T. EATON CO.

Boys' Suits and Winter Coats

Clothing right in line for winter. Styles and qualities the best that were to be had for the money. We had to give more room to other Clothing needs, so selected these lines to make the room :

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, single-breasted coats, with neatly pleated front and back, made of colored worsted, neat check, also grey clay twills and black or blue serges, pants lined, the blue and black come in sizes 23, 24, 25, while the colored worsted are in sizes 23 to 28, regular price \$3.25 to \$4.00 a suit 2.49 Thursday

42 BOYS' RED RIVER COATS, made of blue, black and electric

Better Have a New Cardigan Jacket

This is the season when you're hesitating about putting on your heavy winter underwear-and it's just the season pr when you cannot afford to trust your health to a cardigan and strength to apply to Canada the same principles that have made the united States the greatest producing power the world has ever seen. jacket that's all tattered and torn. A brand new one will cost you very little at this store:

Men's Imported Cardigan Jackets, English make, elastic stitch, mo-hair binding, black or seal brown,

gan Jackets, worsted finish, fine elastic stitch, mohair binding, cuffs to button, black or seal 2.00 brown, all sizes 2.00

Underwear at a Third Off

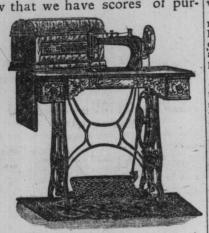
offerings in Men's Underwear, we get hold of two fresh lots to duplicate the offerings of a week ago. Of course we couldn't resist buying the Underwear, since it meant a savthe United States in people, power and wealth instead of our own country.
We encourage and assist factories in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, instead
we encourage and assist factories in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, instead
ingreef at least one third the grounder values.

shirts are made with double breast, heavy sateen trimming, ribbed skirt and cuffs, covered buttons, drawers with ribbed ankles, and inside trimming on waistband, in medium sizes only received value 50c cach to soll at in medium sizes only, regular value 50c each, to sell at.

A Talk About Sewing Machines

so good and the price is so low that we have scores of pur- wealth and importance by leaps and bounds.

chasers - and to each purchaser we give a written guarantee with the greatest confidence. The Seamstress has all those little handy laborsaving features that endear a sewing machine to a woman's heart. The ball-bearing driving-wheel, peculiar to the Seamstress, greatly lessens the work of running the machine, and is a priceless ad-



that the shuttle is self-threading and the bobbin can be put 61.69 per cent. of the whole, came from the United States, and \$45,472,294, in either way. The attachments for hemming, tucking, States and Great Britain supplied 85.67 per cent. of our total imports. Canshirring, braiding, ruffling, etc., are so simple that they can't ada, like all other countries, is more or less helpless in regard to its exbe put on wrong. Indeed the whole machine is simplicity are willing to receive. They tax us as they see fit, and we are altogether are willing to receive. itself. Simplicity and strength are the two things aimed at at their mercy, as far as our exports are concerned. But in regard to imin the action, and all the parts are so adjustable that no repairs will ever be needed. With each Seamstress machine of a single dollar's worth of goods. Canada could, no doubt, exist with an absolutely prohibitory tariff, but it would be manifestly foolish for us to goes our written guarantee for five years—and if not perfect- prohibit the importation of such products as are not indigenous to this ly satisfactory, after a fair trial of 30 days, we will refund country. We maintain, however, that it is equally foolish for us to import country. We maintain, however, that it is equally foolish for us to import country. We maintain, however, that it is equally foolish for us to import country. your money without a murmur.

No. 3 Seamstress—3 drawers, with a plain oak stand 21.00

No. 4 Seamstress-With a drop head, the machine drops completely

Garbage Cans

Cans, good size, with cover, some have a baled handle, regular price

95c each, Thursday

Ideal Food Cutter

Eaton's Special' A Dollar Hat.

When a man buys an "Eaton's Special" \$1.00 Hat he knows that he's getting one of the newest shapes and the very biggest value for his money. They're made of fine English fur felt with ill trimmings and calf leather weats. You can have either a soft or a stiff felt-and you'll find that there's many hats sold at double the price that haven't in them as much style or as nuch service.

One Dollar.

