Fleming's Torontos, for the Tecumseh management and the N. L. U. officials show no sign yet of burying the hatchet.

ROUGH PLAY THE TROUBLE.

But the trouble probably lies deeper than any mere question of league organization. In the writer's opinion it dates back several years, when brutal play was allowed to play a prominent part in the decision of the big league lacrosse contests. Big crowds attended the games, "games" by courtesy, for many of them were disgraceful exhibitions. It is hard to say why the brutality was permitted. It may have been incompetent officials, or a mistaken idea on the part of the management that the crowds wanted to see a sort of Spanish bull fight, or just a species of depravity on the part of the players themselves, or a combination of all of these. For a period the best player was the man who could lay out the most opponents and not get caught at it. The result was inevitable. A large proportion of the decent public got disgusted and cut out lacrosse. And even those who delight in seeing the gore fly want to be in decent company. So the attendance fell off, and when the penalties became more numerous the games became farcical from their one-sidedness. And the attendance dropped some more.

Therein seems to lie the real trouble with Canada's national game in the big leagues. It can be built up again, but it will probably take some years of hard and careful work.

CITY ENTERS BUTCHER TRADE.

The City Council has committed itself to an expenditure of $300,000 for a municipal abattoir; in other words, a municipal wholesale butcher shop, and thus expresses a determination not to let the meat business of Toronto fall into the hands of a meat trust, such as dominates the famous Chicago stock yards, and through them most of the cities of the United States.

It will be interesting to see how the problem works out in Toronto. Toronto has been in the cattle market business for many years; in fact for a long time it had a monopoly in that department. But it did not take full advantage of its opportunity, with the result that now the city cattle yards are altogether too small, are inconveniently situated, and a big proportion of the business is going to the privately-operated union stock yards, which occupy commodious premises at West Toronto.

It is said the Union Stock Yards form a potential nucleus for a Canadian meat trust. One of the most active firms operating there is the Canadian branch of the Swift Co. of Chicago. Recently the two largest Canadian firms, the Harris Abattoir Co. and Gunn's, which formerly bought cattle both at the city yards and the Union Stock yards, announced that in future they would buy only at the latter. And it is said the fourth large firm, Park-Blackwell, will shortly follow suit.

The result is that the city, to save its cattle market, is forced into the abattoir business. A municipal abattoir will enable the small independent wholesale butchers, of whom there are perhaps a score, to kill their animals and distribute to the retail trade economically; and their business, on the other hand, will keep the city cattle yards going.

Without the city abattoir, and with the big firms buying only at the Union Stock Yards the business in the city yards would soon dwindle to insignificant proportions, the independent wholesale butchers would be compelled to go to the big fellows for their supplies, and the whole business would be effectually centralized in perhaps four firms.

This is what the City Council wants to prevent.

A HARBOR, BUT NO PORT.

Toronto's new harbor Commission has not got much to show for its efforts yet. But, of course, it has not been on the job long enough to have had a chance.

As everyone knows, Toronto has one of the finest harbors, if not the very finest, on the great lakes. And yet the amount of shipping it accommodates is practically negligible. For example, the tonnage of the Sault canals for the month of June was 10,700,000 tons, as compared to 7,400,000 tons in June, 1911. While Toronto harbor's traffic for the month was only 271,000 tons, as against 251,000 in June, 1911.

Relatively, the lake shipping from Toronto has been dwindling year by year for the last generation. It is only citizens well on in years who remember when the waterfront used to be dotted with grain elevators and the docks were always busy.

Perhaps the day of grain traffic by boat from Toronto is past, but there are plans on foot to make Toronto again a great port for other purposes. That's the chief purpose of the new Harbor Commission. The city owns a large acreage on the waterfront, and to this acreage it is hoped to attract large industrial factories. Docks and wharves whose cost will total many hundred thousands of dollars are being projected. At present when a boat from the Atlantic works its way up through the St. Lawrence canals it cannot find a place to dock. But that is to be quickly changed. The sympathy of the Dominion Government has been enlisted and extensive dredging operations are now under way. But, of course, the great boon will be the new Welland canal and the deepening of the St. Lawrence route Then Toronto hopes to be a real ocean port and also on the highway from the ocean to the head of the Lakes. If the factory development progresses, as hoped for, Toronto harbor will change from a piece of pretty scenery to the centre of a hive of industry.

THE PASSING OF H. P. DWIGHT.

The passing of Mr. H. P. Dwight, President of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, removes one of Canada's landmarks. The oldest surviving telegrapher in America, his reminiscences went back to primitive days in Canada. He "discovered" Hon. George A. Cox, took him into the employ of the G. N. W. Co as office boy, and taught him the language of the wire. Senator Cox was a prominent mourner at the graveside.

Mr. Dwight was one of the most likeable men. The bent of his mind was well illustrated by the chief hobby of his later years. It was the Royal Canadian Humane Society which had for its chief purpose the rewarding of deeds of bravery. To hear of a deed of heroism, no matter how unspectacular the circumstances and reward, the hero was a source of pleasure which never lost its power.

