ENERGY - TRADE REVIEW - STATE STATE OF STATE OF



Reserve Fund.



THE

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 69.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 14th Day of January, next.

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock. By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER,

Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

General Manager.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is Hereby Given

That a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1901.

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

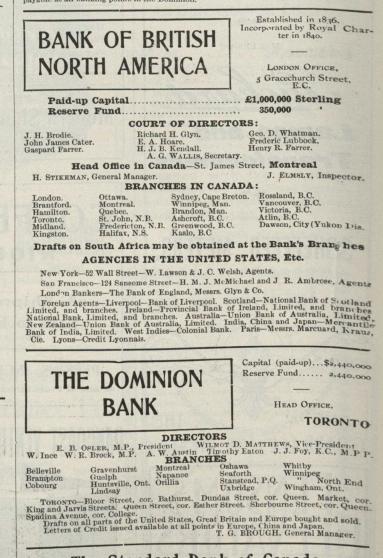
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital,

\$2.500,000.00 2,150,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President. W.M. Ramsay Samuel Finley J. P. Cleghorn H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. JAMES ELLIOR, General Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. W. H. DOWNFORD, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. t Insp'rs

W. H. DRAPER, In	spector. H. LOCK	WOOD and W. W. L. C	HIPMAN, Ass't Insp'rs
		CHES:	
Alvinston, Ont.	Kingsville, Ont.	Norwich, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Aylmer, Ont.	Knowlton, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Brockville, Ont.	London, Ont.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Toronto Junction
Calgary, Alta.	Meaford, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Quebec, Que.	Vancouver, B.C.
Clinton, Ont.	" St. Catherine	Revelstoke St'n, BC	Victoria, B.C.
Exeter, Ont.	[St. Branch.	Ridgetown, Ont.	Victoriaville, Que,
Fraserville, Que.	Mar. & Harbor Br.	Simcoe, Ont.	Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	Jacques Cartier Sq.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man
Hensall, Ont.	Morrisburg, Ont.	Sorel, P.Q.	Woodstock, Ont.
AGENTS IN EUR	tope-London-Parr's I	Bank, Ltd., Messrs. Cha	plin, Milne, Grenfell &
Co. Ltd Liverpool	-The Bank of Liverpo	ol. Ltd. Ireland—Mun	ster & Leinster Bank
Itd France Soci	ete Generale, Credit, Lyd	onnaig Germany - Del	itsche Bank Bolo
Antwerp-La Banqu	ie d'Anvers. Unina ai	ad Japan-Hong Kong	and Shanghai Banking
Corporation.	Sama Nam	Tal Markenian' Mat	Bank Net Cit -

Corporation. Corporation. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES-New York-Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Nat. City Bank, Hanover Nat. Bank, The Morton Trust Co. Boston-State National Bank, Kidder, Pea-body & Company. Portland, Maine-Casco Nat. Bank, Chicago-First Nat. Bank. Cleve-land-Commercial Nat. Bank. Phildelphia-Fourth St. National Bank, Phil. National Bank. Detroit-State Savings Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Nat. Bank of Milwaukee. Milmeapolis-First Nat. Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First Nat. Bank. San Francisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Portland, Ore.-Ca. Bk. of Commerce. Seattle, Wash.-Boston Nat. Bank. **Collections** node in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world, also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all banking points in the Dominion.



The Standard Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after

Monday, 2nd Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

> GEORGE P. REID. General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto

Dividend No.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday, 2nd day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of November, both days included. By order of the Board.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 23rd October, 1901. D. COULSON, General Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the half-year ending 30th of November, 1901, upon the capital stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at this bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

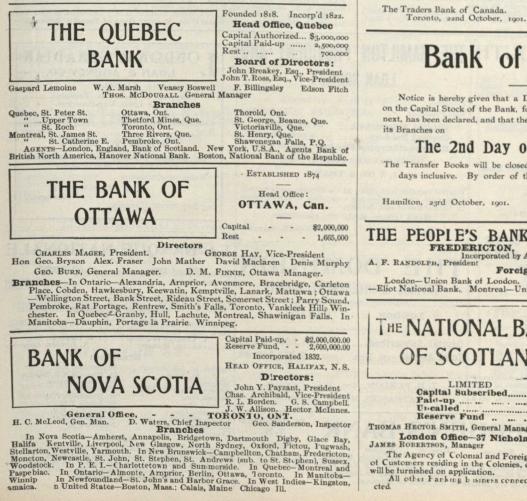
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1901.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Head Office, HALIFAX, N.S. The ROYAL Capital Paid-up., \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund... 1,700,000 Bank of Canada

Reserve Fund... 1,700,000 Directors. Thomas E. Kenney, Esq., President.; Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Vice-Pre ident; Wiley Smith, Esq., H. G. Bauld, Esq., Hon. David Mackeen. General Manager n. L. Pease, Montreal. Sec'y and Superintendent of Branches, m. B. Torrance, Hall State Control of Control o



Union Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 70.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches, on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager

Quebec, October 25th, 1901.

The Ontario Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Monday, 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. C. MCGILL,

General Manager.

Torrnto, 22nd October, 1901.

The Traders Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 32.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and its branches on and atter

Monday, the 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

H. S. STRATHY, General Manager.

Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 p.c.) on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half-year ending 30th November next, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on

The 2nd Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK FREDERICTON, Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864 A. F. RANDOLPH, President Foreign Acousts

Foreign Agents

London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.





London, Ont	an and Savings Company
London, Ont	Company
and the second standards and the second	company
Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund	\$3,000,000 1,400,000 890.000
Money advanced on the sec	curity of Real Estate on
Debentures issued in Current	
Executors and Trustees are a liament to invest in the Debe Interest allowed on Deposits.	authorized by Act of Par- entures of this Company.
J. W. LITTLE, President.	. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager
The Home Savin	ngs and Loan
Compa	
Compa	LIMITED.
A Galeringer & Lot were	to see the los production
Office No. 78 Churc	ch St. Toronto

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... 2,000,000 Deposits received and interest at current rates allowed Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason-able and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. JAMES MASON, Manager.

THE

Toronto Mortgage Company

Office, No. 13 Toronto St.

 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
 \$1,445,860
 00

 CAPITAL PAID-UP
 724,540
 00

 Reserve FUND
 250,000
 00

 TOTAL ASSETS
 2,558,493
 40
 President, ANDREW J. SOMERVILLE, Esq. Vice-President, WM. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., W.S. Debentures Issued in currency or sterling. Savings Bank Deposits received, and interest allowed. Money Loaned on Real Estate on favorable terms. WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager

The Ontario Loan and Savings Company

Oshawa, Ostario

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED			 	\$300,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP			 	300,000
CONTINGENT			 	25,000
RESERVE FUND			 	75,000
DEPOSITS AND CAN. DI	EBENT	URES	 	523,751
Dan dan di kana dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan	an strong	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		State Shineselin

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and Interest allowed. W. F. CowAN, President. W. F. ALLAN, Vice-President.

T. H. MCMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL Investment Company, Limited

HE	AD OFF	TCE,	23 TOR	ONTO	ST., Т	ORON	то.
CAPITAL S		BED					\$2,008,000
CAPITAL H	AID-UP						1,004,000
REST							350,000
ASSETS							4,271,240
]	DIRECT	TORS	:		
	John I John H	lang Ioski	Blaikie, in, Esq.,	Esq. K.C.	, Presi	dent. ., Vic	e-President
A. R. Cree J. K. C Stuart, J Money len	sborne, Frank T	J. urne	S. Play r, C.E.,	fair, Hon,	N. Si James	Vou	

EDWARD SAUNDERS. Manager

Imperial Loan & Investment Company of Canada.

DIVIDEND 64.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate FIVE PER CENT. per annum on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been this day declared for the half-year ending 31st December, and the same will be payable on and after

Thursday, 2nd Day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

E. H. KERTLAND, Managing Director.

Mercantile Summary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Following is a list of new companies, lately organized throughout Canada, that have received Government charters, or have been granted supplementary Letters Patent. The object of the company, amount of capital stock, location of principal office, and names of incorporators are given, so far as obtainable, and whether the charter has been granted by Provincial or Dominion Governments:

The Morin Mills Co., Morin Flats, Que.; \$25,000. To carry on a lumber business in all its branches; to develop water-power, and to supply electricity. C. M. Davis, J. E. Seale, G. A. Scott, J. L. Tedford, and L. A. Chauvin. Quebec charter.

The Montreal Shirt & Overall Co., Montreal, Que.; \$35,000. Samuel Roman, H. E. M. Levine, William Roman, Marcus Roman, and S. Levine. Quebec charter.

Lawrence A. Wilson Co., Montreal, Que.; \$200,000. To manufacture and deal in wines, spirits, and all aerated waters, and tobacco. L. A. Wilson, Wm. A. Jackson, L. G. Cluxton, D. O'Meara, and Alex. Derouselle. Quebec charter.

The Jewish Times Publishing Co., Montreal, Quebec; \$10,000. H. Vineberg, M. Workman, L. Cohen, E. Silverston, and S. W. Jacobs. Quebec charter.

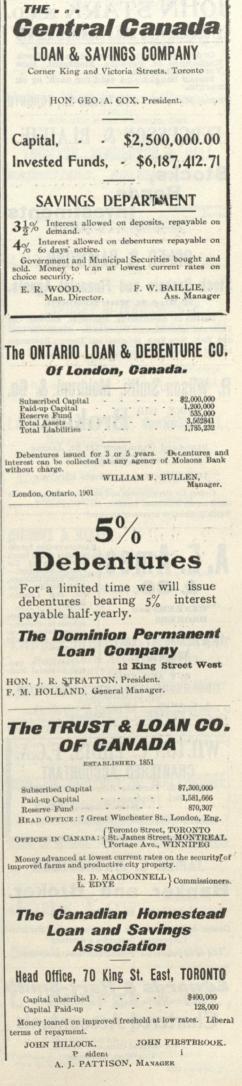
The James Barnes Construction Company, Limited, Buctouche, N.B.; \$40,000. To carry on a general contracting business, and to construct lines of railway in the province of New Brunswick or within the Dominion of Canada. James Barnes, Edward D. Barnes, W. T. Whitehead, F. P. Thompson, and R. A. Estey. N.B. charter.

The Steamship Nemea Company, Limited, Rothesay, N.B.; \$220,000. Robert Thomson, J. H. Thomson, J. R. Armstrong, G. R. Robertson, J. B. North, Charles DeW. Smith, Frank Todd, Ruíus Curry, and H. F. Todd. N.B. charter.

The Imperial Hay Co., Limited, Rothesay, N.B.; \$20,000. To purchase and operate presses and other machinery for pressing hay and to buy and sell hay. F. A. Peters, D. J. Purdy, George McAvity, Edwin Peters, and William Pugsley. N.B. charter.

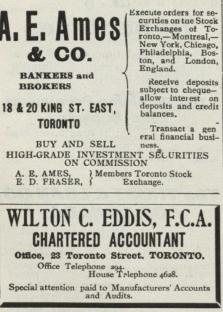
The Starke Cooperage Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.; \$50,000. Wm. Starke, Robert Starke, A. N. Paxton, D. Mc-Gill and William Jarvis. Quebec charter.

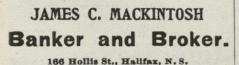
Rougier Freres, Montreal, Que.; \$75,-000. To import French and other European products and export American products. J. dit J. Rougier, Paris, France; P. dit V. Rougier, C. L. dit C. Rougier, L. P. Methot, G. Charlebois, L. P. Demers, R. G. de Lorimier, and J. H. Brodear. Quebec charter.





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Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Municipal Corporation Securities a specialty. Ing iries respecting investments freely answered.

Edwards & Hart-Smith GEO. EDWARDS, F.C.A. A. HART-SMITH. Chartered Accountants Chartered Building,

5 King West, **Toronto** Telephone 1163 The Meriden Hydro-Carbon Arc Light Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$15,000. James Conmee, S. G. M. Nesbitt, R. B. Hamilton, W. J. Douglas, and Noel Marshall. Ontario charter.

The Gee Electrical Engineering Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; \$10,000. Wm. Gee, George A. Harper, and Wm. H. Hunter. Ontario charter.

The Palmerston Skating Rink Co., Limited, Palmerston, Ont.; \$5,000. Wm. Lynch, T. G. Burns, Wm. M. Parish, Jos. Chalmers, and S. J. Kearns. Ontario charter.

The Log Cabin Gold & Copper Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; \$3,000,000. G. A. Sanborn, C. K. Minor, M. W. Fuller, J. I. Stanton, and William Nicholson. Ontario charter.

The Galetta Milling Co., Limited, Galetta, Ont.; \$50,000. To deal in milling and farm products. G. C. Whyte, D. D. MacLaren, James Taylor, A. E. Riddell, and John Elliott. Ontario charter.

The Berlin Furniture Co., Limited, Berlin, Ont.; \$50,000. W. F. A. Wilson, J. E. Jacques, and S. M. Smyth. Ontario charter.

The Mines Exchange, Limited, Victeria, B.C.; \$500,000. British Columbia charter.

W. A. Ward, Limited, Victoria, B.C.; \$75,000. To carry on the business of ship owners, deal in coal, and purchase and develop mines. British Columbia charter.

The Victoria Trust & Guarantee Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C.; \$100,000. British Columbia charter.

The Pekin Mining Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C.; \$25,000. British Columbia charter.

The King Mercantile Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C.; \$25,000. To build sawmills, planing mills, and pulp mills, and to carry on all lines of mercantile business, also the business of manufacturers in all lines, and of smelters, refiners, founders and assayers. British Columbia charter.

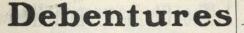
The Pontiac Copper Co., Victoria, B.C.; \$1,500,000. To acquire and develop the "Pontiac," "Lady May," and "Kenilworth" mineral claims. British Columbia charter

The Pacific Exploration & Development Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C.; \$10,-000. British Columbia charter.

The Atlin & Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Atlin, B.C.; \$1,00,000. British Columbia charter.

DISCUSSING the recent dictum of the London Times, about Canada being outside the "temperate zones" of this continent, the Springfield Republican says: But at the same time it seems not to be appreciated, if indeed it is known by many Englishmen, that the populous part of Canada lies below the 50th parallel or below the southernmost part of England. Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto are 5 or 6 degrees south of London, and are considerably south of Paris as well.





Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

Stocks. New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased for Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

H. O'HARA & CO. No 30 TORONTO STRBET mbeis of the Firm-H. O'Hara, H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara. Members Toronto Stock Exchange-H. R. O'Hara, W. J. O'Hara.

J. F. RUTTAN REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE. PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM. Post Office Address—Port Arthur, Ont.

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JENKINS & HARDY

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Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission Members of New York Stock Exchange. —ISSUE—

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> PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS : GRAHAM KERR & CO.

When writing to advectisers please menion this journal

Mercantile Summary.

THE various manufacturing firms at Wingham are all very busy, and nearly all the manufacturers there are making alterations and additions to their various buildings. The Furniture Co., are employing eighty to ninety hands, and are making large shipments to Manitoba and the North-West.

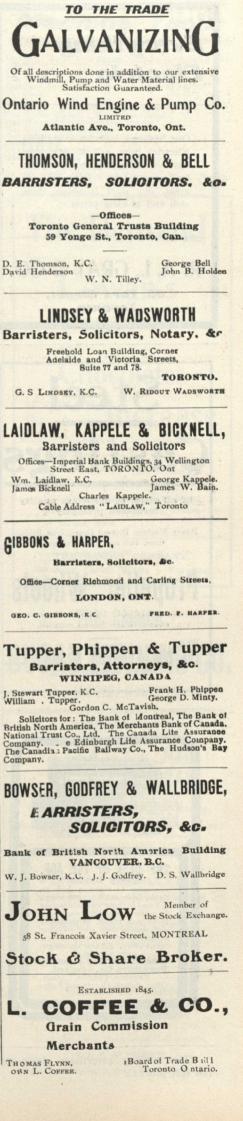
At Southampton, a brick and stone building has just been erected by The S. Knechtel Mfg.Co. It is 200 feet by 60, and from 40 to 50 hands are manufacturing extension tables, embossed and turned moulding, spindle grilles, balls and spindles, and a varied assortment of turned goods of a similar kind. S. Knechtel is the principal and manager of the works.