All sizes for men,

Superb Cooking Ranges The Royal Alexandra is the Queen of Cooking Ranges. Its Euplex grate, draw-out oven-rack, large reservoir and deep hearth-

plate make it a model of convenience and efficiency: No. 8 Royal Alexandra, with grate for wood, six 8-inch holes. 30.00

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List.

"T. EATON CO.

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO, would have an addition to our population of fully a million people.

THE TORONTO WORLD ONE CENT MORNING PAPER | NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

NATIONAL POLICY—ANOTHER STEP FORWARD. To the Editor of The World:
To The Toronto World newspaper the Dominion of Canada is very

While all sorts of views in regard to reciprocity, tariffs, protection and free trade are being expressed and exploited, there is no changing or shift-ing on the part of The Toronto World. It stands fast to the well-grounded principles of protection for Garada and Garadians, the building up of our

principles of protection for Canada and Canadians, the building up of own country, the enlargement and expansion of our own industries and the cementing of the Empire, firstly, by making its individual states prosperous, and secondly, by increasing the interchange of trade and commerce thru-out the whole Empire. nation can become great and prosperous so long as her output is

one of natural products only. The progress, prosperity and wealth of all nations lie in the development of their natural resources: the making of wheat into flow ones into iron steel or nickel trees into lumber; weakinto wheat into flour, ores into iron, steel or nickel, trees into lumber; wood into wheat into hour, ores into iron, steer or nicker, trees into lumber; woog into clothing; and so continuing to make from iron, steel and lumber, locomotives, railway cars, agricultural implements, threshing machines, furniture, etc. The continued enlargement and expansion of the industries of the country build it in people, wealth and power.

It is a great mistake to consider a country prosperous because she re-

It is a great mistake to consider a country prosperous because she receives large revenues from duties on foreign goods consumed by her people. In Canada we import from the United States eighty million dollars worth of manufactured goods, on which a very large revenue is collected, and to which the party in power points with pride. How much richer Canada would be in people, in cash, in power, in everything that goes to make a would be in people, in cash, in power, in everything that goes to make a nation great, if this eighty million dollars' worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars' worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars' worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars' worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars' worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars worth had been manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected, and to offer manufactured or nation great, if this eighty million dollars is collected.

The dilly-dallying on this vital point has already cost Canada very dearly, as the enormous increase in the imports of United States dearly, as the enormous increase in the imports of United States manufacturers shows. The imports to which I refer come into direct competition with the Canadian manufactured articles, and consist of iron, steel, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, hats and caps, cotton roads at a What is the most of the control o Men's Fine Imported English Cardigan Jackets, cuffs to button, mohair binding, black or seal brown, 75

Men's Fine Imported English Cardigan Jackets, cuffs to button, mohair binding, black or seal brown, 75

Men's Fine Imported English Cardigan Jackets, worsted finish, fine gan Jackets, worsted finish, fine gan Jackets, worsted finish, fine the trade of the country goes to the foreigner. There is no increase of population, no influx of men attracted by increase of work, no old industries

population, no influx of men attracted by increase of work, no old industries being enlarged, no new ones being created, no increase to Canada in people, power and wealth, to every one of which she is entitled and should have.

The principle in the United States is to positively and actually keep Iderwear at a Third Off

Just when we were almost ready to wind up our special

The principle in the United States is to positively and actually keep the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest their tariff is inadequate, they raise it. If it can't be raised their goods. It is a contract the trade of their own country to themselves. If at any point or in any interest their tariff is inadequate, they raise it.

with sorrow of heart that I have to admit these things; but I feel that I would not be a true citizen unless I sounded a note of warning.

The disease is desperate, the remedy must be powerful. Shall I say what that remedy should be? Canada for Canadians first, then the Empire. Preserve our home market for our home manufacturers no matter what the initial cost. Where the United States manufacturer is occupying the land raise the tariff against him. Raise it 10, 15, 20, 30 or 50 per cent, if necessary. Raise it enough to keep him out, and make the goods in Canada by her own people.

It is a pleasure to talk about the Seamstress Sewing Machines. They are not only handsome to look at, but they are thoroughly good through and through. The machine is

Wealth and importance by leaps and bounds.