He took a keen interest in public affairs up to his last days, but never succumbed to the modern theories of public ownership with which he was always somewhat out of sympathy. He was a frequent correspondent of the newspapers over the signature "Dw," but he was always moderate in the expression of his views and no newspaper declined to publish his letters, even when they were opposed to the publisher's policy. He was possibly private ownership's sanest advocate.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 16.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, $4.15 to $4.20, at seaboard, and at $4.20 to $4.25 for home consumption. Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20, and strong bakers', $5, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12 1-2, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.09 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.05, Bay ports. Feed wheat by sample, 62 to 64c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, $1.04, outside.

Peas—Purely nominal.

Oats—Car lots of No. 2 Ontario, 46c, and No. 3 at 45c, on track, Toronto. No. 1 extra W. C. feed, 48c, Bay ports, and No. 1 at 47c, Bay ports.

Barley—Prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 75c, on track, Bay ports, and at 79c, Toronto.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $24.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Hand-picked, $3 per bushel; primes, $2.65 to $2.75.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. Combs, $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $15 to $16, on track, Toronto; No. 2 at $11 to $12, and mixed clover at $9.

Baled straw—Good straw, $10 to $10.50, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios, in bags, $1.40, and Delawares at $1.60.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry. Chickens, 15 to 17c per lb.; fowl, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 18 to 19c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, choice, 23 to 24c; bakers', inferior, 19 to 20; creamery, 27 to 28c for rolls, and 26c for solids.

Eggs—New-laid, 24c, per dozen, and of fresh at 22 to 23c.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 to 14 1-2c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24 to $25; do., mess, $20.50 to $21. Hams—Medium to light, 17 1-2 to 18c; heavy, 16 1-2 to 17c; rolls, 13 to 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 21c.

Lard—Tierces, 13 3-4c; tubs, 15c; pails, 14 1-2c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 16.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 48 to 48 1-2c; do., No. 3, 47 to 47 1-2c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 48 1-2c. Barley—Man. feed, 64 1-2 to 65c; do., malting, $1.05 to $1 07. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; do., strong bakers', $5.10; do., Winter patents, choice, $5.40 to $5.50; do., straight rollers, $4.95 to $5.00; do., straight rollers, bags, $2.40 to $2.45. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.90; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.32 1-2. Bran—$21. Shorts—$26. Middlings—$27. Mouillie—$30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 to 13 1-8c; do., easterns, 12 3-8 to 12 5-8c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c; do., seconds, 24 3-4 to 25 1-4c. Eggs—Selected, 25 to 26c. No. 2 stock, 15 to 16c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.50 to $1.60.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 16.—Wheat—July, $1.06 1-2; September, $1.01 1-8 to $1.01 1-4; December, $1.02 1-8; No. 1 hard, $1.09 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.08 3-4 to $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.07 to $1.07 1-2. No. 3 yellow corn, 70 to 72c. No. 3 white oats, 47 to 47 1-2. No. 2 rye, 68 to 70c. Bran. $20.50 to $21.00. Flour, first patents, $5.20 to $5.45; second patents, $4.90 to $5.15; first clears, $3.60 to $3.65; second clears, $2.50 to $2.80.

Buffalo, July 16.—Spring wheat, No. 1 Northern, carloads, store, $1.13; Winter, No. 2 red, $1.13; No. 3 red, $1.12; No. 2 white, $1.16. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 78c; No. 4 yellow, 76 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 75 3-4 to 76 1-4c; No. 4 corn, 74 1-4 to 74 3-4c, all on track through billed. Oats, No. 2 white, 52 1-2c; No. 3 white, 51 1-2c; No. 4 white, 50 1-2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, July 16.—The top price for best steers was $7, and the lower grades from that down to $5 per cwt. Prices of butchers' cows ranged from $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt.; bulls sold at $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt. Sheep sold at $4.00 to $4.50 per cwt., and lambs at $6.00 to $6.25 each. Sales of calves were made at from $3.00 to $10.00 each, as to size and quality. Hogs sold at $8.40 to $8.65, and mixed lots as low as $8.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Toronto, July 16.—Cattle — Exporters, choice, $7.90 to $8; bulls, $4.50 to $5.25; cows, $5 to $5.25. Butcher—Choice, $7 to $7.50; medium, $6.50 to $6.90; cows, $5 to $5.25. Calves—$7.60 to $7.85. Stockers—$4.50 to $5.75. Sheep—Light ewes are steady at $4 to $4.50; heavy, $3 to $4; spring lambs, steady, at $7.75 to $8.50. Hogs—Selects. $7.50 f.o.b., and $7.85 fed and watered.

BOMB-THROWING TUBES.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Technical Monthly gives the particulars of the new military air cruiser, Zeppelin III. The ship is fitted with bomb-throwing tubes and an observation turret on top of the frame for a machine gun, which has been specially constructed for a minimum recoil.

Save Money and Increase its Earning Power

WE have issued a Booklet describing the

"PERIODICAL PAYMENT PLAN"

for the purchase of stocks and bonds.

This Booklet shows how you can create capital through a small monthly savings. It also shows how these savings are protected and how they are available for use at any time if required.