THE annual meeting of shareholders in the O'Keefe Brewery Company, of Toronto, Limited, was held last week, and the following board of directors was elected: Eugene O'Keefe, Widmer Hawke, Col. James Mason, J. S. Playfair, and Col. H. M. Pellatt; the last named succeeds the late C. J. Campbell. The officers are: Eugene O'Keefe, president; Widmer Hawke, vice-president; W. T. Kernahan, secretary-treasurer.

A VANCOUVER despatch of Monday says: The McDonald Hotel, at Dawson, was partly destroyed by fire October 31st. Loss estimated at \$20,000. The hotel was owned by the wife of the Klondyke King, and carried no insurance. At the time of the fire the thermometer stood 10 below zero. The firemen's efforts were to confine the fire to the third story, but the whole building, furniture, etc., was damaged by water and smoke.

THE week's failures in Montreal are again few and unimportant in character. Consent to assign has been filed by J. H. Bell & Co., lumber agents. Mr. Bell was previously connected with Bell Bros., coal and wood dealers, Lachine. ——W. J. Broenen, who started a ladies' tailoring business about a year ago, has made an assignment.—Beaudoin Freres, cigar manufacturers, are offering 25 per cent., cash, on liabilities of about \$4,000. —Turcotte & Reynauld, small grocers, have assigned.

WE hear from Winnipeg of the formation of a new firm in that city, the style of which is Christie & Heubach, to do business as real estate brokers, financial and commission agents. They represent several prominent Canadian and British financial concerns, and are valuators for at least two Old Country assurance companies. From what we know of Mr. Heubach, and from what we learn, upon enquiry, of Mr. Christie, we are quite safe in saying that no more trustworthy and promising firm has offered its services of late years to the financial and commercial people of Canada. Mr. Heubach has been before the public as manager of the Winnipeg Fair; and its success is the best tribute to his ability.





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When writing advertisers please menion this journal.

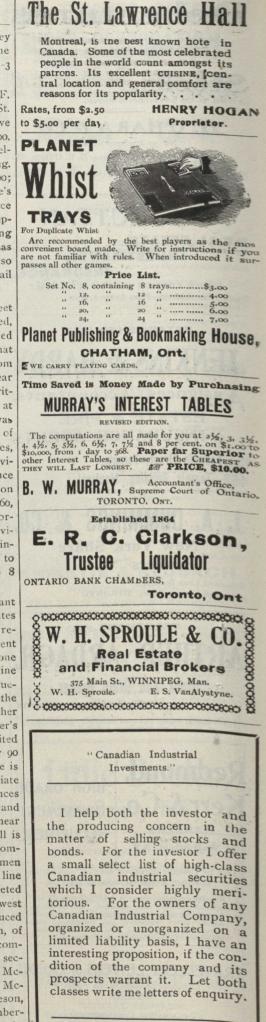
Mercantile Summary.

ONE of the sufferers by the late Sydney fire, Charles Sullivan, tins, etc., has come before his creditors with an offer of 33 1-3 cents on liabilities of \$3,200.

THE assignment is reported of F. Cardinal & Co., general dealers, at St. Stanislas de Kostka, Que. They owe \$3,750, and have assets of about \$1,200. Orignally, Mr. Cardinal was a hotelkeeper, and then took to storekeeping. In 1892 he failed, owing some \$16,000; and resumed under cover of his wife's name, only to fail again in 1897. Since then he has made use of his stepdaughter's name. Evidently storekeeping is not Mr. Cardinal's forte, but he has probably found it an easy life, as so many do who get credit freely and fail repeatedly.

THE annual report and balance sheet of the Acadia Sugar Refinery, Limited, is made public. It is for the year ended with September. The directors say that including \$9,228.02 brought forward from las year, the net profit for the year after providing for depreciation and writing off the balance for new plant at Richmond and Woodside refineries was \$127,749.66. As an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the preference shares, \$40,880, was paid in June, a further dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares is recommended to be paid on December 20th, amounting to \$81,760, the balance, \$5,109.66, to be carried forward. After the payment of this dividend, says the report, the arrears of interest due on the preference shares to September 30th, will be reduced to 8 per cent.

DURHAM will soon have an important manufacturing establishment. So writes our Mr. Thomas Gordon Oliver. I refcr to the National Portland Cement Co., which when completed will be one of the largest in the Dominion. Nine large buildings are now under construction for this concern. One of them, the kiln building, is 143 by 135 feet; another is 55 ft. in height. The marl in Wilder's lake, four miles away, is in unlimited quantities, and is said to contain over 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime. There is also sufficient clay in the immediate vicinity. Other lakes at short distances show immense deposits of marl, and several of the deposits are at or near the surface. The capacity of the mill is to be 1,200 barrels daily, and the company is giving employment to 175 men on construction alone. A branch line four miles in length is nearly completed for running material, and all the newest and best machinery is being introduced in the construction. W. H. Cowham, of Jackson, Mich., is president of the company; P. W. Stanhope, Toronto, is secretary and general manager; Gilbert Mc-Kechnie, Durham, treasurer; A. F. Mc-Laren, M.P., Stratford; Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P., Durham, and Barlow Cumberland, Toronto, are the directors of the company. This large establishment will soon be in full working order. Its capital is a million dollars.



JOHN D. EDWARDS Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ground Floor.

London Washed Whiting Gilders' Whiting Paris White

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Chemicals and China Clay. FOR SALE BY

MONTREAL : Toy St. James Street. GLASGOW: 146 West Regent St.

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AND

Manufacturing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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METAL WORK

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AGENTS FOR—The Dominion Radiator Co. The Metallic Roofing Co. Anti-Friction Alloys, Ltd., Atlas Metal

706 Craig St., MONTREAL

Mercantile Summary.

DANIEL FERGUSON has been appointed collector of customs at St. Thomas.

THE promoters of the Great Northern Railroad extension have purchased the Victoria and Sidney line.

THE Union Trust Company are building a large apartment house in Toronto, at a cost of about \$100,000.

THE Mining Society, of McGill University, Montreal, has decided to affiliate with the Canadian Mining Institute.

A LARGE portion of the Canadian exhibits, at the Glasgow Exposition, will be placed on exhibition at the Royal Exchange, London.

DURING the season just closed, about 250,000 acres of land have been sold to settlers in the Temiscaming district. In that whole district, 650,000 acres have been surveyed, and 270,000 acres in all taken up.

THERE is said to be a large demand in Great Britain for wooden houses of the chalet and ornamental descriptions, made to order, packed in a knock-down condition, but with the parts marked and easily combined. Canada should be able to supply such.

It is satisfactory to learn that a Canadian port is to be the starting-point of the horses to be sent from this country to South Africa for war purposes. Towards the end of this month, the Elder-Dempster S.S. "Monmouth" will leave West St. John with 800 animals, and this shipment will be followed by others.

A SCHEME is under contemplation in Ridgetown to put in a system of waterworks there, the supply to be derived from artesian wells, the feasibility of which has already been proved. A new town hall is now in course of erection, and this, with other improvements, is making Ridgetown quite a busy place just now.

The enormous wheat crop this year is having one result in the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to spend about half a million dollars in building additic nal elevator accommodation at Port Arthur. In order to increase the capacity at that point, a clearing elevator will be built and also an annex to elevator B. The company's present freight sheds are to be pulled down and larger ones erected at the mouth of the river.

THE following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued on domestic and culinary inventions: Butter pail, Henry E. Dillon; can opener, A. L. Baker, et al; chair, Arthur M. Richards; child's cradle, Martin Weisezberger; cinder sifter, Joseph A. Bertrand; clothes pounder, Kenneth D. McLay; combined spring bed and fire escape, J. U. Malphurs; cooking attachment for hot water boilers, Edmond Parent; cooking stove, David Cline; cooking utensil cover, Afton H. Drake; curtain bracket, C. B. St. Clair; domestic garbage burner, H. M. Clay; egg-testing apparatus, Jas. Lvons, et al.





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The services of a TRUST COMPANY will be found most convenient to those who have Trust Funds in their possession, which it is their duty to invest, but for which they are unable to find proper Trustee Investments. The financial connection of a progressive Trust Company enables it to readily obtain safe, income-bearing, legally authorized Trustee Securities.





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The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited Manufacturing & Wholesale Stationers, 43-49 Bay Street, - - TORONTO

Mercantile Summary

THE steamer, "Herman Madd,' is getting ready to take a cargo of pig iron to Boston. This is important, as being, it is hoped, the first of many shipments of Cape Breton iron to the United States.

THE Canadian Ticket Agents' Association last week held a convention in Montreal at which several interesting business matters were discussed, finishing with a very successful banquet. Mr. W. Jackson was elected president.

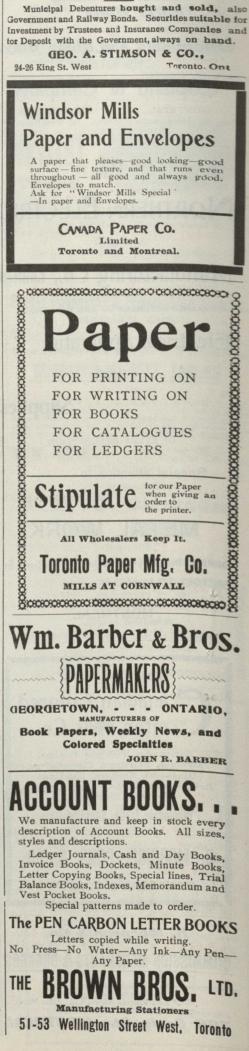
WORD comes from Halifax that the Dominion Coal Co. has given orders for the closing of the International coal mine for the winter, thus affecting some 250 men. The company promises, however, to find work for these until its reopening.

M. E. DE LAMIERE is reported to have discovered in the Atlin district of British Columbia a nugget of gold weighing 48 ozs. It is valued at \$850, but the owner holds it at considerably higher value, as a curiosity. He is engaged in forming a company of English, French and American capitalists, to be known as the Atlin and Canadian Development Co., with a capital of \$100,000.

AFTER being engaged in peddling a number of years, Wm. J. Dennis opened a small store in Roseneath early this year. About six months ago he admitted Daniel O'Leary as partner, and the style of the firm became O'Leary & Dennis. The former had been farming, and had realized about \$2,000 from the sale of his property. This sum he invested in the business. Being ambitious beyond their means, they opened in September a branch store in Hastings, and no doubt this hastened their assignment at this early date.

THE Michigan men, who are operating sawmills in Canada, find the business more difficult than when they made lumber in their own State. The firm of Braman & McCormick of that city, who have a mill in the Georgian Bay district, have had to shut down for the season, because they could not get enough men to operate their plant. There has been complaint heard all this season about the lack of proper help to run the sawmills, so says a despatch from Bay City. Wages are going up, and the cost of lumbering is \$3 a thousand feet more than formerly.

A LETTER from Rossland states that several changes have been made in the management of the big mines on Red Mountain. Bernard MacDonald relinquished the general management of the Le Roi and the Northport smelter, being succeeded at the mine, by J. H. MacKenzie, now manager of the Grant-Mariposa properties in California. The new smelter manwith the Trail smelter. Mr. MacDonald has closed a contract as general manager and consulting engineer of the mines operated by the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland ager is Jules Labarthe, now connected Great Western and Kootenay mining companies.



Debentures.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCIES WANTED by reliable firm with travelling representatives ; will purchase goods outright if desired. Address "November," c/o Monetary Times, Toronto.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN-With one or two thousand dollars-wanted by a well established business concern, to take charge of branch office in an important city in Canada; salary St. 300 to St. 300 per annum and additional commission; position permanent; business desirable and popular; correspondence strictly confidential. Apply, stating experience and qualifications, to Box 275, Monetary Times, Toronto.

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Address "OPTION," c/o Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

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Mercantile Summary.

DOUBTLESS because Mrs. Mary Riley, hotelkeeper, in Hamilton, has not been regularly meeting the payments due on her chattel mortgage, a bailiff has been put in charge of her premises.

G. M. MCPHERSON, K.C., of Stratford, and a number of other capitalists, purpose to build an electric railroad from that city to Mitchell. They are asking the council for a fifty-year franchise.

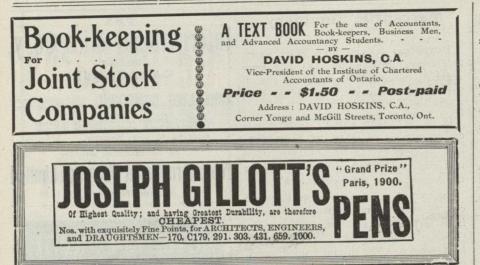
ENGINEERING experts report that the cost of constructing a channel of a uniform depth of 20 feet between the Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing will be \$4,000,000. The distance is 61 miles, the chief engineering obstacle being the Five Mile Rapids.

E. O. INGALLS some years ago opened a small jewellery store in Jarvis. Early in 1896, he removed from there to Selkirk, where he was in business, when he assigned a little over two years ago. Last **autumn** he went to Villa Nova, where he put in a general stock of goods, part of which was paid for by his wife. Recently, he has been sued, and after a judgment was obtained against him, he has finally assigned.

THE crop of leaf tobacco is good in Essex County, Ontario, this year. Lewis Wigle, who is well known in that industry, has been buying tobacco in Colchester and Gosfield townships for the Empire Tobacco Co., of Granby, Que., and contracted for about 200,000 pounds last week, all Burley, averaging about 8 cents per pound. The largest grower in the township this year had 14,000 pounds, two others had 10,000 pounds each, and three 8,000 pounds. In Pelee Island he purchased 30,000 pounds. In his opinion, farmers had better sell now than wait for higher prices, which are not likely to come.

IT was only in February last that the National Iron Works Co., Limited, was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. Of this sum one-half was seven per cent. preference stock, on which was paid \$25,000, and on the common stock \$75,-000 was paid, but we are not told in what form, whether in patent rights or not. In addition, the town of Wingham voted a bonus of \$17,000, which was repayable in fifteen years without interest. Last month a writ for \$785 was issued against the company, and we are told that on Tuesday a meeting of the parties interested was held in Wingham, Ont., but we are unable to learn what took place at it. However, there is one thing that surprises most persons who know anything about such a business, and that is why the manufacture of iron should be undertaken in an inland town like Wingham, when it is so heavily handicapped in the item of freight alone. Surely the premoters must have had their eyes blinded by the handsome bonus voted by that town or they would not have undertaken the venture. We shall probably know more about the matter when the president of the company returns to the city.





BOW PARK PICKLES Awarded Silver Medal at Pan-American Exposition

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The Sylvester

Engines.

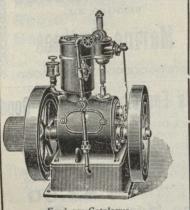
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SYLVESTER BROS. MFG. CO.

LINDSAY, ONT.

Toronto Railway Chambers, King St. East Telephone Main 4103



Send for Catalogue

THE new Bauer coke ovens, which have been erected at Sydney Mines, have now started operations. They consume 350 tons of coal per day.

An abandonment has been made of his estate to A. P. Mutchmor, Ottawa, by William Smith, a leading storekeeper at Gatineau Point, Que., who has been long in business there.

FORMERLY a clerk in Montreal, J. B. Dumesnil began storekeeping in Valleyfield, Que., in 1900. Last spring he removed to Dalhousie Station, on the C.P.R., in Soulanges County; now he has assigned.

THE suspension is announced of Ernest E. McMichael, of St. John, N.B., doing business as a jobbing grocer, under the style of C. & E. McMichael. Stock is being taken in the warehouse, and it is expected the liabilities will reach \$15,000. with assets approximately equal

A FIRM of grocers, Burnham & Holdsworth, of Digby, N.S., are reported embarrassed, through the failure of Merritt Bros., St. John, N.B., and offer 15 cents in the dollar, cash, or 20 cents in three quarterly payments.

A RETURNED Klondyker, J. H. Charlebois, of Ottawa, doing a small clothing business since the fall of 1900, wants an extension on his small liabilities of about \$1,000. He finds storekeeping to differ from mining.

By the close of this week, the last of the Allan Line steamers for this season will have left the port of Montreal. The company had in port on Sunday the steamers "Corinthian," "Montevidean," "Pomeranian," and the "Sarmatian" came in later. The company reports a favorable season.