Would such a policy increase the cost of goods, and so oppress the masses? Not by any means. In fact the contrary would be the case. It would give to every existing Canadian manufacturer a larger field of operation. What the United States manufacturer now has he would have, and with an increased output he could reduce rather than increase his

prices.

This article is already too long, but I wish to say a word about "reciprocity." What is it? What it should be. It means and should be free interchange, circumstances and conditions being perfectly equal. If on one side there is a tremendous preponderance in power and capacity, full-grown, vigorous manhood; the other side a stripling, full of ambition, but undeveloped in all that has made his apponent great, there can be no reciprocity. veloped in all that has made his opponent great, there can be no reciprocity.

The conditions between Canada and the United States are such that there cannot be reciprocity. The advantage would always be with the United States. It always has been so in the past. The word has always been a misnomer; it sounds well, but has always been lopsided; and the new phrase misnomer; of Tariffs" would prove the most jug-handled of visionars. "Reciprocity of Tariffs" would prove the most jug-handled of visionary Yours, CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

Toronto, Nov. 18, 1901.

According to the statistical year book, the total imports into Canada vantage to a woman not overly strong. Another feature is for the year 1900 amounted to \$189,622,513. Of this amount \$116,972,554, or proportion of the 189 millions of imports consists of goods that we could make ourselves in Canada and of products that are not indigenous to the country. The writer of the foregoing communication states that we import from the United States eighty million dollars' worth of manufactured goods. This estimate may or may not be in excess of the true amount, but we all know that we import large quantities of manufactured goods from the United States, and if the total amount is not eighty milions it is somewhere

If-Canada gave her industries the same amount of encouragement and protection as is given to United States industries by the government of that country, it is safe to say that our imports could be reduced by at least A useful household article and at eighty millions, and our domestic trade increased by that amount. To get this price within the reach of every this eighty million dollars additional business for the people of Canada, it is not necessary to go to Washington, or to the capital of any other country. The acquisition of the trade rests entirely with ourselves. It can be se-

50 only Galvanized Garbage or Ash cured by simply raising our tariff to the necessary height. A question that vitally concerns Canada is whether it would not benefit the country to transplant the industries represented by this eighty million the transfer can be made. The only point to be considered is whether the cost would be too great. We agree with the writer above that the cost, what-In your preparations for Christ- ever it might be, would be only a temporary charge, because, with the inmas you will find the Ideal Food creased output, the manufacturer would reduce rather than increase his Cutter of untold value. In the making of mines most it is simply. making of mince meat it is simply ness. We have the actual experience of the United States. The cost which a treasure, but it is useful in a that country was put to in transferring business from other countries to its hundred ways for making salads, own has been repaid one hundred times over. Witness the iron and steel industries of the United States. No sane busines man can dispute the wisdom of the United States in placing prohibitory duties on iron and steel, in fritters, hash, pates, croquettes, puddings, etc. It cuts all sorts of order to establish the iron and steel industries within the limits of that meats, vegetables, fruits, nuts, country. By adopting a policy of effective protection, the United States has become the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The cost of obcheese, etc., and no kitchen is comtaining such distinction, whatever it may have been, is insignificant compared with the benefits the country is now enjoying as a result of it. plete without

The one great question before the people of Canada to-day is the transstruction is fer to the Dominion of this eighty million dollars' worth of business. Most very simple, of it is now done in the United States, but quite a bit, in the aggregate. and the whole is done in Germany, France, Belgium and other countries, as well as, of course, Great Britain. Our total export trade in 1900 was \$191,894,723. It we were to succeed in transplanting into Canada industries aggregating an output of eighty millions a year, we would increase our business by an into seven amount equal to 42 per cent. of our total export trade. Eighty million dolpieces, so that lars is more than double the amount of our export trade to the United it can be thoroughly cleaned after States if we exclude coin and bullion. It is hard to imagine what such an No. 9 Royal Alexandra, with grate by without mashing or grinding. Immigration scheme that has ever been derived by without mashing or grinding. And the great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with and the great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with and the great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with an execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the great feature of the project is that we can put it into execution with a great feature of the great featur for wood, six 9-inch holes. 33.50 The cost of this Ideal Food Cutter out consulting any foreign government. And as to the alleged cost of put-No. 9 Royal Alexandra, with grate for coal or wood, six 9-inch holes 36.00 out consulting any foreign government. And as to the alleged cost of putting the policy into force, how insignificant it is compared with the resultant advantages!