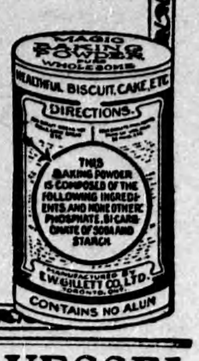
Write to Investment Department.

THE METROPOLITAN SECURITIES AGENCY, LIMITED

160 St. James St., MONTREAL
111 Mountain Hill, QUEBEC

MANY brands of Baking Powder contain alum, which is an injurious acid. The ingredients of alum baking powder are never printed on the label.

Magic Baking Powder contains no alum and is the only baking powder made in Canada that has all the ingredients plainly printed on the label.



E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

DISEASE ON EVERY VESSEL

Quarantine Station Reports a Bad Year Among the Immigrants.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. G. G. Martineau, of the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, Quebec, states that the year ended March 31, 1912, has been a bad one as far as quarantinable disease is concerned. Six passenger vessels arrived in quarantine with smallpox on board, two with cholera, and one with typhus fever. Two births and seven deaths occurred in the hospital during the year. The doctor announces that two very uncommon cases have made an appearance, cholera and typhus fever.

Three hundred and sixty-seven vessels underwent quarantine inspection during the year ending March 31, 1912, a decrease of eleven as compared with last year, due to labor strikes in Great Britain during the summer. The total number of passengers examined was 193,313, an increase in the year of 18,146. Infections or contagious diseases was reported or discovered at the quarantine station in every passenger boat sailing to that port on one or more occasions with the exception of two, and the patients transferred from vessels to hospitals were 102.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

Judge Mahafffy of Bracebridge died in England.

Scores of Americans are flocking to farms in Essex county.

The crops in Saskatchewan are in splendid condition.

The Whitby hospital for the insane will be a model asylum.

Nearly $33,000 was raised for the new Y.W.C.A. building at Berlin.

Lambton county farmers are making big strides in scientific agriculture.

The latest crop reports from Western Canada are highly satisfactory.

A factory watchman at Hanover, Ontario, fell down an elevator shaft and was fatally injured.

An airship dropped on a crowd of spectators in Winnipeg. No one was seriously injured.

The Dominion Railway Board approved the Canadian Northern Railway's tunnel scheme in Montreal.

Seven hundred Indians took part in the celebration of Bishop Grouard's golden anniversary in Alberta.

A seven-months'-old girl living near Galt has two grandmothers and four great-grandmothers living.

The Provincial Government through Hon. I. B. Lucas will investigate public ownership of telephones in Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King went down a coal mine and wielded a pick.

The Wimbledon Cup was won by an Irish marksman.

The reproduction of Elizabethan scenes and pageantry at the exhibition in London was a brilliant success.

The British Foreign Office has communicated to the United States Government Canada's proposed objections to the Panama Canal regulations.

Sixty-five, including three Government inspectors, were killed by an explosion in the Cadeby colliery, Yorkshire. It is feared that the number of dead may reach 80.

GENERAL.

Signor Mascagni, the composer, eloped with a chorus girl.

The Federal forces drove the Mexican insurgents from Sauz.

Strike riots broke out at Zurich, Switzerland, and the troops were called out.

The Portuguese Parliament closed its session to cries of "Long live the Republic."

The Royalist forces make no headway in Northern Portugal. The rising appears to be fizzling out.

George Goulding of Toronto won the 10,000 metres walking championship in the Olympic games at Stockholm.

PLAGUE AT SANTIAGO.

Steps Taken to Rid the Cuban City of Rats.

A despatch from Washington says: The plague alarm has reached Santiago, Cuba, according to advices to the State Department on Thursday. One case, suspected of being the plague, was found in the business section on Wednesday, and the discovery of the suspect caused great excitement. Energetic measures have been taken for cleaning the entire city and exterminating the rats. A house to house campaign of elimination has been inaugurated.

BEEF FAMINE IN LONDON.

Price Rises Phenomenally, Due to Foot and Mouth Disease.

A despatch from London says: The price of home-killed beef rose $7.50 a carcass in London on Wednesday on account of the foot and mouth disease which prevails among cattle. Two fresh cases were discovered near London. Ireland exported 121 cattle last week, compared with 36,290 in the same week last year.

7%

Cumulative Preferred Stock

AMES-HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

(Carrying a Bonus of 40% Common Stock).

Price and full particulars will be gladly forwarded on request.

CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION LTD.

Montreal, Toronto, London, Eng.

6% INTEREST AND SAFETY

¶ Price Bros. and Company Bonds pay 6 per cent on the investment. They offer the strong security of first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands—which are insured at Lloyds against fire. The earnings of the Company at present approximate twice the bond interest. The new pulp mill in course of construction will double this earning power. Purchased at their present price they pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The best posted investors in Canada and England have purchased these bonds. Owing to the security and increasing demand of the products of the Company, these bonds will unquestionably increase in value.

If you have money to invest write us for complete information.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS
TORONTO

R. M. WHITE
Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA
LONDON (ENG.)