MR. JOS. MCGILLIVARAY, well known in connection with with the Klond ke gold discoveries, claims that the great need of the Yukon is a system for raising and conserving a supply of water, as, especially since the clearing of the timber, the winter snows melt away before any considerable progress has been made with the clean-up.

AFTER the delicate way you hint about the subscription to the Monetary Times of \$2 for another year's lease of privilege to look over its columns, I really do not see that I need "beat about the bush" any longer, so herewith enclose the required sum. While you mention the bush, I may state that deer are very plentiful here this season, and are very fat, the latter fact is accounted for by the good water they had last winter and the good feed this summer. There are a greater number of hunters here this season than ever before, and deer have been shot close within sight of my store door, barely more than a gun shot away. Partridge are also plentiful, and all we lack is a good tourist hotel and a few cottages to make this (fifty miles north of Lindsay), the most charming spot in this district of Kawartha lakes. Success and long life to the paper. Yours truly, Daniel Gorrie, general merchant, Haliburton, Ontario.

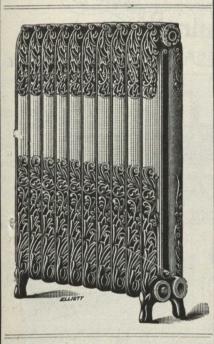
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And those who appreciate the reliable perfection of an ideal heating system use . . .



For any building in all kinds of weather, they give the acme of satisfaction with slightest running expense.



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Leading dealers everywhere can give you details and estimates all sizes to suit all needs. Made and guaranteed by



BELL Telephone rates are to be raised in Ottawa by \$5 per year, on both office and residence phones, but a reduction of \$5 per year will be made to those taking a three-year contract for the two.

For thirty years, if not more, Messrs. W. F. Stewart & Son have been millers in Brussels. They have recently been making considerable improvement in their mill, which now turns out some seventyfive barrels daily. They have also introdued the controllable swing system.

H. C. BAIRD commenced business at Parkhill, in 1869. He is now one of the oldest brick and tile manufacturers in the Dominion. His machines and equipments are sent to all parts of Canada, and even beyond. He has also been making additions and improvements to his various buildings. These include a new wing to the machinery department.

A MEETING of the creditors of Bail & Normandin, general merchants, at West Shefford, near Waterloo, Que., was held in Montreal last week, at which an extension, spread over two years, was asked for, but nothing definite was done about granting it. Mr. Bail was in trouble before in 1897, through overstccking and crediting, and at that time compromised liabilities of \$14,000 at 60 cents on the dollar.

AT a meting on the 13th inst., of the directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, several important changes were made in the management of the road, which practically passed under the control of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. B. W. Folger, general manager since the opening of the line in 1871, resigned, and his position filled by Mr. C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of the C.P.R. The bcard, as reorganized, consists of the following: President, H. M. Folger, Kingston; vice-president and general superintendent, C. W. Spencer, Montreal; directors, H. P. Timmerman, W. D. Matthews, Toronto; Thomas Tait, W. R. Baker, A.R. Creelman, Montreal; B. W. Folger, W. D. Hart, Kingston.

It is about eighteen years since Alex. R. Smith opened a dry goods and clothing store in Brussels, and got along nicely until the autumn of 1890, when a fire occurred in his premises. This crippled him, and his creditors were good erough to write 50 per cent. off their claims, the balance being paid in cash. About the first of this year he moved to Stratford and in the summer thought to improve his position by moving to Wingham. Now he finds it necessary to ask an extension of six months' time. This his creditors have granted on condition that he pays six per cent. interest. His statement shows assets of \$12,000, and liabilities of just half this sum, not at all a bad showing .---- After carrying on a boot and shoe store in London for several years, without making any progress, Samuel Badcock has assigned .-A. W. Garbutt, jeweller, at Picton, failed in 1894, and creditors got but little, if anything. Since that time he has scarcely made a living and now again assigns.

Be Prepared

The present season suggests that you keep your heating system efficient at least cost for fuel. If accumulation of water (condensed steam) is allowed, you get little heat, at the same time burn as much coal as ever, or more.

A **HEINTZ** Automatic Steam Trap keeps the system free from such obstruction—resulting in increased circulation of heat—continuous at all times.

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WANTED-Having 14 years' residence and experience throughout British Columbia. I desire Provincial management or general agency for insurance, loan, or financial companies. References furnished-Bonds given. H. G. ROSS,

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wanted Agency for strong, liberal writing Fire Company at Vancouver, B. C., by an old established firm controlling a large and valuable clientele. For particulars in the first instance apply to EDWARD TROUT,

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Will apply to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an Act authorizing the issue and 8ale on such terms as the Directors may think best of redeemable preference stock, and confirming the Company's mortgage bond issue.



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TELFPHONES:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICE, 1892 PRINTING DEPARTMENT, 144

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1901.

THE SITUATION.

An enquiry has been made in Montreal before Commissioner Guerin, of the Pilot's Court, into the cause of the grounding of H.M.S. "Indefatigable," on her way up between Quebec and Montreal, on the occasion of the Duke of Cornwall's visit. The vessel was in charge of Pilot Bouille, and the commissioner finds that the vessel was out of her proper course at the time of the accident; therefore, the pilot bears the blame. The commissioner lays it down as a rule that when a pilot misses his course, or does not know where he is, he should stop the ship. This looks reasonable, but the question remains how is the pilot to supply the knowledge for want of which he came to a stand, and to get into the right course ? If in fact he is not there, as it seems to be assumed he may be without knowing it.

The United States Ordnance Bureau has been experimenting with a dynamite gun, which uses a six-inch shell, and carries 50 lbs. of nitro-gelatine 5,460 yards with, it is claimed, unerring accuracy. The shots were dropped into the water at distances varying from 4,970 to 5,043 yards, causing some water to rise 300 feet. It is assumed that a single shot from this gun would utterly destroy a battle-ship. If all this be so, the presence of such an implement of destruction would be a warning for all war ships to keep at a safe distance. But, as the Americans showed in the Cuban war, dynamite guns can be used on war vessels, as well as on land; not, it may be, to the same advantage, but at any rate dynamite can meet dynamite. Just at this time, too, the Navy League of London is distributing a belated pamphlet on coast defence, in which the author seeks to show that the British Empire needs no coast defences. This reminds us of the ancient fable which deals with the puzzle of fortifying a town. The chief inhabitants got together, gave some very interested opinions: the carpenter thought wooden fortifications the best; the stone mason was confident that stone work was the

thing needed; the tanner came forward with the conclusive assurance that there is nothing like leather. When two lines of defence are possible, would it not be folly to rely upon one?

As a means of enforcing the French claims against Turkey, a French fleet has taken possession of the island of Mitylene, from which she is not likely to be in any hurry to depart. This island is too near the Suez Canal to make the exploit a cheerful thing for a British subject. The French with a large fleet can, if left alone by other powers, do as they like with the Porte; but they can never regain the influence they once possessed at Constantinople, when they enjoyed by a formal capitulation with the Porte, precedence for their ambassadors over all others. We know, in the case of Newfoundland, on what slender pretexts they can carry on an aggressive policy; an island which with the exception of Placentia, they offered to cede wholly to England, before the negotiation for the Treaty of Utrecht had got beyond its initial stage. Their present hold on the Turkish island of Mitylene may be the cause of serious future embarrassments.

When Sir Charles Tupper began to advocate the reimposition by England of a duty of 1s. per quarter on wheat, he probably little thought that, in November, 1901, the London Times would back the suggestion. According to the cable report, which comes through a New York source, the Times reflects on the memory of Mr. Robert Lowe for throwing away, in a fit of economic pedantry, the revenue which this tax produced. The amount was about £90,000 a year, \$450,-000; and Lord Sherbrooke's biographer indulges in the paradox that "the fee of Is. a quarter was scarcely felt by the consumer;" which the Times repeats, and goes beyond, saying, without qualification, that the reimposed duty "would not be felt." Mr. Lowe, when in 1882, he gave his reasons for the repeal, described this modest duty as "containing in itself all possible objections to a tax," which he believed "prevented the country becoming the great entrepot of corn." In the repeal, Mr. Lowe had the hearty support of Professor Stanley Jevons, and the whole of the Cobden School, just as insurance men thanked him for removing or reducing the stamp duty on insurance policies. But who does not express delight when a tax in which he is thus interested is repealed? The fact of the Times advocating the reimposition of the shilling duty on wheat is an indication of the present state of public opinion. If any serious agitation were to spring up in favor of the change, it would be interesting to see what the Cobden Club would do, whether it would stand by with folded arms, or buckle on its old armor once more. The reimposition of this item of duty is not likely to come alone; the greatest likelihood of its coming would be the necessity of additional indirect revenue; but in any case, the British working-classes might be relied on to fight strenuously against the reimposition of the duty on wheat. The proposal does not touch the old questions of sliding scale or a high, fixed duty, such as perplexed the statesmen of the past, Canning, Grey, Peel, Brougham, Wellington, and the rest, and which will vex no British statesmen of the future.

At a dinner in the National Club, Toronto, to celebrate the King's birthday, there came a time when speech ran riot; and even a sober, solid banker, who is a success in his own line, and a credit to the fraternity, was tempted to tell this story: "A gentleman had said to him the other day, that they had too many textbooks in England. The professors who taught political economy were brought up on old textbooks, and this gentleman suggested that it would be well for England if Adam Smith's effigy and all his writings were thrown into the Atlantic." The speaker appeared to second the proposal; though we feel sure that he would do nothing of the kind, on calm second thought. He said: "Let us have a fresh start on ideas that are up-to-date." This was said apropos of preferential trade, on which Mr. Wilkie laid down the maxim that "if the policy of preferential trade was good on one side, surely it was good on the other." In theory this is not unsound; but theory and practice are sometimes a long way apart. The opinion of the Parliament of Canada is almost unanimous against the allegation that reciprocation is, under present circumstances, due to Canada. Mr. Wilkie insists strongly and properly on the rights of Canada, as part of the Empire; but rights and obligations are counterparts of one another; and our gift to England is in discharge of a long standing obligation. Parliament, in its refusal to ask reciprocation, in effect, acknowledged the obligations, which, as a member of the Empire, we owe to the Metropolitan State. We are merely paying something for the protection which we long enjoyed at the expense of the Mother Country, till Principal Grant and others made us ashamed to go on in that way any longer. The form of the payment is liable to objection, from certain points of view; but against the payment itself we feel assured even Mr. Wilkie would raise no protest.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

At the manufacturers' banquet, five Ministers of the Crown spoke on the tariff question, which the Manufacturers' Association had raised, and in the views expressed there was a slight jar of dissonance; but this does not necessarily indicate a want of ultimate Some critics profess to have found in agreement. these various opinions something like irreconcilable differences, as if they indicated a state of things such as existed in the Newcastle Cabinet in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Lord Chesterfield said its members resembled man and wife, who often quarrelled and were only kept together by their mutual interest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asked to increase the tariff, expressed the opinion that "the manufacturers, on the whole, are pretty well satisfied with it as it stands." He was speaking before a body of men by whom the manufacturers were specially represented, some of whom met the statement with cries of "no," when Sir Wilfrid made what had yery much the appearance of a surrender, in general terms, though it does not follow that conditions will not be imposed afterwards. His words were "that the dissatisfaction only shows that there is room for improvement;" that is, in the opinion of the manufacturers, who are parties in the case. Taken literally, Sir Wilfrid's words

mean that the manufacturers are the judges of whether a higher tariff is desirable or not; but it is clear that some deduction from this net result must be made on account of "sunny ways;" for such admission would never be made in cold blood, when it comes to a question of raising the taxes for the benefit of certain industries. Mr. Borden had apparently some constitutional question uppermost in his mind, which does not concern the tariff, to which he referred in muffled hints, intelligible only to the initiated. We have ourselves an opinion of what he was hinting at. Mr. Tarte came out flat-footed for protection, and went so far as to boast that he had been brought up in that school, and this after Mr. Fielding had given a timely word of warning that "extreme views on commercial questions would lead to difficulty. For one thing, the manufacturers are willing to condone the British preerence, through which the woolen men claim to have been struck so hard as to have suffered actual loss. But one question all concerned would do well to ask themselves; if on a margin of incidental protection, which had been admitted to be seventeen per cent., the woolen manufacturers lose money now, what is the prospect of their being able to walk alone in the near future? Higher duties mean more taxes for every man who wears woolens; but if there be a reasonable prospect that the purchasers of woolens, who now pay more for their necessaries, are to be recouped, at some time, in the future, before they are all dead, most of them might be willing to grin and bear the extra burthen meanwhile.

Something was said about the permanency of the tariff. A gentleman, now no more, who deeply interested himself in aiding to get the present tariff enacted, was so pleased with the result that he wished it to last ten years, and persuading himself that this was possible, put it into the form of a prediction. Now, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds a demand for more, long before ten years have expired, he mildly revived the idea of permanency, just as a reminder, even while admitting that a tariff is in its nature a changeable thing. A tariff which has another object than that of revenue, is or ought to be a transitory thing, which should pass away the moment it has done its work. In the meantime, care should be taken that no man, under the name of protection, should be permitted to make undue gains out of the exceptional privilege of being able practically to enforce a system of public taxation for his private benefit. In the case of the woolen manufacturers, we expect, not wholly without reason, some change, for a time.

The Minister of Finance is more especially responsible for the tariff, it being in his department an instrument of revenue. In his speech, he deprecated extreme views on both sides, and reminded the audience, in the spirit of Buckle, that the questions of tariff and of government generally, when they reach a practical issue, are for the most part settled by compromise. He deprecated extreme views, which on the one hand, if they were to prevail, would discourage legitinate industry, and "almost interfere with vested rights," meaning, apparently, something that comes near being a vested right but is not. There can be no vested rights in a tariff; and perhaps the only statesman, in either hemisphere, who ever spoke of tariff as covering vested rights, was Sir Oliver Mowat, when he was a member of the Dominion Government. With all Sir Oliver's industry, and it has been great, he has not mastered the mysteries of economic science; it is not his subject, and when he touched it, no one need wonder that he stumbled. On the other side, the Minister of Finance was just as much afraid of the extreme views of those who, if they could, would put "the tariff so light that serious trouble would come," arousing "such hostility among the great consuming masses of the country that there would be no chance of the stability of the tariff."

Mr. Fielding candidly told the manufacturers that "it would be a mistake for you to attempt to establish a tariff policy in this country which would antagonize the great consuming masses of the country." And he evidently felt that there was danger of their doing so. He also gave his theory on the tariff question, which is that "the best assistance that any Government or Parliament can give the great manufacturing industry of the country is to fill up the vacant lands of the Northwest with prosperous and patriotic farmers."

The manufacturers appear to have been well pleased with the interview they subsequently had with the Government.

THE FIRE WASTE.

After two months of the smallest aggregate fire loss known since 1899, the United States and Canada have in October last again shown a fire loss greater than any recent October, and greater than the monthly averages of last year. The figures of fire waste, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, show the aggregate fire loss during October to have totalled \$14,749,900, or more than double the losses of October, 1900, and about \$2,700,000 more than during October, 1899. The following table shows comparisons by months:

	6681	1900.	1901.	
January \$10	0,718,000	\$11,755,800	\$16,574,950	
February 18	3,469,000	15,527,000	13,992,000	
March 11	1,493,000	13,349,200	15,036,250	
April 9	9,213,000	25,727,000	11,352,800	
May 9	9,091,900	15,759,400	22,380,150	
June (5,714.850	21,281,000	9,500,000	
July 11	1,426,400	13,699,100	15,740,000	
August 9	9,703,700	10,298,250	8,334,000	
September 12	2,778,800	9,110,300	7,645,200	
October 12	2,046,250	7,107,000	14,749,900	
Total\$111	1,654,900	\$143,423,550	\$134,305,250	

April and June, 1900, and May, 1901, were months of phenomenally large fire losses. August and September this year were unusually small. It may be well to recall that the fire loss for twelve months was in 1895 to 1899, inclusive, \$131,000,000; \$116,000,000; \$118, 000,000; \$142,000,000, and \$153,597,000. In 1900 the average of these was exceeded, and for ten months of the present year it is exceeded already. Truly we need on this continent, as an American authority stated it, "rigid laws regarding the responsibility for fire and more vigorous measures to detect and punish incendiaries."