The most that can be said against the policy is that it would cause an

increase in the price of some commodities. But this increase would only be temporary, and it would be hardly appreciable by the average individual. Not a soul would emigrate from Canada because of any increase in the price of goods that might result from an effective protection tariff. Not a farmer, not a mechanic, would leave the country. On the contrary, we

But this is not the whole story. If our manufacturers were given eighty million dollars' worth additional business they could produce their goods as economically as their competitors in foreign countries, and thereby be in a position to compete with them in the markets of the world. So that an effective protection policy would not only give us eighty million dollars' worth of business in our own country, but it would have a tendency to

materially increase our export trade.

Canada is in a much stronger position to stand an increase of fifty per cent. in its tariff to-day than it was to adopt the National Policy tariff of 1878. And we have just as much to gain by tariff readjustment in 1901 as we had twenty-three years ago. In view of the resources at our disposal for increasing our trade, it will be foolish for us to waste time haggling with the United States for the establishment of so-called reciprocal trade relations. Depend upon it, the United States will not permit Canada to sell one dollar's worth of goods which her own manufacturers can produce. We will be only beating the wind in attempting to negotiate with our neighbors. They will make a treaty with us if they can increase their exports to Canada, but not otherwise. They would be foolish to negotiate a treaty on any other basis. But what the United States will expect from a reciprocity treaty with Canada is exactly contrary to what the people of Canada should proffer. Instead of giving the United States an opportunity to increase its exports to Canada it must be our policy to curtail its present opportunity in that direction. This, as we have already pointed out, is to be accomplished by the imposition of an effective protection tariff. By effective we mean a tariff which will do what is expected of

If we are to have any reciprocity negotiations with the United States it will be necessary for our representatives to be on the alert for Yankee smartness. For instance we must not be led astray by the fallacy that if the United States agrees to reduce its tariff on any line of goods to our level it is thereby making a concession to Canada. By reason of its policy of effective protection the United States has so developed its iron and steel production that it can quite complacently reduce its tariff on iron and steel to our level without giving us the least advantage in its markets. Similarly with regard to cotton goods, agricultural implements and various other products. It would be no concession to Canada for the United States to drop to our level on these lines. Our best course is to steer clear of negotiations with the United States altogether. The time for Canada to make reciprocity treaties has not yet arrived. Our business at the present time is to take possession of what rightly belongs to us, viz., our own markets. When we have acquired these, then it will be in order to cultivate foreign markets. The United States has now reached that stage in its development.

Canada started in as a nation the day it adopted the National Policy. The adoption of that policy was the most important step ever taken by this country. If the country is prosperous to-day, it is so because of the policy dopted in 1878. But we have as yet only made a beginning in the application of protection. The country is ripe for another big step forward, and unless we are far astray in reading the signs of the times that step forward will soon be taken. The Laurier government started in on a free trade platform. To-day the government acknowledges protection as the fixed policy of the country. Once Sir Wilfrid Laurier favored our going on begging expeditions to Washington. His policy is now reversed. Having got this far, he must necessarily go further. If he doesn't take a step forward, and a big one, too, the country will put in power another man who will. This next step will involve effective protection, and no negotiations with Wash-

We are sorry to confess that we believe that some of this opinion is befor a consideration or in the hope of future benefit, and newspapers for a price, either present or prospective, are advocating this idea; and even of the absolute giving away to the changes by refusing to make call loans on good collateralist high rates. In meeting applicants they admit that the security offered is excellent, but the same time are declaring that public curse. We can advocating this idea; and even lie ownership is a public curse. We ing bought and paid for. Politicians, Ontario newspapers and politicians are also joining in with it. If the Intercolonial were given to the Canadian Pacific, it could be bonded for from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, and this money could be used partly to improve the C.P.R., as they claim, partly in establishing a fast Atlantic service and partly in boodling among the politicians and newspapers that would aid and abet the scheme. That is the whole plan. The people of Canada have had enough experience of this kind, and if they intend to sit quietly down and themselves robbed further put still further under the

only have themselves to

Denver, Colo.

blame. There is ten millions of bood-

le in it for somebody, and this will

milions of the money of the Canadian people!