A SHOE MAN'S VIEWS ON CREDIT.

The refusal to sell merchandise on credit or even for cash to parties who have made dishonorable failures is urged in a letter written the other day by Mr. Theodore M. Brown, manager of the Manhattan Shoe Company, of New York. Nay more, this gentleman has obtained the signatures of thirty-one leading shoe jobbers of that city, besides his own company, to an agreement not to sell goods to those who have already failed dishonestly. This is done, the memorandum of agreement states, "in the interest of the elevation of the credits of trade in our city, and to the end that our own interests may be better subserved, that the ability of such persons to purchase goods shall be thereby lessened or made more difficult, that they may not be able thereby to engage again in business through our assistance. And, further, we feel it is in justice to our patrons as a class, who are honorable merchants and consider a contract inviolate, for us to thus refuse, thereby to a certain extent protecting them against the dealer whose goods have been purchased from moneys made through a dishonest failure, enabling him to offer merchandise at a lower price than honest competition could meet."

The letter of Mr. Brown to the Shoe and Leather Mercantile Agency sets forth that the time has arrived when conditions demand more stringent methods and a discontinuance of the extreme laxity which has been so long prevalent among all merchants and manufacturers in granting credits to a class of people who are not entitled to be in legitimate business of any kind. "While we cannot, perhaps, control the credit-giving power for our or every locality, I feel that the trade of our city and Boston can be brought together on this matter for the good of all concerned. There is a strong moral influence which we can exert, which will be beneficial, not only to credits in general, but to us financially, and a benefit to the legitimate trade, our honest patrons."

He contends that a merchant's selling of a party who has made a failure of this kind, which, without any doubt, has been dishonorable, and in fraud of creditors, places that merchant in a position of aiding and abetting a crime, or condoning an offence which would be un-"The laws enacted do not seem to be pardonable. sufficient to enable us to obtain the assets of an insolvent debtor, as a rule, unless he be honest, they being, as a rule, secreted or covered, se that the burden of proof rests with us to prove things which (while we know they practically exist), we cannot prove before the eyes of the law." Therefore, he argues, take a more decided step. Do No Business with this class of persons, he says. Refusal to sell them on credit does not fully attain the end desired; we must refuse as a body to sell such people at all, even for cash.

If a movement to cease doing business with known swindlers could be made to cover any one trade, as the attempt of Mr. Brown aims, it would go a long 'way towards bringing merchants in general to a like resolve. Dealers in Canada are far too lax in selling as they do on credit to parties who have failed twice, three times, four times, taking successive compromises from them, and not looking too closely into the bona fides of their failures. It will take long to get our dealers to agree to boycott scoundrels, after the fashion these shoe merchants have adopted. But it would have a wonderfully salutary effect.

HOLIDAY DRY GOODS.

One of the prominent leatures of the dry goods trade this year would appear to be the early demand for articles generally in particular request about Christmas time. This speaks well for the general prosperity of the country, for, if there is one index that can be relied on more than others of a lack of confidence in the future on the part of the public mind, it is the curtailment of the holiday gift habit. That people this year are starting early and that the quality of articles usually desired is of a superior character are two good indications therefore of a prevalence of the opinion that adversity is still a long way off. For which let us be thankful. "Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you," is a good maxim, and one the general acceptance of which in commercial, as in other circles, is calculated to help in keeping said trouble at a good distance. Some wholesale houses report that a greater business has been done already this season in fancy linen goods. more especially handkerchiefs, than was transacted during the whole of last season. Yet the real Christmas trade has hardly begun to move yet, judging from former experiences. Many pretty features are to be seen in the warehouses and shops in the line of good linen handkerchiefs for presentation purposes, one of the most popular of which no doubt will be the pretty boxes containing half a dozen or a dozen handkerchiefs, ladies' or men's sizes, beautifully initialed, and some of them embroidered. Such goods as sideboard corners, hemstitched serviettes, table spreads, etc., are also popular. Prices in practically all lines are very firm; in some, indeed. it is believed that repeat orders will be taken only at an advance.

Deliveries of domestic cotton goods are becoming better. They are going forward to the jobbers in small lots.

Taffetas continue in good demand and sell in the staple qualities as well as in brilliant taffeta, while there is at the same time also a good market for taffeta frou-frou and taffeta muslin. Good transactions are also reported in printed taffeta and peau de soie. Printed goods are favored for next spring and good orders for printed silks in various grounds and effects have already been placed.—N. Y. Dry Goods Economist

In Paris, the Empire or Josephine type is still frequently apparent in the cut and arrangement of winter garments. The waistline crosses them quite high up, in fact, passing just below the bosom. This is rendered the more conspicuous by a belt or ribbon sash surrounding the coat or wrap at that point, and when of ribbon, terminating in loose drooping loops and long ends in the centre of the front or back. On others, the upper portion above that point is embroidered or braided in the form of a short bolero, or again that part is of heavy black or white lace, according to the color of the garment itself.

SOME LESSONS FROM NIJNI-NOVGOROD.

Many of the descriptions one reads of various foreign cities and foreign customs are apt to give rise to wonder either as to what the visitor had been doing with his eyes and ears or as to what his motive could have been for so perverting what he did see or hear. Mr. J. D. Allan, of Toronto, to whose recent visit to Nijni-Novgorod in the interests of his fur business we referred briefly in last number, is evidently one of those who do both see and hear the things that exist in a country other than their own, and who, noting their relation one with the other, endeavor to gain an insight into the significance of the whole. This apparently is quite a different philosophy from that acted upon by the average tourist, who, blind to all but what he wants to see, thinks naught but folly what is contrary to his own customs and habit of thought.

The great Makarievskaya Fair, which is annually held at Nijni-Novgorod, the capital of the Russian district of the

same name, situate some 275 miles east of Moscow, is without a doubt the most remarkable one in the world. It is without a parellel. Popular imagination paints it as a furmart merely, whereas the truth is that furs form but a portion, and an insignificant portion, of the business which is there transacted. It was originally established by the Russian Government for the direct purpose of benefiting an important monastery on the Volga, and incidentally to form a trading centre for that immense territory lying east of that waterway. Throughout the region lying east of the river Volga as far as the head-waters of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea there is not a mile of railroad. This country is very productive, or would be so were it not for the sparseness of the population. Even as it is, owing to the enormous size of the territory in question, though mainly it is pastoral, the productions are of wide variety and total up to a great value. A true conception of the traffic which is carried on at the Nijni-Novgorod Fair is almost beyond the power of an American or European who has not been there. To it go all the people of the great region above-mentioned, who wish to dispose of their produce or goods made during the previous twelve-months; and, returning to their homes and factories, they bring from it their requirements for the coming year. That these crowds of buyers and sellers going and coming through a distance of thousands of square miles within the narrow limits of six or eight weeks should require almost unlimited transportation facilities is obvious; yet, as we have said, there are no railroads. To offset this lack, there is an abundance of good water transportation. The Volga alone is navigable for 2,300 miles, and this river has no less than 34 tributaries of good size, one of the chief of which is the river Kama, navigable for 1,100 miles and draining a wide expanse of rich country. The class of barges and steamers employed on these streams would be, to our pre-conceived ideas, surprisingly up-to-date.

It will be seen, therefore, that Nijni-Novgorod, surrounded with a vast expanse of country, productive, not only from an agricultural but from a manufacturing point of view, and traversed by some of the most important navigable rivers in the world, is in a very favorable position for the holding of such a Fair as has made its name famous. One peculiar feature is the fact that while at ordinary times though it is a city with modern appurtenances, its population is, comparatively speaking, quite small, yet during the period of the Fair, it mounts up to something like 450,000, the vast majority of whom are actually engaged in the business for which they came. The extraordinary activity prevailing then is something which can better be imagined than described. The scene is a modern Babel, where people of many races, all languages and religions, and varied costumes may be observed bargaining in a confusion that to the stranger's eye is inextricable. Mahomedans and Christians; Greeks and Russians; Frenchmen and Italians; Germans and Austrians; the rich, cultivated merchant of some civilized country; the half-barbarous peddler from some outlying district of the great Russian Empire; the representatives of lawless Asiatic tribes; all types may be seen in Nijni-Novgorod in Fair time, fiercely engaged in the one occupation of buying or selling. The whole country is under martial law, and in spite of the mixed races and only partially civilized elements which go to make up its population, there is comparatively little crime. It is a strange medley of present-day methods tacked on to mediæval conditions; a state of things which sometimes lead to peculiar and, to Canadian minds, annoying results. For instance, dealers apparently have no conception of the value of time. A catalogue is a thing unknown. Prices of commodities are not even guessed at until some transaction takes place, sometimes after considerable delay, and this then forms a standard price, lower than which no sale can take place.

To give one illustration from this year's Fair. A buyer who wanted a supply of camel-hair, after waiting patiently a long time for the price to be fixed, came at last to the conclusion that he would make an offer without further delay. It was accepted, and the transaction completed, whereupon the whole supply of this commodity was sold in less than two weeks. To give a list of the articles which are sold at the Fair, one would needs go through the whole gamut of human commodities. Apparently everything that was ever in the past or present history of mankind, bought or sold, or heard of, contributes its quota. And the sum total of the merchandise sold during the six or seven weeks of the Fair is simply prodigious. To take an example that would apparently belong to the least important of miscellaneous items, horse-tails; of this article alone, about 1,000,000 pounds were sold at this year's Fair. The value of the cheapest sort of matting, used merely for packing purposes, is said to have amounted to 10,000,000 roubles, or about \$5,000,000 in our money. The value of the dyestuffs was something like \$3,000,000, which gives one an idea of the rapid strides being made by Russia in the textile trades. These are only a few of the more unimportant items; the figures for some of the leading staples, such as groceries, silks and manufactured goods, etc., would likely be received with incredulity.

It is when a visitor comes to regard the goods of Russian manufacture, however, that he begins to realize an intense interest in the Nijni-Novgorod Fair, especially if he happens to belong to one of the great manufacturing countries of the world. Almost with a shock it occurs to him that Russia, a country which heretofore he has regarded as being hardly within the pale of civilization, is producing some of the most beautiful fabrics in silk and other textiles that he has ever seen. A Canadian for example prides himself, and justly prides himself, upon the wonderful advances made by his country in manufacturing during the last quarter of a century. But, he reflects, this has been done upon a basis of what may perhaps be considered the finest system of education in the world. Yet he finds a country only just emerging from semi-barbarism (or so he thinks), and fourfifths of whose population can hardly read and write, producing handiwork of the most artistic pattern, and in the most skilful manner. In other words, the Russian Government has succeeded in imparting to a mass of raw, ignorant peasantry, the essentials of a system of technical education whereby they are capable of producing in many cases manufactures equal in substance and in finish to those of the artisans of nations famous for ages past for similar work. This gives us a hint as to the possibilities of a rightfully applied system of technical education; it gives us a broad hint, too, as to the absolute necessity for the introduction of more scientific methods in our own country, lest, in spite of our boasted progressiveness, we be over-done in the race for a world's place in manufacturing.

A RETAIL INSTANCE.

Months ago (Monetary Times, 26th July, 1901), we commented on the figures of the estate of A. Welsh & Son, St. Catharines, who had then newly assigned. But we had not then the data we to-day possess enabling a better knowledge of the career of the insolvents. And now that we know the circumstances under which the firm began business, we think it a great pity that it ever did begin. Here is an outline of the pitiful story:

Anthony Welsh was an industrious mechanic, earning good wages as a carpenter and shipwright. After twenty-five years of labor, he had accumulated \$2,600 in cash, which represented savings at the rate of \$100 a year. This money, if invested in land, in reliable stocks, in life insurance, would have been yielding him a return to-day, but he was persuaded to become a merchant. He had a young son, clerk with a grocery firm named N. McGuire & Co., in St. Catharines. He lacked experience, we are told; that he also lacked shrewdness appears when we learn that he induced his father in 1900 to buy out McGuire's stock, some \$4,000, on wihch. was paid the \$2,600 of his father's savings, a chattel mortgage being given for the balance The firm became A. Welsh & Son. They did a considerable trade, but did not buy to the best advantage, and though selling largely for cash sold at too low prices to yield the profit necessary to pay expenses and yield a living. In ten months they had in fact gone behind, for their assets were only \$5,000 to meet obligations of some \$5,300. Mr. McGuire was paid off. But they had fifty creditors besides McGuire-another proof of inexperience and lack of sense, for no capable retailer will now-adays owe \$5,000 to 50 firms.

And now comes the reckoning. The assignee, Mr. F. H. Lamb, of Hamilton, has in four months practically wound up the estate. He, and we presume the inspectors, found it the best thing they could do to sell back to Mr. McGuire at 651/4 cents in the dollar the stock for part of which young Welsh had paid McGuire at the rate of 100 cents in the dollar. He realized in all \$3,489, out of which he had to pay \$480 for winding up expenses, equal to 11 per cent., a low rate, as such things go. Creditors get 531/2 per cent. of their claims, which range from \$5 to \$1,300 each. A dozen creditors are in Hamilton, as many more in Toronto. There are local creditors, of course, but some reside as far away as Montreal, Brantford, London, and one or two in Nova Scotia, if we do not mistake. If young Mr. Welsh is still in doubt as to the propriety of his being "in business," or as to his fitness for it, we counsel him to go and learn a trade, or take a position on a farm.

PERSISTENT AND COSTLY NEGLECT .

In the summer of 1898 a representative of The Monetary Times happened to be in Amherst, Nova Scotia. An appeal reached that town on the 25th July from the village of Pugwash, begging for help, as the place was in flames. Accordingly a special train with fire engines and men went from Amherst by train; the Pictou brigade also went. But it took them so long to get there that the fire had almost burned itself out. The fire swept the place from southwest to northeast, not so much the business part as the dwellings. There were about twenty-five business places left standing. The town had only a bucket brigade, which was of no avail against a fire fanned by a fierce wind. Here was lesson No. I to the townspeople of Pugwash. Again in the summer of 1901 fire destroyed a number of houses, and on that occasion an effort was made to provide the town with an efficient fire apparatus, but the proposal was negatived by the ratepayers. Yet again, on Sunday night last the place was swept by fire. Twenty-five buildings, including the postoffice and customhouse, were destroyed. The property loss is nearly \$50,000, with insurance about one-third that amount. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast. A steam fire engine or a hand engine, says the telegraphic report, would have drowned the fire out in fifteen minutes. The want of it has practically ruined every business man burned out, and destroyed some of the finest houses in the town. Now, will the stiff-necked ratepayers unbend, and do something to protect themselves from the ravages of fire. If they will not, they do not deserve insurance. In fact they are not likely to get it.

CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held on Wednesday, 13th inst., at the Bank of Montreal building in Montreal. Mr. E. S. Clouston, president of the association, presided. The members of the executive council present were: Thos. McDougall H. Stikeman, Thos Fyshe, M. J. A. Prendergast, F. Bienvenu, E. L. Pease, Montreal; Duncan Coulson, B. E. Walker, D. R. Wilkie, T. G. Brough, H. S. Strathy, G. P. Reid, C. McGill, Toronto; E. E. Webb, Quebec; E. L. Thorne, Halifax; W. Farwell, Sherbrooke; John Turnbull, Hamilton, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. T. P. Knight. The business transacted was entirely of a routine character, in preparation for the general meeting of the association at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday.

On Thursday morning the annual meeting of the association was convened at the Windsor Hotel, Mr. E. S. Clouston, the president, in the chair. That gentleman was re-elected to the presidency, and all the officers were re-elected. The chairman in the course of his annual address referred to the banking legislation which went into operation not long ago, but stated that it had not yet been long enough in force to get into proper working order, and demonstrate results. The bank returns show a steady increase since the last annual meeting, circulation having expanded \$5,600,000, while deposits have risen \$40,000,000. Besides, there are \$14,000,000 more loans available for the business requirements of the country. He referred to the general prosperity of the Dominion, and looking to the future expressed the hope that the prosperity may continue for some time to come. The business prosperity, which commenced in 1897, is, he declared, as yet undiminished. It is a striking sign that in five years the money value of imports and exports have been enhanced 63 per cent. He referred at length to the results of the recent census, and remarked on the general disappointment which the figures caused. The inability to populate the country at a greater rate was a cause for regret, but he pointed with much satisfaction to the high average of comfort enjoyed by the people of the Dominion. Although the general result of the census was disappointing there were bright features in the country's condition to be remembered.