Intercolonial to the C.P.R., which may be to-day, which may be to-day, which may be to-morrow, the property of the great American railway trust? Who are the Canadirailway trust? Who are the Canadiof railway monopoly they

> MINISTERS AND GAMBLING. Editor World: I am greatly interested in the gambling crus-

Shredded Wheat A Natural Food ...

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Experience Proves the Theory

ible misery of a dyspeptic and all the time growing worse

(notwithstanding the fact that I spent many dollars for

patent medicines, etc.) and being as I thought incurable,

I was advised to use Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit. I

must say I felt like striking the friend who advised me, as

he said he could 'Cure' me, but I must 'Stop taking medi-

cine.' Now I have ordered the second case, and am re-

commending them far and near as the 'Only cure for

Dyspepsia,' no matter how long standing or what form.

You may publish a part or whole of this lettor, as I am

anxious to do something to help alleviate suffering hu-

" Shredded Wheat Biscult constitutes at least 90 per

cent. of my food. It has cured indigestion and constipa-

tion. It seems to satisfy the appetite and to take the place

of meats and other articles of food heretofore used. I

believe there is nothing that will equal it for persons in-

clined to indigestion and constipation."-I. B. Porter,

manity."-J. A. McConnell, Sturgeon Falls, Can.

"Having suffered for about nine years the inexpress-

ade, set going in this city. I see that the ministers are taking a hand in it. Considering recent public revelations about ministers' ters' sons re gambling, knowing of some that have been industriously kept from the lic, allow me to suggest that it might be well for the ministers to regulate their own households rather than concern themselves about other men's children.

Our correspondent is not fair-he is too anxious to hit clergymen, and, apparently, to apologize for gamblers. The minister has long been a public target because of his son, and we suppose long will be. But such an attack is most unfair. What the writer says about the public being kept in ignorance of a recent defalcation and in which a clergyman's son is supposed to have been involved is much more to the point. But it was not this wayward young man's ministerial connection that saved him so much as the dollars of his relatives. But corporations that settle these things on such a basis will find, as they are always finding, that it doesn't pay, in the long run. It is only encouraging other clerks "in taking a chance," in the hope that, if caught, family connections will see them thru. If there is any man entitled to sympathy, it is the minister who has a boy gone wrong, and especially for the clergyman who is publicly taunt-

CANADIAN BANKING FACILITIES One of the most interesting features of Canada's material history has been the recent enormous increase in the banking business of the country. With the rapid industrial and commercial development that has marked the past of Bulbs we make special low prices, values in many cases being reduced by haif. nancial institutions have grown J A. SIMMERS 147-149-151 King-St. apace until many have been taxed to their utmost limits, and in cases they have been unable to meet the calls made on them. Their capital has not been equal to the requirements of FLOORS

Partially foreseeing this state of affairs, the alert financiers who preside over many of our leading banks have taken care during the past few years statute provides that: GRABBING THE INTERCOLONIAL | be distributed round, so as to do the to increase the capitalization of their several institutions. That these in-There is only one future for the creases in capital have been fully not exceed the amount of such not exceed the amount of such not exceed the amount of the

an eye on those politicians and those have not notes to handle them. They lars.

How near the line several banks lic ownership is a public curse. We to lend, and not only do they turn are waiting to see some member of away new business, but in many cases Parliament get up in his seat in the they are unable to meet the increas-House, or from the stump in the country propose to give Sir Thomas try propose to give Sir Thomas, as for a store to refuse business, so the Shaughnessy's company seventy more reader will readily realize the cramp-

Again in the strain to meet the ans who would turn over sixty millions of Canadian money to the free-booters of Wall-street?

Again in the strain to meet the business demands upon them some of the banks have come almost danger-ously near the limit of note circulation permitted by the Canadian Banking Act, which imposes a severe penalty for any excess of such circulation over the unimpaired paid-up capi-

Business Knowledge in Demand More positions for competent men in unsiness are open than there are competent nen to fill them. You make yourself com-petent for good positions by a course in this

BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y. M. C. A. Building, Toronto, Ont. David Hoskins C. A., Principal.