The general managers of various Montreal banks entertained the members of the association from a distance at a banquet in the evening. We are not yet furnished with particulars of this pleasant gathering, which was prolonged to a late hour last night. But we are told that the Finance Minister of Canada, Hon. W. S. Fielding, was invited to be one of the speakers.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS DAVIDSON.

After a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Davidson, managing director and general agent for Canada of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, died at his residence in Montreal on Wednesday morning last, and his funeral takes place to-day. The deceased gentleman was born in Edinburgh 68 years ago. His father was David Davidson, in former years general manager of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Thomas Davidson became connected with the North British Company, if we do not mistake, at the time of its advent in Canada in 1861. For years the general agency was in the hands of McDougall & Davidson, and at the death of the former a few years ago, Mr. Davidson was made managing director. He was a very well-known member of commercial society in Montreal, and commanded the thorough respect of the insurance community everywhere. Representing a strong company, with wide-spread interests, Mr. Davidson could always be relied on to do what an honorable and highminded yet correctly business-like man could do to influence underwriting in proper directions. He had many friends, all of them warm ones, whose deep regret at so untimely a death is shared by many admirers of the character of a good and kindly gentleman.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Still another effort is to be made by certain progressive members of the Montreal city council to pass a special by-law for the improvement of the fire brigade. It will not be submitted to the citizens, however, until after the February elections.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a despatch to the effect that the amalgamation of the Alliance, the Imperial Fire and Imperial Life Insurance Companies of London, Eng., is practically settled, and that the formal announcement of the same will be made within a few days.

Nothing has been done yet about our waterworks, says the Wallaceburg News, A by-law was voted upon and carried authorizing the council to put in waterworks. The citizens of the town are asking for waterworks, and still nothing is being done to give the people what they have been asking for during the last six years.

We rejoice to learn that Sydney city council have at length taken warning from the recent fire. They are going, we understand, to pass by-laws to secure the rebuilding of the area destroyed substantially in brick and under fire preventive conditions. Meanwhile the Underwriters' Board declares that all Sydney fire risks will be cancelled unless the authorities procure a chemical engine. The Supreme Finance Keeper of the Supreme Tent Knights of the Maccabees, Mr. Chas. D. Thompson, of Port Huron, Mich., has defaulted to the tune of \$57,000. It is stated, however, that the amount is being made up by friends of the culprit and of the order. He had used the Order's funds, "intending to return them," as so many do with trust moneys.

A reminder of the much-puffed Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company came up at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, this week. The company is suing T. W. Horn of the Luxfer Prism Company for payment of subscribed stock to the amount of \$7,000, and Horn is fighting the claim. Mr. Horn obtained from the Master-in-Chambers an order for the examination of Thomas A. Temple and E. L. Temple, residents of Riverside, California, and formerly the Montreal promoters of the plaintiff company, and before that known to St. John people.

We observe that all participating policies effected prior to 31st December, 1901, in the British Empire Mutual Life, will share in the forthcoming distribution of bonus. The present is the bonus year, and as the company showed on the business of 1900 a surplus of income over outgo equal to \$269,103, and other years of the quinquennial period have also been earning good profits, policy-holders, some 24,000 in number, will get a very cheering bonus. There is, we believe \$542,000 held for distribution among the members of this old and strong mutual company, whose funds in hand now amount to \$14,790,000, or close on three millions sterling.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

On Monday last, a special meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held, which had been called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late first vice-president, Mr. W. E. H. Massey. The president, Mr. A. E. Ames, was in the chair. Nominations were asked for the vacant position, and the name of Mr. J. F. Ellis was the only one put in. He was therefore declared unanimously elected. As Mr. Ellis had resigned the second vice-presidency an election was necessary for this, and Mr. J. D. Allan, a valued member of the council of the board, was elected by acclamation. To take Mr. Allan's place on the council Mr. T. G. Brough, manager of the 1 minion Bank and chairman of the bankers' section of the board, was elected, also by acclamation.

A report was presented by the president on matters that have been brought to the attention of the council since the last general meeting of the board.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN TRADE.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London during the week ending 1st November, 1901: A London firm who are in a position to sell large quantities of Canadian hay will be glad to hear from parties open to ship for the English market. Enquiry is made for the addresses of Canadian asbestos works where asbestos yarn and cloth is spun. A Liverpool house is desirous of obtaining a good agency for Canadian produce. The makers of lifting machinery, chain pulley-blocks, hoists, cranes, girder work, etc., are making enquiry respecting the opening for a trade for these goods in Canada. A firm of trunk makers wish to correspond with Canadian exporters of wooden slats in various lengths, from 28 to 42 inches. A dealer in county Longford, Ireland, asks to be placed in communication with exporters in Canada of flour, furniture, bedding, boots, shoes and hard-

The following enquiries were received at the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London: A Lancashire company asks to be placed in touch with Canadian producers of pig iron, who are in a position to attend to export orders. A London firm possessing a good connection among the wholesale trade are prepared to take up the sale of Canadian pharmaceutical lines, suitable for their market. An enquiry has been made for the names of carriage dealers in the United Kingdom from whom vehicles of Canadian manufacture can be obtained. A correspondent asks to be placed in communication with timber merchants who import Canadian cedar posts and shingles.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

On Saturday evening last a meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was held in the Toronto Bank building in Montreal. Mr. T. L. Paton, president, was in the chair, and announced that the financial condition was satisfactory. The gross receipts during the year amounted to about \$46,000, and the expenditures to \$32,000, leaving a balance of \$14,000 to the association's credit, the largest for years. There being only one candidate for the presidency for the ensuing year, Mr. James Robinson, he was elected by acclamation. The treasurer, Mr. J. S. N. Dougall, was reelected by acclamation. The following were nominations for vice-president: Messrs. F. Birks, G. A. Harris and G. A. Mann. For directors (five to be elected): Messrs. E. F. Doutre, W. E. Dickson, A. Gall, R. C. Wilkins, R. G. Plaw, J. A. Thompson, F. T. Pilon, W. B. Matthews, W. H. Evans and A. Fournier. Messrs. Riddell and Common were appointed scrutineers, and it was decided to close the poll at 5 o'clock on December 13. The annual dinner was next considered, and it was decided to leave the selection of its date and place to a committee of sixteen.

HALL MINES, NELSON, B. C.

The annual meeting of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company, limited, was held in London, England, on 31st October. The ups and downs to which mining and smelting operations are subject were illustrated in the report of the company, and the remarks of the chairman, Lord Ernest Hamilton. That gentleman explained that the smelting operations of the year had been conducted at a loss. From October of last year the price of lead steadily fell from £17 a ton until it reached £12 in May. During this period the company had to pay the current price of the metal on purchasing ores, but when they came to sell the product after smelting the price was almost invariably against them. In this way a loss of over £10,000 was accounted for. The recent developments at depth of the old. Silver King mine have been so satisfactory that a profit of over £18,000 is estimated for the past four months, and as the furnace running on custom ore is now also making a profit the shareholders may look forward to dividends. Things are looking favorably at this mine, which is owned by the company. From the 600 and 800 foot levels the ore is being shipped daily, and with the completion of the tunnel at the 900 foot level the mine will be in shape to turn out larger daily shipments than at present.

CANADA'S ATTRACTIONS.

In the November issue of a new monthly issued at 4 Lombard Court, London, England, entitled Our Western Empire, with which is incorporated the West Indian Advertiser, are some remarks upon the claims of Canada upon the attention of Old Country people as a most desirable land to emigrate to. The words spoken by Prince George, Duke of Cornwall and York, in reply to a Northwest address, are quoted as under:

"We have been greatly interested in our journey through this boundless land, rich and fertile in soil, and great in its possibilities of development We look forward to the time when it may be the home of a great, prosperous and loyal people, contrasting the free, healthy and useful life which is followed in this country with the narrow, and alas, too often, unwholesome existence of the thousands in our great cities at home. One cannot help wishing that the prospects here offered were more widely known and more freely taken advantage of."

And the monthly journal we have named remarks thereupon editorially: In those few words are summed up a complete statement of the immigration question, with a very wise suggestion as to the policy to be pursued for solving this problem, the solution of which is vital to the advancement of Canada. The Prince recognized the capacity of the Northwest to provide homes for a great, prosperous and loyal people. The contrast he drew between the free, healthy and useful life of settlers on the boundless, rich and fertile lands of Canada and the unwholesome existence of thousands in the great cities of the old land naturally suggested the hope which the Duke expressed, that the prospects offered in Canada were "more widely known" and "more freely taken advantage of" by the people in Great Britain.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

As a result of the labors of the committee appointed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of England, to look into the metric system, they have adopted the following resolutions: (1) That the chambers should unite in urging upon the Government the compulsory adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures, leaving matters of detail to be considered later. (2) That a British decimal system of coinage must be on the basis of retaining the sovereign, with the florin as a unit, divided into a hundred cents or farthings. (3) That there should be nickel coins of five and ten cents, and bronze coins of one, two and four cents or farthings.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The Macpherson cheese factory in the 10th concession of Charlottenburg, has been destroyed by fire, along with a lot of cheese that was ready for shipment. Cause of fire unknown. No insurance.

Canadian exports of butter this navigable season show a gratifying increase. Our Montreal correspondent shows the shipment from that city to be 126,300 packages in excess of what they were to same date last year. Shipments of cheese up to close of last week were 319,000 boxes less than to corresponding time in 1900.

The Dominion Government Department of Agriculture is arranging for meetings of Farmers' Institutes to be held regularly throughout the province of Quebec. It is felt that there is a wide opening in that province for the production of bacon, which has been so successfully carried on in Ontario, and it is hoped that by the above plan the needful information on the subject will be disseminated.

Owing to the very large increase within recent years in the number and area of British Columbia fruit farms, strenuous efforts are to be made next year by the growers and others interested, to place the product on the Manitoba market. It is recognized that good, honest packing is the chief means for doing this.

Some little time ago, the Ontario Grocers' Association appointed Mr. John I. Davidson, of Toronto, and Mr. Beckett, of Hamilton, delegates to discuss with the traffic departments of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Company the question of the change in the classification of groceries. These gentlemen have been interviewing Mr. Bosworth and Mr. Loud in the terms of their instructions, and the question is likely to be again brought up for consideration at the next meeting of the Canadian Freight Association.

Somebody has been experimenting in growing peanuts in the county of Essex; and the result is summed up to show that a profit of \$80 per acre might be got from this crop. Thereupon a political economist of antique pattern sets to work to suggest what a fine thing it would be, if all foreign grown peanuts could be barred out of the country, and the exclusive market assured to the county of Essex, which, so far as known, is the only part of Canada where they can be produced. A duty for the exclusion of competition would raise the price of the home product and the producer's profit to an inordinate degree; and is not, let us hope, in any great danger of being put on. The St. John Sun says that during the past season the Jamieson firm handled and pressed about 15,000 tons of hay, all shipped for South Africa. Of this some 8,000 tons was bought in New Brunswick, mainly in Carleton county. The price paid averaged about \$10.50 per ton, or say \$84,000 for New Brunswick hay alone. Probably 50,000 tons in all has been shipped from St. John this year. A large part of this was Quebec hay.

The United States consul at Malaga reports that from reliable sources he learns that this year's Turkish crop of raisins will be about 410,000 cwts. of Sultana, and about 107,-000 cwts. of Elemes. Regarding the Denia crop of raisins he estimates it at about 650,000 cwts., against 600,000 cwts. for 1900. The following is the estimate of the raisin crop for this year: Sultanas, 410,000 cwts.; Denia, 650,000; Elemes, 107,000; Malaga, 250,000. Total, 1,417,000 cwts.

Word comes from the Eastern Townships that all the cheese factories in the Waterloo section closed at the end of October. The low price of cheese and the small flow of milk made it no great object to keep them open longer. Fourteen cheese factories and four creameries composing the Shefford Butter and Cheese Syndicate, produced for the six months, May to October, 550 tons of cheese and 329 tons of butter, the market value of which was between \$230,000 and \$240,000.

A despatch of last Saturday from Pittsburg announces a combine of makers of preserves in the United States. Seventeen of them, with a combined capital of \$5,000,000, and representing three-fourths of the production, have formed at that city a combination to be known as the American Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products. The object of the organization is to regulate prices and sales territory, and to secure a more just interpretation of the pure food laws.

Says a report from London, under date Oct. 25: The demand for Canadian butter is improving, and "choicest" brands are selling at 112s. to 114s., and special fancy lots at 116s., which, compared with prices of Danish, Irish, French and Australian new season, proves it to be the best value of any butter on the market. Finest quality brands bring 108s. to 110s. Buyers are rapidly discovering the relative cheapness of Canadian, and the market is showing signs of considerable briskness. The cheese market continues dull, and the slight advance which lately took place in Canadian c.i.f. quotations is already weakening, and Belleville and Brockville white choicest Septembers for October and November shipment are quoted at 46s. c.i.f. London, inferior qualities at lower figures down to 42s.

-A letter from Montreal informs us that Mr. William Molson Macpherson, president of the Molsons Bank, has been appointed to a seat on the Canadian Board of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company.

-Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian agent at Port au Spain, Trinidad, says there is a good opening in that island for printing paper. Canadian wines, and thoroughbred live stock, sheep and pigs, from the Maritime Provinces, of standard breeds had given great satisfaction.

-Mr. A. F. Gault has been elected chairman of the Montreal board of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. In this position he replaces the late Mr. Edmund J. Barbeau. We also learn that Sir Alexander Lacoste has been elected a member of the board in the vacancy thus created.

-W. T. Jennings, C.E., of Toronto, who has been engaged several months in investigating the possible sources of a water supply for Sydney, N.S., recommends pumping water from Middle Lake, to a reservoir, collecting fifty-four millions of gallons, thence by gravity through an 18-inch pipe to the town. The pumps used are to have a daily capacity of six million gallons. He estimates the cost at \$200,000. Sydney does well to set about providing a good and plentiful supply of water. -To show that the shipping interests, or some of them at least, are in full sympathy with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's efforts to promote Canadian export trade, the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company offered to transport, free of charge, any two representatives of that body on that errand, to any foreign port touched at by the vessels of their line.

-Negotiations which have long been on foot for equalizing differences among railway systems in the northwestern States are said to be concluded. It appears that the Northern Securities Company, a new corporation with \$400,000,000, is to control various Pacific railways in the United States, and the Great Northern. James J. Hill, is to be president of this huge concern, and the directors are, John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Samuel Thorne, James J. Hill, E. T. Nichols, George F. Baker, Robert Bacon, George W. Perkins, Daniel S. Lamont, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, W. P. Clough, George C. Clark and N. Terhune. The Canadian Pacific, so Sir Wm. Van Horne says, have nothing to do with it.

-There are a number of Canadian communities alive to the attractions of neatly kept grounds and lawns, clean streets. and well-painted houses. Among them we recall Kentville, Nova Scotia and Walkerville, Ontario. It is agreeable to find Hamilton among the places whose public spirit has been aroused to the advantage of the features mentioned. Some months ago, the Hamilton Improvement Society offered prizes for the best decorated lawns and houses in Hamilton. The city was divided into eight districts, and a number of other streets outside of these were included in the competitive area. The citizens took up the idea and vied with one another in putting the best face on their respective houses. On Friday last, at a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, the prizes were awarded to the successful ones. The president of the society, Mr. R. Tasker Steele, was in the chair, and the secretary, Mr. Newton G. Galbraith, read the list of winners and honorable mentions. Messrs. Adam Brown and W. A. Robinson presented the prizes. Attention to such matters as are here thought worthy of reward is seen to possess more than local value when we find Tourist Associations in our own and the Maritime Provinces, laying stress upon civic cleanliness and neatness, absence of mud and weeds in streets, clean dwellings and yards, as precious features in attracting travellers and tourists.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

T. S., Port Hope, asks us to describe the Bureau Veritas, which he frequently sees quoted. The Bureau Veritas is an institution of maritime underwriters in Brussels, Belgium, founded in 1828 for the inspection and rating of vessels of all nationalities.

MERCHANT, Galt.—The statement of the Bank of Montreal, giving earnings of \$711,828, was for the October half-year only. The earnings are the best for ten years, in that period, representing 11.84 per cent. per annum.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, November 14th, 1901, compared with those of the previous week :

CLEARINGS	November 14, 1901.	November 7, 1901.
Montreal	5	\$20,978,943
Toronto		13,491,033
Winnipeg		4,658,006
Halifax		1,919,160
Hamilton	788,832	1,036,453
St. John	•••• 773,449	838,587
Vancouver	1,056,603	1,198,708
Victoria		758,911
Quebec		1,650,135
Ottawa	•••• •••••••	1,528,210
and the ball of the second second	\$	\$

Aggregate balances this week \$.....; Last week \$7,389,295

The Sales . of the

Underwood Typewriter

Exceed

those of any other Machine offered for sale in Toronto.



There is a reason for this in the fact that although it is a standard priced typewriter it does more kinds of work, better, and with less labor than any other machine on the market. Visible writing is one of its strong points, so is its billing device and, well -it is a mighty superior production of mechanical genius.

Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., 15 Adelaide Street East. TORONTO. SOLE DEALERS FOR CANADA.

A MARITIME Province journal states that the results of the cyanide process treatment of tailings at J. R. Stuyvesant's mill at Cariboo, N.S., have been very satisfactory. Since July, 5,495 tons of sand isfactory. Since July, 5,495 tons of sand or tailings have been treated and the value of the yield is \$6,286, representing over 330 ounces of gold. Mr. Moore, manager of the Cashon-Hines gold mine, brought into Bridgewater last week a brick of gold, weighing 89½ ounces, the result of work done in October. At the Gold Eagle mill, Mill Village, 634 tons of quartz crushed yielded, from February until August, inclusive, 424 ounces of until August, inclusive, 424 ounces of geld.

THE RULING PASSION.

The life insurance agent was at the end of a long and creditable life, and his of a long and creditable life, and his clergyman had been deputed to tell him death was at hand. The information was tenderly conveyed, and calmly received, and then the good man continued: "I feel sure there is peace and happiness for you beyond. You have been an earnest brother in the faith and a busy man, and I believe that all ahead is bright and fair." fair.

"But how about yourself?" asked the dying man.

The clergyman's face conveyed a mild

astonishment and enquiry. "I'm talking about that policy you have been holding off from taking so long. Is all ahead 'bright and fair' for you with no life insurance? I'm leaving plenty of it for my family, but where would yours

"It is a timely thought," said his friend, "and I will attend to it at once." "No time like the present," said the

agent. "The application is in my desk over there. Suppose you fill it out now, and the doctor in the next room will ex-amine you right off. I insured him the second day he called, after I was taken down. You'll do it? Thanks; you'll never regret it, and it will help us out on the new business for the end of the year. Good-bye."-Exchange.



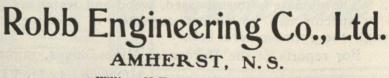
QUICK DELIVERY **OF BOILERS**

We have in stock material for the following sizes and styles of Boilers:

Mumford Standard	20 to 175 H.P.
Mumford Portable	6 to 110 "
Return Tubular	12 to 125 "
Vertical	4 to 60 "

As we have a large shop, thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances, we can deliver any of the above sizes on short notice. . . .

Competent Persons Tell Us that the Quality of Our Boiler Work Cannot be Surpassed.



AGENTS (William McKay, 19 McKenzie Crescent, Toronto. Watson, Jack & Co., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

"SHORTY."

An agent was found deficient five dollars on an inspection. The assistant entered in the ledger, just above his re-mittance, in red ink, the word "short-age," and placed the sum of five dollars in the cash column; the agent looked at

Town of Port Arthur Debentures.

Tenders are Invited for the Purchase of the Following Debentures.

1.-\$30,000-For the development of the Water Power ot Current River for Electric Railway, Electric Light and Power Purposes. Repayable in twenty years from the 25th day of February, 1901, interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on June 1st and December 1st.

Tendered price to include accrued interest on Coupons maturing December 1st, 1901, in case of delivery of Debentures before that date.

2.-\$15,000-For the purpose of erecting an addition to The Port Arthur Public School. Repayable in thirty years from the 1st day of November, 1901, interest at five per cent. per annum payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st.

The above Debentures and interest are payable at The Ontario Bank, Toronto.

Tenders to be given for each separate parcel and successful Tenderers to pay The Ontario Bank, Toronto, on delivery of Debentures. Tenders to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than November 22nd 1901. Fcr any information desired address, Town Clerk.

> J. MCTEIGUE Treasurer.

Port Arthur, November 1st, 1901.

it for a few minutes and then said: "How do you know I did?" The assistant said: do you know I did?" The assistant said: "How do I know what?" "Why, that I collected five dollars from 'Shorty' Taggett?" "Why, I don't say you did." "Well, you hit it on the head, anyway, for I did, and I am going to put it in this week, so's it'll be O. K. I just kept it out for a few weeks." We don't think any more may be said here. The assistant nearly fainted. The agent paid his five dollars, and he is now looking for work .- Insurance Monitor.

-Rev. S. Edward Young, of Pittsburg, has just returned from Russia, where he made a study of the language, church, conditions of the people, and the genius of the Russian Government. He denies the report that Tolstoy's works are sup-pressed, and states that he saw them for sale in Russia at public bookstalls in Moscow, Minsk, Warsa, and other cities.

-"I am so absolutely ignorant of clubs and like organizations, that I may be said to know nothing about them. What is



Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Debentures will be received at the office of the undersigned up to four o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 5 h, 1901, for the purchase of \$20,000 County of Middlesex Consolidated Debt Debentures, bearing three and e-half per cent., interest payable semi-annually on the 30th of June and the 30th of December. Principal payable in gold on the 30th day of December, 1921.

Each tender must state a lump sum payable at par in London, Ont, on December 31st, 1901, where and when the debentures will be delivered. The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender. Further particulars on application.

A. M. MCEVOY, Treasurer.

County Buildings, London, Ontario, December 11th, 1901.

the difference, by the way, between an active and an honorary member of an association?" "Well, when you make a comparative estimate of the fees and assessments required of one, and the donations expected of the other, the difference is anywhere from \$I to \$500 a year." ence is anywhere from \$1 to \$500 a year. -Richmond Despatch.



The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on MONDAY, 25TH INST., for supplies of butchers' meat, creamery butter, flour, oat-meat, potators, condwood etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1902, viz

meal, potators, cordwood etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1902, viz.-At the Asylums for the insame in Toronto, tondon, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimi o. Brock-ville, Cobourg and Orillia : the Central Prison and Mercer Keform atory. Toronto ; the Re-formatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ; the In-tit utions for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville and the Bind at Brantford. Exception-Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the asylums in Toronto, the Central Prison and Mercer Reform-tory, Toronto — Marked cheque for five per cent. of the esti-mated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Honourable the Provincial Seco-retary, muss be furnished by each tender ter bor supple and the tender of fides. Two sufficients is and the tender of fides. Two sufficients of aech contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, be retarded the tender of the Beratiment of the sure ies will be fornished to furnish such secure. The amount of the deposit will be forteitted. - Some application to the Department of the provincial Secretary, ioronto, or to the Burg-are. The towest or any tender not necessarily ac-tere. - Mewspapers inserting this advertisment into the paid for it. **J.R.STRATTON.** Provincial Secretary.

J. R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 1th, 1901.



HE Crown domain of the Province of Ontario contains an area of over 100,000,000 acres, a large part of which is comprised in geological formations known to carry valuable minerals of various kinds, and which extend northward from the great lakes, and westward from the Ottawa River to the Manitoba boundary.

Iron in large bodies of magnetite and hematite; copper in sulphide and native form; gold, mostly in free-milling quartz; silver, native and sulphide; zincblende, galena, pyrites, mica, graphite, talc, marl, brick clay, building stones of all kinds, and other useful minerals have been found in many places, and are being worked at the present time.

In the famous Sudbury region Ontario possesses one of the two sources of the world's. supply of nickel, and the known deposits of this metal are very large. Recently discoveries of corundum have been made in Eastern Ontario, which are believed to be the most extensive in existence.

The output of iron, copper, and nickel in 1900 was much beyond that of any previous year, and large developments in these industries are now going on.

In the older parts of the Province, salt, petroleum and natural gas are important products.

The mining laws of Ontario are liberal, and the prices of mineral lands low. Title by freehold or lease, on working conditions for seven years. There are no royalties.

The climate is unsurpassed, wood and water are plentiful, and in the summer season the prospector can go almost anywhere in a canoe. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs. through the entire mineral belt.

For reports of the Bureau of Mines, maps, mining laws, etc., apply to

HON. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner of Crown Lands,

THOS. W. GIBSON, Director Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ont.

-"The president of John Hopkins University," so The Pathfinder asserts, "is of opinion that the rapid increase of public libraries, and especially of the many subscription enterprises, which now de-liver books, like ice or milk, at the door, leads to an excess of reading which is fast becoming not alone a craze, but disease, endangering mental digestion. but a prominent clegyman thinks that too much reading stops thinking and suppresses talking. Mr. Howells comes to about talking. Mr. Howells comes to about the same conclusion, and thinks that more chatting and less reading would be bet-ter for us. He thinks that books of fiction should not be placed in libraries till they are a-year old—in order to quell to some extent the popular fever for light reading." talking. reading.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 13th 1901. Ashes .- The little run of English demand, noted last week, did not result in any great amount of business, shipments only being reported at about 60 barrels, and outgoing steamers this week are not expected to take out as much. As show-ing how this once important trade has dwindled, it may be noted that the total receipts for the current year only a lit-tle exceed 1,200 barrels. We still quote first pots, \$4.40 to \$4.45; seconds, \$3.90 to \$4; pearls, \$6.75 to \$7.

Cements 'and Firebricks.—The week has been a quiet one in these lines, as regards amount of business doing, and the main attention of importers has been directed towards the getting of stocks off the wharves into warehouse. Receipts off the wharves into warchouse. Receipts for the week ending to-day are 2,320 bar-rels of Belgian and German cement, and 47,000 firebricks. We quote: Belgian cement, \$1.70 to \$1.95; German, \$2.30 to \$2.50; English, \$2.25 to \$2.35; American, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Canadian Beaver brand, \$1.90; Star, \$2.20; Silicas, \$2.10; fire-bricks \$16 to \$22 bricks, \$16 to \$22.

Dairy Products .- There has practically been no recent variation in values cheese, nor is much change looked for in the near future. Business doing is of a moderate, quiet character, principally in October goods. We quote fine Septem-bers, 9¼ to 9¼c.; fine Western Octobers, 8½ to 9¼c.; Townships, ditto, 8¾ to 8½c.; Quebecs, 8½ to 8¾c.; under grades, 8 to 8½c. Export demand for better is still good, with fair local en-quiry, and prices are little changed. We quote fine fall creamery, 20½ to 21½c.; held creamery, 18 to 19½c.; dairy makes, 14 to 16c. Cheese shipments last week were 60,102 boxes, being 21,500 boxes in the near future. Business doing is of a were 60,102 boxes, being 21,500 boxes in excess of figures for same week a year ago. Butter exports were also fairly liberal, being 10,842 packages.

Dry Goods .- The first actual fall of snow, which fairly whitened the ground Wednesday morning, has given a fillip to retail trade in dry goods, clothing etc., and some of the city tailors report that the rush for winter overcoats is most more than they can readily handle. Among the wholesale warehouses city buyers are more frequent visitors, look-ing for blankets and other comfort-giv-ing necessities for the season. In the country travellers are said to be doing well, both in general and spring lines. General collections continue good, and the results of the good crops in the North-West are becoming apparent in freer remittances from that quarter.

Groceries .- Sugar is still the article exciting most interest, and we have to again report a weaker market. Following a cut in New York, the local refiners have reduced granulated, powdered, and cut cubes ten cents a cental, making the present factory price \$4.10; ordinary yel-lows have not been altered, and the range in these goods runs from \$3.35 to

The Mctropolitan Life INSURANCE GO.

"The Leading Industrial Company of America."

Is represented in all the principal citles of the United States and Canada 778"

- THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Com-panies in the United States. Has been doing business for over thirty years.
- THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 62 Millions of Dollars. Liabilities of 53 Millions, and a Surplus of over 8 Millions.
- THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every two minutes of each business day of eight hours, and has Five Million Policy-holders.
- THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable, industrious man, who is willing to begin at the bottom and acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. He can by diligent study and practical experience demonstrate his capacity and establish his claim to the highest position in the field in the gift of the Company. It is within his certain reach. The opportunities for merited advancement are unlimited. All needed explanations will be furnished upon application to the Company's Superintendents in any of the principal cities.

BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

 BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

 Hamilton, Canada-37 James Street South-W. C. Niles, Supt.

 London, Canada-Room 4, Duffield Block, Dundas and Clarence Streets-Geo.

 H. Smith, Supt.

 Montreal, Canada-1670 St. Catherines Street-Chas. Stansfield, Supt.

 "533 Board of Trade Building, 42 St Sacrament Streets-Geo. E. C. Thornton, Supt.

 Ottawa, Canada-Metropolitan Life Building, Metcalfe and Queen Streets-Geo. E. C. Thornton, Supt.

 Quebec, Canada-Metropolitan Life Bliding, 125 St. Peter Street-Geo. K. deKappelle, Supt.

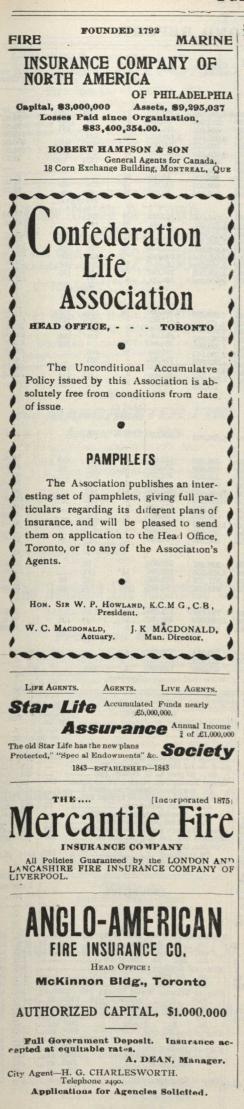
 Toronto, Can.-Confederation Life Bldg., Yonge St.-Wm. O. Washburn, Supt.

 "Lawlor Building, King and Yonge Streets, Rooms 32 and 34-Pierce Keefe & Co.



TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article	Wholesale Rates	Name of Atticle	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Waplesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs. FLOUR Manitoba Patent '' Strong Bakers	\$ c. 0 03 4 10 3 50 3 85	Groceries.—Con. Syrups:Com. to fine, Fine to choice Pale	0. c. 0 025 0 023 0 025 0 035 0 03 0 035	Hardware.—Con. Wirz: Brass. Coppar Wire	\$ c. \$ c 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 28	Canned Fruits. PINE APPLE – Extra Standard
Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller Oatmeal Bran per ton Shorts	3 30 2 30 2 93 2 95 3 95 4 50 15 10 18 0	MOLASSES: W. I., gal New Orleans Rice: Arracan Patna, dom. to imp Japan, """ Genuine Hd. Carolina	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galvanized Coil chain § in Barbed wire	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 45 \ 5 \ 0) \\ 4 \ 20 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 3 \ 05 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0) \ 00 \ 11 \ 90 \\ 874 \ 0 \ 0J \\ 824 \ 10\% \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 00 \end{array}$	" 2" " 1 75 1 85 PEARS-2's " 0 00 1 50 " -3's " 9 40 9 50 PLUMS-Greengage 2's " 1 20 1 25 " Lombards, 2 s " 1 10 1 15 " Damison, 2 s " 1 15 1 20 APPLES-Gal, Cans " 2 49 2 50
GRAIN: Winter Wheat, New Spring Wheat Man. Hard, No. 1 g.i. t. Nort. No. 1 " Barley No. 1	0 67 0 68 0 68 0 69 0 82 0 83 0 77 0 78 0 75 0 76 0 52 0 53	SPICES : Allspice Cassia, Cloves Ginger, ground Nutmegs Mace Pepper, black, ground	0 20 0 30 0 22 0 35 0 20 0 28 0 15 0 30 0 50 1 10	" " 3 in	0 17 0 00 0 12 0 14 0 10 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 25 0 00	"-3"s
No. 3 Extra Oats, Peas Rye Coro Canadian	0 48 0 50	"white, ground SUGARS Cut Loaf, 50's " " 100's Granulated	0 28 0 30 0 00 4 93 0 00 4 88 4 23 4 38	COT NAILS: 30 to 6) dy 16 and 20 dy 10 and 12 dy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oanned Vegetables. 5 BEANS-2's, Wax and Refugee " 0 70 0 8 ³ CORN-2's, Standard
Buckwheat Provisions. Butter, dairy, tubs "Prints Creamery, boxes "Prints	0 12 0 16 0 J6 0 17 0 19 0 20 0 21 0 0 0	Cream	0 00 3 53 0 00 3 73 0 00 3 83 0 17 0 48	8 and 9 dy 6 and 7 dy 4 and 5 dy 3 dy 2 dy Wire Nails, basis	0 00 2 75 0 03 2 85 0 00 3 10 0 00 3 55	Tomaross-J's, Standard " 38)} 383 Fish, Fowl, Meats-Oases. 31b tin
Cheese new Dried Apples Evaporated Apples Hops, Canadian Baet, Mass Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Breakf'st smok'd	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 9\frac{2}{5} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 04\frac{1}{5} & 0 & 05\\ 0 & 06\frac{1}{5} & 0 & 07\frac{1}{5}\\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 15\\ 11 & 50 & 12 & 03\\ 00 & 00 & 21 & 0 \end{array}$	Japan, Kobs Japan, Siftings & Olst Congou, Monings Congou, Foothows Young Hyson, Moyune, Yg. Hyson Fyohow and Tienkal, com. to sho't Yg. Hyson. Pingauey.	0 15 0 53 0 15 0 25	Rebate HORSE NAILS.'C" MODARCH HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs CANADA PLATES: all dull. Lion & pol Full pol'd	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SALMON- Cohoes
Rolls Lard Bggs, V doz. new laid Beans, per bush	0 00 6 00 0 11 0 00 0 00 11	Ganpowder, Moyane- Ganpowder, Pingsuey, Ceylon, Broken Orange, Pakoes Ceylon, Orange Pakoes, Broken Pakoes Pakoes	0 15 0 30 0 30 0 45 C 35 0 45 0 84 0 33 0 92 0 94	TIN PLATES IC WINDOW GLASS: 33 and under 38 to 40	4 15 4 25 4 45 4 65 4 85 5 10 5 15 5 35	"French, "s, key opene "018 0 00 """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 " " No. 3 Slaughter, heavy " No. 1 light " No. 1 light " No. 4 light	0 28 0 29 0 00 0 27 0 32 0 35	Pekoe Soushongs Soushongs Orange Pekoes Broken Pekoes Pekoes Sunshong	0 16 0 22 0 22 0 55 0 28 0 35 0 28 0 35 0 20 0 24 0 17 0 18	Rope: Manilla basia Sisal,	0 00 0 15 0 00 0 11 0 0J 0 10 6 75 50	Ducx-Boneless, Aylmer, I's, 9 doz. " 0 00 9 25 Tarkey, Boneless Aylmer 1's, 9 doz. " 0 00 2 25 Pros' FEER-Aylmer 1's, 9 doz " 2 50 8 50 Corneo BEER-Clark's, 1's, 9 doz " 1 60 0 00 " Clark's, 9's, 1 doz " 9 85 0 00 Ox Tongue-Clark's, 1's. " 7 50 0 00 " 250 000 " 250 000
Upper, No. 1 heavy Ilght & medium. Kip Skins Feenen '' Domestie Yeals Hem!'k Cait (20 to co)	0 31 0 33 0 32 0 38 0 39 0 40 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 60 0 60 0 70	Southong Kangra Valley Oslong, Formosa Tobacco, Manufactured American Tobacco Co. Derby, 3's, 4's, 8's, 16's Old Chum, cut, 1/10 Empire Tobacco Co.	0 63 0 00 0 82 0 00	Olls. Cod Oll, Imp. gal Palm, # lb Lard, ext	• 0 062 0 00 • 0 60 0 70 • 0 50 0 60	" 923 000 LUNCH TONGUE-Clark's, 1s, 1 doz. 15 3 45 "" 2's, "
French Calt. Splits, # lb Patent Pebble Grain, upper Buft Russets, light, # lb Gambler	0 18 0 23 0 18 0 23 0 18 0 22 0 12 0 15	Currency, 6's, 10's, 10's, Bobs, 5's, 10's Bobs, 5's, 10's McAlpine Tobacco Co Beaver, 9's British Navy, 6's, 15oz "10's Macdonald's	0 39 0 00 0 36 0 00 0 73 0 00 0 39 0 00	Linseed, bolied Spicits Trepontiae Olive, # Imp. gal Saal, straw " pale S. R American Family Safet Photo repo	• 0 84 0 86 • 0 55 0 56 • 1 20 1 30 • 0 49 0 50 • 0 54 0 55 y 0 17 0 17	Sawa Pine Lumber, Inspected, B. M. CAR OR CARED LOTS AT MILL. 1 in. pine No. 1. out up and better 38 00 00 00
Saddler's Russets Sum to Degras Hides & Skins.	0 08 0 10 0 02 0 06 04 0 0 Per lbs.	Prince of W., S's, 16's. Napoleon, S's Brier, S's G. E. Tuckett & Son Co. M thogany, S's Myttle Navy, 4's	0 65 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 63 0 00 0 62 0 00 0 70 0 00	Petroleam. F.O.B., Toronto Canadian, 6 to 10 bris. Can. Water White American Water White	Imp. gal. 0 141 0 15 0 153 0 16	11 inch flooring 20 00 21 00 12 inch flooring 21 00 21 00 14 inch flooring 21 00 21 00 15 inch flooring 21 00 21 00 1x10 and 13 dressing 21 00 21 00 1x10 and 13 dressing 20 00 20 00 1x10 and 14 dressing 20 00 20 00 1x10 and 18 dressing and better 20 00 30 00 1 inch dressing and better 20 00 30 00
Cows, green Steers, 60 to 90 lbs. Cured and Inspected Caliskins, green. Lambs and Shearlings. Tallow, rough Tallow, coul	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 93 \\ 0 & 081 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 011 \\ 0 & 023 \\ \end{array}$	Family Proof Whiskey	ⁱ n b'd dy pd 1 26 4 80 1 14 4 37 0 60 9 22	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs White Lead, dry Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Eng	6 87 3 0 00 6 75 0 00 5 50 6 00 1 75 2 00	1 inch siding box
Wool. Fleece, combing ord "clothing Palled, combing "supe:	0 13 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 16	20 u. p. Old Bourbon, 40 u. p Rye and Malt, 25 u. p Rye Whiskey, 4 y old "7 y. old G. and W. 1838 "1891 Special	0 66 9 40 0 62 9 25 0 83 9 60 1 1 15 2 90 3 75 7 23 3 00 6 45	Vellow Ochre, French, Vermilioa, Bag Varoish, No. 1 furn Varoish, No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan Whiting Putty, in brl. per 100 lb	0 95 1 03 0 90 1 00 1 50 1 75 0 60 0 90 0 60 0 70	XX shingles, 16 in. 9 25 3 50 XX shingles, 16 in. 1 50 1 75 Lath, No. 1 9 51 2 75 "No. 9 1 75 2 00 "Norway 9 00 2 35 3 x 4, 6, and 8 common 14 00 15 00
Grocerles. Corress Jiva Pib., green Rio " Porto Rico " Mocha	8 c. 8 c. 0 24 0 35 0 08 0 12 0 30 0 34	Hardware Tin : Copper ' Ingot Sheet LEAD : Bar	8 c. 8 c. 0 30 0 00 0 19 0 20 0 23 0 23 0 00 05	Biue Vitriol Brimstone Borax Camphor	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 \pm 0 & 07 \\ 2 & 00 & 9 & 50 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 00 \end{array}$	3 Ash white, 1st and 2nd -1 to 2 in \$36 00 30 00 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
Fruit: Raisins, Malaga "Valencias "Sıltana "California Currants, Fillatra	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheet	0 05 0 05 4 75 5 15 0 07 0 07 0 11 0 11 0 20 0 21 0 20 0 00 0 24 0 24	t Castor Oli Caustio Soda Cream Tartar Epsom Salts Extraot Logwood, bu Gentlan	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a ' squate, '' 4x4to 8x9 in 23 00 35 00 f '' Red, '' 1 to 1kin 30 00 35 00 f '' 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
"Patras Vostizza Prunes, 90-110 "80-90" "70-80 "60-70 "50-60	0 71 0 81 0 81 0 10 0 051 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 07 0 07 0 07 0 08 0 08 0 08	Refined	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 02 \\ 85 \\ 02 \\ 65 \\ 310 \\ 00 \\ 42 \\ \\ 185 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ $	Giyeerine, per lb Hellebore Iodine Insect Powder Morphia Sul Oplum Ol Lemon, Super	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 75 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 53 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 75 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$	0 Cherry 1 1 1 1 48 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00
" 40-50 " 33-40 Tarragona Almonds Peanuts, green " roasted Grenoble Walnuts Filberts, Sielly Brazils	$\begin{array}{c} \dots & 0 & 10 & 0 & 1' \\ \dots & 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ \dots & 0 & 12\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \dots & 0 & 10 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array}$	Band, Baller Rivets besi Russia Sheet, per lk '' Imitati GALVANIZED IRON : Gauge 16	3 05 0 0 3 10 0 0 4 50 5 0 0 101 0 10 0 08 0 0 4 20 0 0	D Paris Green C Potass Iodide O Quinine L1 Saltpetre Saltpetre Saltpetre Saltpetre Saltpetre J0 Sultpetre Sultpetre Sultpetre	0 18 C 2 3 50 3 7 7z. 0 50 0 6 1b. 0 07 0 6 0 24 0 5 0 26 0 5 0 02 0 6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pecans Shelled Walnuts	0 00 0 1 0 20 0 2	5 18 to 21	4 45 5	15 Soda Ash Soda Bioarb, W keg	9 10 2	33 41 34 42 1 34 43 1 36 1 37 1



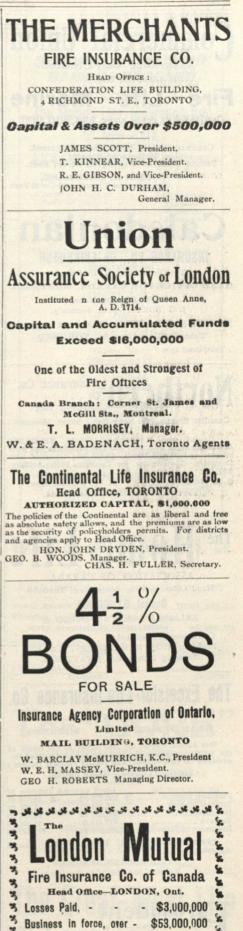
\$4. The Acadia Sugar Refining Co. has been making an active bid for business in this market, and it has been freely reported this afternoon that they have a further cut of IOC. a cental on their quo-tations. Molasses is selling quite freely at unchanged quotations, but syrups at unchanged quotations, but syrups move somewhat slowly, owing to the low price of the former article. Teas rule firm though there is not a great deal do-ing. Japans are in much smaller supply than this time a year ago, and the Lon-don market is stiff on Indians and Ceylons, with reported scarcity of lower grades. New stocks of almonds and filwalnuts are just coming to hand, but new walnuts are not expected for nearly a month yet. New Malaga raisins are now in stock and are quoted in a jobbing way at \$3.25 for Buckingham clusters in bcxes; quarters, 90c.; Connoisseur bexes; quarters, 90c.; Connoisseur clusters, \$2 for boxes, and 65c. for quarters; the quality is said to be unusually fine. Su tana raisins have undergone further advance, and are quoted at 10 to 11c. for desirable bright goods. Patras advices indicate a firm market for currants.

Hides.—A comparatively quiet week is reported, receipts of beef hides having been small. Prices are entirely unchanged.

Leather .- Boot and shoe orders keep coming in well for spring footwear, and a fair proportion of sorting business is still being done. Manufacturers in this still being done. Manufacturers in this line are reported as buying a good many cotton goods for inings, and general findings, also some fair lots of dongola and kid leathers, but no large sales of sole or ordinary black leathers are noted. Export business in sole continues brisk. We quote: Spanish sole, B.A., No. I, 25 to 26c.; No. 2, B.A., 24 to 25c.; No. 3, B.A., 23 to 24c.; No. 1, ordinary, Spanish, 25c.; No. 2, 23 to 24c.; No. 1, slaughter, 28c.; No. 2, ditto, 25c.; common, 22 to 24c.; Union crop. 20 to 30c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained. 30 to 35c.; Western splits 20 to 22c.; Quebec ditto, 15 to 17c.; juniors. I5 to 16c.: calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 26c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins, 6½ to 7½c.; black. ditto, 6 to 6½c.; black Indias, 7 to 8c.; harness. 31 to 33c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 10 to 12c.; glove-grain, 10 to 12c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c. Metals and Hardware.—The week has line are reported as buying a good many bridle, 35 to 45c.

Metals and Hardware .- The week has been a busy one in these lines, owing to the general desire to get all goods possible forwarded before the 15th, when winter freights go into effect, and there will probably be some slackening after that date. Values generally are steady to firm, and there have been no noteworthy changes since a week ago. New York quotations for ingot tin are up three-quarters of a cent, but local prices are unaltered; ingot copper is steady at 17¹/₂c., with sheets at 23c.; lead, \$3.35; An erican spelter, 43/4c. Sheets are mov-An erican speiter, 494c. Sheets are mov-ing steadily at \$4.40 to \$4.50 for coke tins; Ternes, \$7.75 to \$8; galvanized sheets, \$4.40 for Queen's head, and \$4.25 for ordinary brands; some moderate sales of 24-gauge black sheets are reported at \$2.35, and 28-gauge is quoted at \$2.65 to \$2.70; Canadas, \$2.70 to \$2.75. Some fair business is reported in Western pig iron at \$18.50 to \$19, net 30 days, and for Summerlee the quotation is \$19.50 to \$20. Bars firm at \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Oils, Paints, and Glass.-In general lives there has been a brisk despatch of goods prior to the suspension of sum-mer freight rates, though fish oils rule duli. As regards quotations, not a change is said to be reported this week.



HON. JOHN DRVDEN, President, H. WADDINGTON, Sec'" and Man. Director. × ******

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The Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co., Toronto, Ont.

BONDS for the fidelity of employees. COMPENSATION for accidental injuries.