Though largely used as a beverage, the MAGI CALEDONIA Water has medicinal qualities of proven value commending it for general use

Sold everywhere.

Fresh Caught Fish

Lake Ontario Whitefish arriving Thursday and Friday. Plenty of Fresh Fish for the next two weeks, Sole agents for Booth's "Oval Brand" Oysters. Ask for them. Try our \$3 pails. Wholesale only. Telephone-Day, 2218 and 361: Night,

THE M. DOYLE FISH CO.

Surplus Bulb Collections

PARQUET THE ELLIOTT & SON COMPANY, Limited

79 King Street West, Toronto. 136 tal in each case. Section 51 of the

"The bank may issue notes * * Some years ago a movement was organized for grabbing Canada's national railway, known as the Intercolonial, and that is to take it out of politics at once and give it to a man like Mr. Hays to manage as a suiness proposition. When this is done, the Intercolonial could be made a splendid investment and could be used to regulate the rates of other to aid this enterprise. It failed for a time, but apparently it has now been started anew in the City of Hallifax, and to-day a resolution (printed in our news columns) is to go before the Board of Trade of that city, which declares, in substance, that government ownership is a failure, that it costs more to run the road than it would if it were a private enterprise, and that the best thing to do is to give it over to the Canadian Pacific.

We are sorry to confess that we be-

an eye on those politicians and those newspapers who are favoring not only the absolute giving away to the changes by refusing to make call figures taken from the Canadian charges by refusing to make call the changes by refusing to make call figures taken from the Canadian charges by refusing to make call the changes by refusing the changes

The above figures show that there people!

Answer us this question: Jim Hill and his American associates can buy the C.P.R. any day, may own it today—why should Canadians give the Intercolonial to the C.P.R., which may is aware how desirable.

Intercolonial to the C.P.R., which may is aware how desirable institutions to-day.

A most striking indication of the bank of Toronto maintained a safety margin of only \$57,000, while Dominion was down to \$10,000, Ontario to \$25,000, Standard to \$31,000, Hamilton to \$110,000, Molecular to \$31,000, Nova Scotia to \$33,000. tions, preserved large margins.
At the end of September, the note circulation of the banks stood at \$56,

037,407, against a paid-up capital of \$67,486,687. At this date the aggre-gate margin has been greatly reduc-In short, Canada seems to be face to face with a decided need for fur-ther banking facilities, and, if we do

not get them, there appears to be a danger of our trade being crippled and our general commercial progress The question arises: What is the

remedy?
Two remedies have been suggested. The first is that the existing banks further increase their capital and the second is that new banks be establish-In view of the increases which

have already taken place in the capital of many of the banks, it is not likely that their shareholders will consent to the first suggested remedy being carried out. In many cases, they feel that they have of late authorized sufficient increases of control and with ficient increases of capital, and will make a stand for increases of divi-dends, instead of enlargement of the capitalization, on which dividends are

As to the second suggested renedy, viz., the establishment of ew banks, that should not difficult matter. prove a difficult matter. In view of the fact that on a total capital of \$67,000,000 our banks have, in 25 years, built up a reserve of nearly \$37,000,000, shareholders for such fresh enterprises should not be hard to secure, especially when we consider that this reserve fund has been

built up after dividends, expenses, etc., have been paid.

Under the restrictions imposed by the amended Canadian Banking Act, any new institution will have to be a substantial one. Sec. 10 of that Act provides that no hark can be incorprovides that no bank can be incorporated with a less suscribed capital than \$500,000, and it is not likely that, inder existing circumstances, any venture would come out with less than \$1,000,000 capital.

At this juncture, one such institu-tion would afford considerable relief to the business community, and help to facilitate the expanding tendencies at present noticeable in Canadian trade and commerce, as well as prove a good source of profit to the share-

No Garbage Wall for the Park. Exhibition Park, and which may make it a hotbed of disease in summer, it would be better, and may be less expensive, to make a sloping lawn, down which the children can run to the water and play at making sand soup and pebble ples. It would be more sightly from the water, as well as more healthful and less costly than a dumpage fortification of refuse most discusting proposal.

Shredded Wheat For sale by All Grocers