GEO, GOODERHAM, President, J. E. ROBERTS, Gen Manager

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STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

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0	STOCK AND BOND REPORT.									
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Limited.	BANKS	Share	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up	Rest	Divi- dend last 6 Months	CLOSING HALIFAX, Nov. 12, 1901	PRICE Cash va per share		
Fire - Life - Marine	British North America		\$4,866,666		1,703,333	3%	132 137	321.97		
Capital & Assets over \$34,000,000	Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S Halifax Banking Co. Royal Bank of Canada New Brunswick	40 90 100	500,000 600,000 2,000,000 500,000	850,000 600,000 2,000,000 500,000	60,000 475,000 1.700,000 700,000	3 3 3 3 3 2 6	97 100 163 167 180 300 3011 231 2321	38.80 32.60 175.00 300.00 231.00		
Canadian Branch-Head Office, Montreal. Jas. McGregor, Manager. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East.	Nova Scotia People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N.B St. Stephen's	100 20 150 100	2,006,000 700,000 180,000 200,000	700,000 180,000 200,000	2,600,000 260,000 155,000 45,000 505,000	4 21	1231 126 154 158	24.70 77.00		
GEO. R. HARGRAFT, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York	Union Bank, Halifax Yarmouth Eastern Townships		900,000 300,000 2,000,000	300,000	30.000	34	97 100 MONTREAL, Nov. 6 151	79.75		
Caledonian	Hochelaga Provincial Bank of Canada La Banque Nationale	100 25 30	1.500.000 873,000 1,200,000 6,000,000	1,500,000 817,000 1,200,000 6,000,000	750,000 275,000 2,600,000 7,000,000	3	145 195 110 152 157 260 280	145.00 28.50 152.00 520.00		
INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH The Oldest Scottish Fire Office.	Monsons Quebec Union Bank of Canada	- 50 - 100	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,150,000 700,000 550,000	41	205 210 110 115 123 TORONTO Nov. 6	102.60 110.53 120.00		
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL LANSING LEWIS, Manager. J. G BORTHWICK, Secretary.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	. 50	2,500,00	0 2,478,000	2,000,000 2,478,000 1,5CC,000	0 5	1569 1571 2361 2371 229 230	78.25 118.13 229.00		
MUNTZ& BEATTY, Resident Agents Temple Bidg., Bay St., TORONTO Telephone 2309.	Hamilton Imperial Ontario Ottawa	- 100 - 100 - 100	2,500,00 1,3±6,00 2,000,00	0 2,50 ,000 1.390,000 2,000,000	1,665,000 750,000	0 21 0 21 0 41 0 5	234 238 126 127 200 233	236.00 126.00 200.00 116.50		
Des of the provide star and the second	Toronto Traders Western	· 100	2.35 3,00	9,317.000 1,346,000	2,317,00 250,000 134,00	0 3	2323 235 111 113 	233.76 111.50		
Northern Assurance Co. Ot London, Eng.	LOAN COMPANIES. SPECIAL ACT DOM. & ONT. Canada Permanent and Western Can	1-	175.6		1,500,00	tAnd 1% bonus	124 2	12,50		
1895 Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$38,355,000; Annual Revenue trom Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with	ada Mortgage Corporation UNDER BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 18 Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Toronto Mortgage Co	9 5	630,20	630,200	192,00	10 3 10 24	117 119 898 91	58.50 44.66		
Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders, \$900,000. G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Agen ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.	Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	·· 5	0 1 50,00 0 1 ,000,00 0 ,000,00 0 1 ,500,00	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & 750,000\\ 0 & 934,200\\ 0 & 1,400,000\\ 0 & 1,100,000 \end{array}$	250,00 30,00 890,00 320,00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	120 71 75 185 115 	60.50 36 50 92.50 115.00 115.00		
THE REPORT OF THE AREA TO A DESCRIPTION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADDR	Landed Banking & Loan Co. London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa People & Loan & Deposit Co	5 5	0 679,70 0 2,000,00 0 300,00	0 679,700 0 1,200,000 0 300,000	85.50 535,00 75,00	00 3 16 3 00 3	115 111 122 30 38	55.50 61.00 15 00		
The Home Life	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Pa Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. o Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Pa	r.) 10 10	0 9,000,00 0 2,500,00 6 1,000,00	00 398,481 00 1,250,000 00 877,267	190,00 450,00 928,00	00 00 11* 00 3	60 134 85 95 55 60	60.00 134.00 49.50 53.00		
Head Office, 70 King Street East, Toronto Capital, \$1,000,000	"THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889 Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., L	10 d. 10	9,008,00	1,004,00	350,0	00 5	70 99 105 76	70,00 99.00 30.00		
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited. President—HON. R. HARCOURT, M.A., K.C. Managing Director—A. J. PATTISON.	Real Estate Loan Co ONT. JT. STR. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874 British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan Co	10 10	0 373,0	6 389,21 00 271,99	130,0	0(3	128			
The Excelsion Life Insurance Co, INCORPORATED 1899.	INSURANCE COMPANE ENGLISH (Quotations on Lon		rket)		RAIL	WAYS.	Par valu ¥ Si	e Londen		
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result o the year's operations the following Substantial in creases in the important items shown below GROSS ASSETS, \$626,469 92	or amt. dend.	Share par value	Dired No v	Canada C. P. R.	1st Mortga 50 year L.	G. Bond	\$100 s, 5% s, 34% te stock	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
An increase of Interest income An increase of \$ 18,338 4 Interest income 19,434 07 3,361 6 Net assets 328,205 92 44,783 3 Reserve 973,414 20 50,558 5 Insurance in force 3,656,913 15 472,950 0 WANTED-General, District and Loca	3 950,000 8 ps Alliance 5 60,000 35 C. Union F. L. &i 3 200,000 8 ¹ / ₂ Guardian F. & L. 5 60,000 25 Imperial Lim 136,493 5 Lancashire F. & L 35,869 20 London Ass. Corp. 10,000 17 London & Lan. L. 85,100 24 London & Lan. L.	10 20 20 25 10 25	5 27½ 2 2 3½ 12½ 52 5 2 0 21 17 1	do. do. do. 93 84 33 34 34 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 4 3	Eq. bon First pr Second Third p Western pe d Stg. 1st o, Grey &	ds, and ch eference, preference er 5% deb mtg. bon Bruce 4%	harge 6% te stock stock benture stock 10 ds, 5% 4 stg. bonds, 10	125 123 971 984 835 844 324 834 0 127 127 130 105 107		
DAVID FASKEN, President. EDWIN MARSHALL, Secretary.	30,000 30 Northern F. & L 110,000 34 p s 53,776 35 Phoenix 125,334 63 Royal Insurance	er 25 50	10 74 61 36 5 371	44 76 373 38 49	SI	BCURIT	IES.	London Nov 1		
Provident .	10,000 940,000 8/6ps Sun Fire CANADIAN.	50	19 10 10 Nov	Domin	. 4% d	10. 1904,	of Ry. loan	101 10		
F Savings Life Assurance	15,000 7 Brit. Amer. F. & M 2,500 8 Canada Life 10,000 15 Confederation Life	400 e 100	\$50 167 400 160 10 270	0 do 1 Montr	eal Sterlin	lo. Ins. s ng 5% 190	Ins. stock	102 10 103 10 103 10		
Established 1875. of New Yor	7,000 15 Sun Life Ass. Co. 5,000 5 Quebes Fire 9,000 10 Queen City Fire k 50,000 10 Western Assuran	100 100 50 pe 40	15 400 65 4 25 5		of Toronto o. do. o. do. o. do.	gen. a	Vorks Deb., 1906, con. deb. 1920, 5 conds 1928, 4 mp. Bonds 1913, 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.	DISCOUNT RATES.]	don Nov.	City	o. do. of Ottawa, lo. do. of Quebec	Bonds Stg.	1929 33 1904, 6 41% 20 year d 1905, 6	% 97 9 % 103 10 ebs 102 10 % 105 10		
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to WILLIAM S. HODGINE,	Bank Bills, 3 monthe do. 6 do Trade Bills, 3 do			- "	Vancou of Wianir		deb. 1923, 4 1951, 4 1932, 4 1934, 4	7 101 10 7 102 10		



Assurance Co. Head Office-MANCHESTER, Eng. WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary. T. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Manager.

Assets over \$13,000,000

Canadian Branch Head Othce-TORONTO. JAS. BOOMER, Manager. City Agents Gro. JAFFRAY J. M. BRIGGS JOSEPH LAWSON.

The Dominion Life Assurance Co. Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

Progress in 1900

The 20th Century fit ds this Company in a splendid posi-tion. Security, solidity, progress and equity are our watch-words. We have increased our Subscribed Capital from \$257,600 to \$400,000. We have increased our Paid-up Capital from \$64,000 to \$100,000

We have increased our Paid-up Capital from \$64,000 to \$106,000. We have placed all our old business on a 4 per cent. Reserve Standard-higher than Government requirements. We have increased our Surplus over all Liabilities from \$21,210 to \$35,852. We have increased our Assets from \$416,897 to \$539,266. All forms of regular sound life and eudowment assur-ance are issued. #27 See an of our Agents or write Head Office for par-tiulars.



Quotations are: S and boiled linseed Single barrels, raw oil, respectively, 79 and 82c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 78 and 81c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 58c.; two to four barrels, 57c.; net, 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 32 to 35c. per gallon; steam refined seal, 49 to 52c. per gallon; straw. ditto, 45 to 47c.; Castor oil, 9c.; in quantity; tins, 9¼ to 9½c.; machinery castor oil, 8½ to 9c.; Leads. (chemically pure and first-class brands only). \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$5.00; No. 4, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c.; for pure; No. 1, do., 5c.; genuine red, ditto, 5c.; No. 1, red lead, 4½ to 434c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$2; b'adder putty, in bbls., \$2.35; ditto, in kegs. or boxes, \$2.50; 25-lb. tins, \$2.45: 12½-lb. tins, \$2.75. London washed whitkegs. or boxes, \$2.75. London washed whit-12½-lb. tins, \$2.75. London washed whit-ing. 45 to 50c.; Paris white. 75 to 80c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2; Paris green, in barrels, 16¾c.; 50 red, 100-lb, drums, 17½c.; 25-lb, ditto, and 100-lb. drums, 17¹/₂c.; 25-lb. ditto, 18c.; in lb. packages, 18¹/₂c.; Window glass, \$2.10 per 50 feet for first break; \$2.20 for second break.

Wool .- Business in raw wool continues very slow, no transactions being re-purted, except a few moderate sales of Capes at about 14c. The discussion of some possible relief to manufacturers of some possible relief to manufacturers of domestic woolens, through an amended tariff, seems to have put a little hope into the breasts of some, but not sufficient to induce any free buying of wool. We quote: Capes, 13½ to 14½c.; Natals, 15 to 16c.; B.A., scoured, 25 to 35c. The next series of London sales opens on the yoth inst 10th inst.

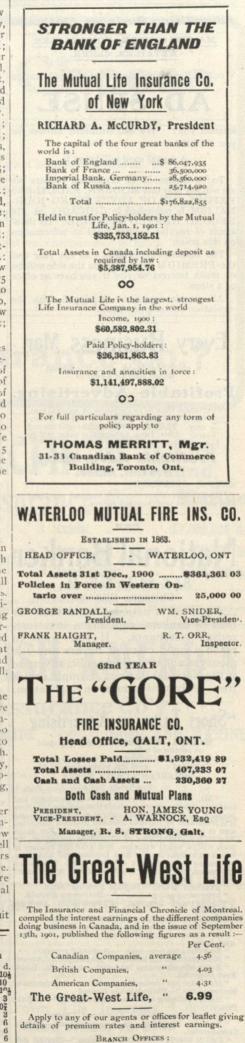
TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, November 14th, 1901. Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.-Business in the local market continues good, though not above the average for this time of the year. An improvement in some small degree is reported from British markets. In New York, both the drug and chemical markets are quiet. Quinine is feeling the results of the heavy decline in Ger-man markets. However, it is expected that the price will stiffen considerably at sales held in Batavia this week, and holders are not anxious. Opium is dull, with prices almost nominal.

Dry Goods.—As a consequence of the chillier weather, dry goods houses have a considerably increased demand for seasonable goods to report, even though no complaint could justly be made, as to activity of business for the past month. All lines seemingly are moving briskly, and retailers throughout the country appear, judging from their brisk ordering, to be feeling in high feather.

Flour and Meal.—A somewhat easier feeling is to be noted this week, com-pared with that which prevailed a few Ninety per cent. patents sell days ago. days ago. Ninety per cent, patents sen at \$2.65 in buyers' covers, though holders are standing out for about 5c. more. Manitoba is steady. Bran and shorts are firm, with an upward tendency. Oatmeal continues steady. Fruit .- Wholesale houses in the fruit

	LIVERPOOL PRICES	
	Liverpool, November 7th, 12.30	.m
and the second		s.
Wheat. Spring		5 1
Red Winter		5 1
No. 1 Cal	•••••••	51
Corn new	••••••	5
old		5 (
Peas		R
Lard		44
Dark		99
Port hoom		73
bacon, neavy		41
m il light		18
Tallow		29
Cheese, new w	hite	45
Cheese, new co	lored	46



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n earch of valuable up-to-date Ideas

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Telegram. "Handsome and Clever."—New York Press "Should be read twice."—Cleveland World. "Should be on the desk of every advertiser."

-Cleve

"Should be the device of the second of the second press. "Best thing we have seen."—Buffalo Express. "Most practical and helpful."—Minneapolis Journal "Every advertiser may read with profit."—St. Louis Post-Disputch. "Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—Philadelphia Record. "Most interesting of all instructive Books."—Buffalo "Image

"most network of value."-Cleveland Leader. "Full of ideas of value."-Cleveland Leader. "Nothing humdrum or commonplace."-Buffalo Commercial. "Full of snappy, commonsense hints."-Boston Ad-

vertiser. 'Striking and readable."- Baltimore American. "Cannot fail to prove interesting."-Pittsburg Press. "Should be in the hands of every business man."-Philadelphia Ledger.

trade report conditions about the same as last week, with no special feature worth noting. Jamaica oranges are coming iorward in larger quantities and are in fair demand. Shipments of apples abroad continue light, compared with last season, and the quality of many is not up to the and the quality of many is not up to the mark. Better grading is needed. Prices are quoted as follows: Lemons, Cali-fornia, \$4 to \$5 per box; fancy Malaga, \$3.75 per box; Jamaica oranges, \$3.25 per box; \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel; grapes, 25 to 35c. per 10-lb. box; Almeria, \$5.50 to \$7 35c. per 10-10. box; Almeria, \$5.50 to \$7 per keg; pears, 40 to 50c. per basket apples, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel; bananas, fancy, \$1.65 to \$2 per bunch; cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7 to \$8 per barrel, sweet potatoes, \$3 per barrel; Spanish onions, 90c. to \$1 per crate; Canadian, 90c. per bag.

Grain.-The only changes necessary to quote this week are in wheat, which is I Barley is dull to 2c. higher all round. and unchanged. Oats and peas are firm and in good demand. Corn, rye, and buckwheat remain unchanged. Receipts in the country for the most part continue light.

Groceries .- On the whole, the general grocery trade has shown somewhat more activity this week. Sugars move slowly still, but teas and dried fruits are in request. Otherwise, nothing out of normal is to be reported. Yestero the Yesterday a decline of 10c. in white sugars was re-ported, and an advance of 1c. in Valencias

Hardware.—The on'y changes quoted this week are in window glass, prices of which have been raised owing to the approaching close of navigation. Not much more will come into the country until spring, as it costs too much to transfer Prices of other commodifrom Halifax. ties remain fairly steady. The volume of business being transacted in shelf hardware is very good, though it can hard-ware is very good, though it can hardly be said to be above last year's total. A large bulk of the goods being shipped now go to northern points, and the region between Rat Portage and North Bay Bay.

Hides and Skins.—In spite of some little deterioration in quality, often to be seen at this time of the year, prices of bides remain a back seen at this time of the Lambs and shear-hides remain steady. Lambs and shear-lings have advanced in price about 5c. Deerskins are coming in quite freely, and Deerskins are coming in quite freely, and the market is steady at 11 to 12c. Tallow is firm. From Chicago, an irregular market is reported for packer hides. market is reported for packer findes. Packers generally are sold ahead on native steers, and with a fair enquiry, they hold prices firm. Branded hides, however, are beginning to accumulate, and cow hides are offered freely, and prices are barely maintained. Quotations are 14c. for native steers, 14c. for heavy Texas, 12½c. for butt brands, 12½c. for Cclorados, 12c. for heavy native cows, and 10½ to 11c. for light do. Country hides are quiet, with No. 1 buffs quoted at o1/2C.

Provisions .- Butter is coming in freely, large rolls and dairy tubs selling at 16c There has been some common butter sold There has been some common butter sold at 10c. Considerable quantities of poor quality butter are on the market, for which it is very difficult to find buyers. Cheese is quiet, jobbing at 9½ to 9¾c. In hay products, the feeling is easier. Leng, clear brings IIC.; breakfast, I3C.; hams, I3C.; rolls, IIC.; shoulders, IIC.; new laid eggs bring I8C.; held, fresh, 16c. 16c.

Wool .- No improvement can be refer-Wool.—No improvement can be refer-red to in the woolen market. There is absolutely no demand. Letters from England, though speaking in some cases of an improved demand for the finer qualities of wool, mention that the grades most similar to those given here, such as Lincolns, for example, can be bought at 5½d., which is equal to 11½c., laid down, here.

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erroneously optimistic about circulations. The American Newspaper Directory may occasionally err on the other side, but that makes it all the safer for the advertiser.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES. New York, June 24, 1901.

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